Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

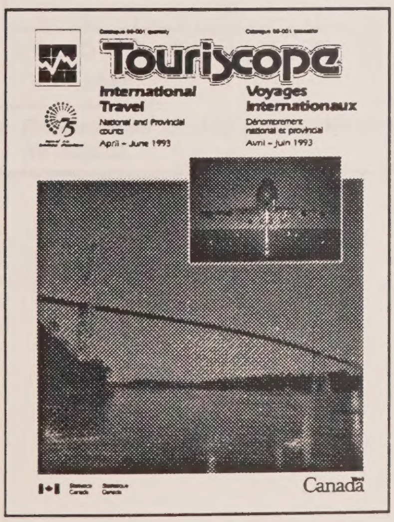
Friday, October 1, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Touriscope: International Travel

(National and Provincial Counts)
Second Quarter 1993

A special study in the second quarter 1993 issue of *Touriscope: International Travel* analyzes the characteristics of Canadian travellers who visited the United States in 1991. It is the first time that *Touriscope* has included a special study.

Each quarter, *Touriscope* contains monthly data, in the form of tables and graphs, for the past two years by province of entry. It also reviews recent trends in international travel and gives preliminary estimates of receipts and payments in the travel account for the quarter.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Touriscope: International Travel* (66-001, $38.50/$154) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Residential Building Permits

August 1993 (Advance Estimate)

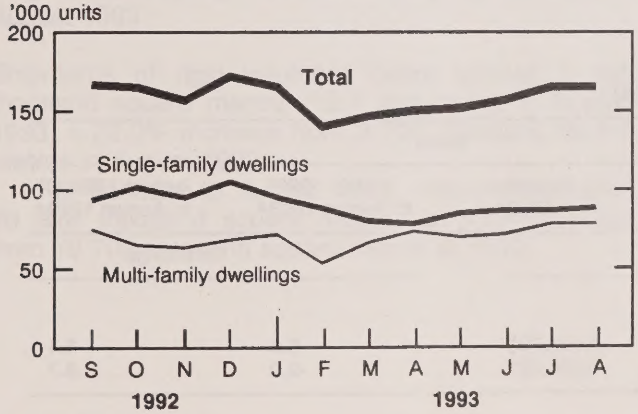
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, 164,000 dwelling units were authorized in August 1993, unchanged from July's revised level. Year-over-year, the number of dwelling units authorized in August decreased 1.3%, from 167,000 in August 1992.

Seasonally Adjusted

The national estimate of dwelling units authorized remained unchanged (164,000 units) in August compared to July 1993. The single-family dwelling sector edged up 0.6%, the fourth consecutive monthly rise. A 0.7% decrease in the multi-family dwelling sector countered the increase in the single-family dwelling sector.

Dwelling Units Authorized

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

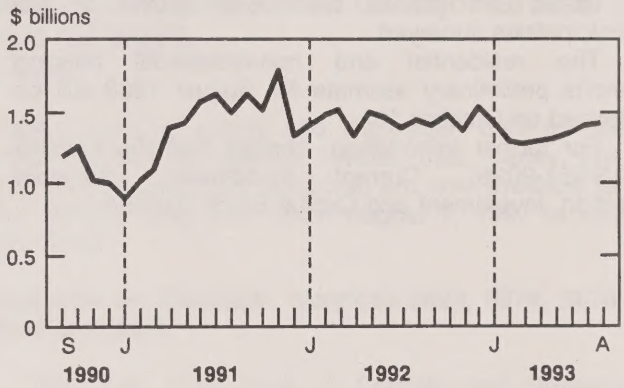


Note: Revised data for July, preliminary data for August.

The Prairie region (+17.4%) posted the most significant increase in the number of dwelling units authorized in August. The British Columbia region, which recorded the highest level in July, showed the greatest decrease (-13.2%) in the number of dwelling units authorized.

Value of Residential Building Permits

Seasonally adjusted at monthly rates



Note: Revised data for July, advanced data for August.

The value of building permits rose 0.5% to $1,404 million in August, from $1,397 million in July. The multi-family dwelling sector (+3.0%) was entirely responsible for the rise. However, the increase was partly offset by a 0.7% decrease in the single-family dwelling sector.

Residential Building Permits Index

The residential building permits index (excluding engineering projects), which depicts the real level of intentions, edged down 0.6% in August 1993 to 104.4. This was the first decrease after three consecutive monthly increases.

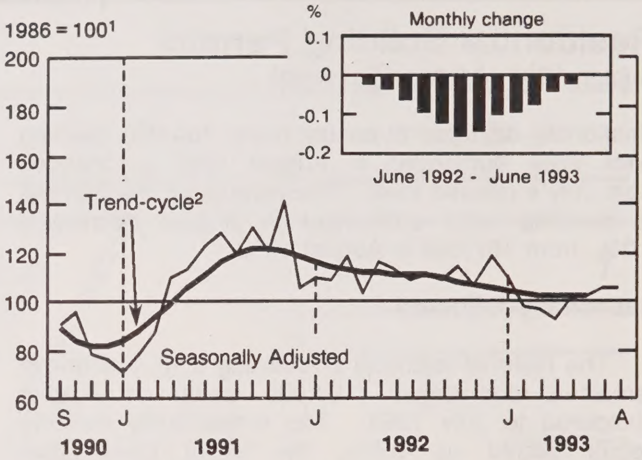
The short-term trend index for residential permits remained unchanged in June (100.7) from May's revised level. Since October 1992, the trend's month-over-month declines have decelerated continuously.

The residential building permits advance estimate is based on results from over 90% of the municipalities surveyed.

The residential and non-residential building permits preliminary estimate for August 1993 will be released on October 18.

For further information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Residential Building Permits Index



1 *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

2 *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can affect the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Value of Residential Building Permits (Advance Estimate)

	Value			
	July 1993[r]	August 1993[a]	July 1993[r] to August 1993[a]	August 1992 to to August 1993[a]
	$ thousands		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally Adjusted	1,397,332	1,403,708	0.5	-1.4
Unadjusted	1,535,603	1,505,221	-2.0	5.7

a *Advance figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Number of Dwelling Units Authorized (Advance Estimate)

	Annual Rate			
	July 1993[r]	August 1993[a]	July 1993[r] to August 1993[a]	August 1992 to August 1993[a]
	units		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally Adjusted	164,448	164,424	0.0	-1.3
Unadjusted	172,080	173,076	0.6	5.5

a *Advance figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Asphalt Roofing

August 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 112 178 metric bundles in August 1993, down 2.6% from 4 222 880 metric bundles a year earlier.

For January to August 1993, shipments totalled 26 333 486 metric bundles, down 1.3% from 26 682 284 metric bundles in the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The August 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

August 1993

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 353 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August 1993, a 23.0% increase from 2 726 thousand square metres in August 1992.

For January to August 1993, shipments totalled 20 926 thousand square metres, a 6.2% increase from 19 709 thousand square metres in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The August 1993 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Supply and Disposition of Major Grains and Oilseeds

1992-93

Tables showing supply and disposition data for the major grains and oilseeds (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, canola, corn and soybeans) are now available for the 1992/93 crop year (from August 1, 1992 to July 31, 1993).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5629, 5674, 5679-5685 and 5688.

The July 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil Pipeline Transport, 1992.
Catalogue number 55-201
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26;
Other Countries: US$31).

Electric Power Statistics, July 1993.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Construction Price Statistics, Second Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86;
Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Touriscope: International Travel, National and Provincial Counts, April-June 1993.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $38.50/$154; United States: US$46.25/US$185; Other Countries: US$54/US$216).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

∞

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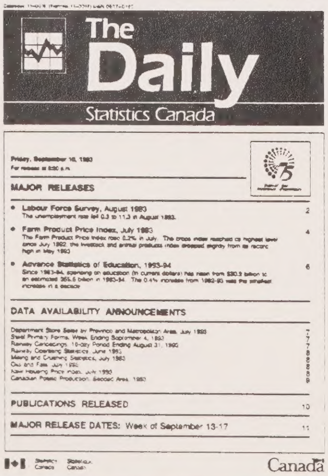
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 4 to 8

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
5	Short-term Expectations Survey	
6	Help-wanted Index	September 1993
7	Community Profiles	1991
7	Field Crop Reporting Series No. 7: September Crop Production Estimates	
7	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1993
8	Labour Force Survey	September 1993
8	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1993
8	Farm Product Price Index	August 1993

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Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

September 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Adult Education and Training Survey	1990	September 9, 1993
Advance Statistics of Education	1993-94	September 10, 1993
Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1992 and 1992 (Preliminary)	September 8, 1993
Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada-United States Report	1992	September 28, 1993
Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs	August 1993	September 14, 1993
Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles	Second Quarter 1993	September 13, 1993
Building Permits	July 1993	September 16, 1993
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	July 1993	September 23, 1993
Canada-Japan Trade Data Reconciliation	1990 and 1991	September 22, 1993
Canadian Business Patterns	June 1993	September 14, 1993
Canadian Economic Observer	September 1993	September 23, 1993
Canadian Merchandise Trade Statistics on CD-ROM	1988-1990 and 1991-92	September 8, 1993
Canadian Social Trends	Autumn 1993	September 27, 1993
Cement	July 1993	September 1, 1993
Coal and Coke Statistics	July 1993	September 30, 1993
Composite Index	August 1993	September 15, 1993
Construction Type Plywood	July 1993	September 22, 1993
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	August 1993	September 16, 1993
Consumer Price Index	August 1993	September 17, 1993
	August 1993 (Preliminary)	September 13, 1993
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	August 1993	September 20, 1993
CPP/QPP Costs and Private Pensions		September 7, 1993
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	July 1993 (Preliminary)	September 30, 1993

Index to Data Releases, September 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Dairy Review	July 1993	September 15, 1993
Deliveries of Major Grains	July 1993	September 30, 1993
Department Store Sales (Advance Release)	August 1993	September 17, 1993
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	July 1993	September 10, 1993
Digital Cartographic Files	1991	September 15, 1993
Duration of Unemployment During Boom and Bust		September 23, 1993
Educational Attainment: A Review of the LFS Data		September 21, 1993
Egg Production	August 1993	September 9, 1993
Electric Lamps	August 1993	September 24, 1993
Electric Power Selling Price Indexes	May-August 1993	September 28, 1993
Electric Power Statistics	July 1993	September 27, 1993
Electric Storage Batteries	July 1993	September 7, 1993
Employed Parents and the Division of Housework	1990	September 3, 1993
Employment, Earnings and Hours	July 1993	September 30, 1993
Estimates of Labour Income	June 1993	September 9, 1993
Export and Import Price Indexes	July 1993	September 16, 1993
Farm Product Price Index	July 1993	September 10, 1993
Field Crop Reporting Series No. 6: Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1993		September 8, 1993
Focus on Culture	Autumn 1993	September 29, 1993
For-hire Trucking Statistics (Commodity Origin and Destination)	Second Quarter 1992	September 7, 1993
Geography Guide Book, 1991 Census Geography: A Historical Comparison	1991 Census	September 3, 1993
Guide to Managing Statistics Canada Publications in Libraries	May 1, 1993 Update	September 9, 1993
Gypsum Products	July 1993	September 3, 1993
Health Indicators — Third Edition		September 2, 1993
Help-wanted Index	August 1993	September 8, 1993
Heritage Institutions Survey	1991-92	September 27, 1993
Highway Construction Price Index	1992/93	September 14, 1993
Hospital Annual Statistics	1989-1990	September 8, 1993
Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	Second Quarter 1993	September 2, 1993
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	July 1993	September 3, 1993
	August 1993	September 28, 1993

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Interprovincial Trade Flows of Goods and Services	1984-89 Annual Estimates	September 27, 1993
Labour Force Survey	August 1993	September 10, 1993
Labour Market: Mid-year Review	First Half 1993	September 2, 1993
Leaving School Survey	April-June 1991	September 9, 1993
Livestock Statistics Update	September 1993	September 24, 1993
Local Government Long-term Debt	August 1993	September 24, 1993
Marriage Market	1991 Census	September 28, 1993
Milling and Crushing Statistics	July 1993	September 10, 1993
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	August 1993	September 22, 1993
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1993	September 17, 1993
Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey: Large Carriers	Second Quarter 1993	September 16, 1993
New Housing Price Index	July 1993	September 10, 1993
New Motor Vehicle Sales	July 1993	September 9, 1993
Non parlo né inglese, né francese (I Can't Speak English or French)	1991 Census	September 30, 1993
Oil Pipeline Transport	June 1993	September 16, 1993
Oils and Fats	July 1993	September 10, 1993
Pack of Processed Asparagus	1993	September 21, 1993
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	July 1993	September 13, 1993
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	July 1993	September 7, 1993
Performing Arts Survey	1991-92	September 29, 1993
Perspectives on Labour and Income	Autumn 1993	September 1, 1993
Population Estimates	1971-1993	September 16, 1993
Potato Production, Seeded Area	1993	September 10, 1993
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	July 1993	September 16, 1993
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Power	July 1993	September 1, 1993
	August 1993	September 28, 1993
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	July 1993	September 21, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	July 1993	September 24, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia	July 1993	September 24, 1993
Profiles of Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, Part B (Electronic Product)	1991 Census	September 3, 1993

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Provincial and Territorial Government Finance, Assets and Liabilities (Financial Management System)	March 31, 1992	September 17, 1993
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	July 1993	September 8, 1993
Railway Carloadings	July 1993	September 9, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending August 21, 1993	September 2, 1993
	10-day Period Ending August 31, 1993	September 10, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending September 7, 1993	September 17, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending September 14, 1993	September 24, 1993
Railway Operating Statistics	June 1993	September 10, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index	August 1993	September 28, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index (Early Estimate)	August 1993	September 13, 1993
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	July 1993	September 30, 1993
Registered Nurses	1992	September 13, 1993
Residential Building Permits	July 1993 (Advance Estimate)	September 1, 1993
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	July 1993	September 24, 1993
Retail Chain and Department Stores	1991	September 2, 1993
Retail Trade	July 1993	September 21, 1993
Rigid Insulating Board	July 1993	September 1, 1993
Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales	1992	September 1, 1993
Sales of Natural Gas	July 1993 (Preliminary Data)	September 20, 1993
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	August 1993	September 29, 1993
Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility	1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey	September 20, 1993
Selected Financial Indexes	August 1993	September 16, 1993
Seniors	1991	September 3, 1993
Shipments of Rolled Steel	July 1993	September 17, 1993
Short-term Expectations Survey		September 8, 1993
Soft Drinks	August 1993	September 17, 1993
Software Development and Computer Services	1990 and 1991 (Preliminary)	September 2, 1993
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StatCan: CANSIM Disc	September 1993	September 16, 1993
Steel Pipe and Tubing	July 1993	September 9, 1993

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	Week Ending September 4, 1993	September 10, 1993
	Week Ending September 11, 1993 (Preliminary)	September 16, 1993
	Week Ending September 18, 1993 (Preliminary)	September 23, 1993
	Week Ending September 25, 1993 (Preliminary)	September 30, 1993
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	July 1993	September 3, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	September 1, 1993	September 27, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	September 1, 1993	September 21, 1993
Sugar Sales	August 1993	September 14, 1993
Telecommunications Plant Price Index	1992	September 15, 1993
Telephone Statistics	July 1993	September 14, 1993
Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems	1992	September 24, 1993
Tobacco Products	August 1993	September 22, 1993
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	July 1993	September 14, 1993
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	July 1993	September 29, 1993
Wholesale Trade	July 1993	September 22, 1993
Work Arrangements	November 1991	September 13, 1993
Work Arrangements of Canadians	November 1991	September 1, 1993

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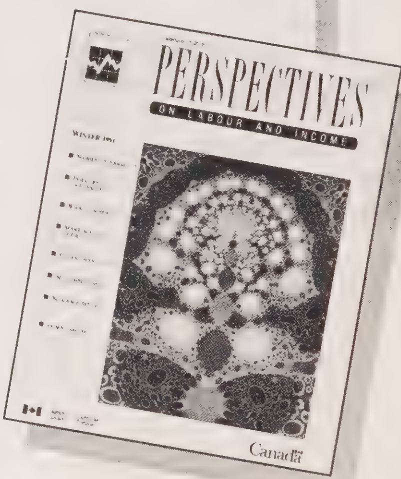

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Statistics Canada

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Travel-log
Autumn 1993

The Autumn 1993 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is now available.

This quarter the feature article is "Canada: A Destination Highly Rated by Japanese Tourists". The issue includes an analysis of international travel trends and the performance of the Travel Price Index in the second quarter of 1993. Also, the Touriscope Indicators for the second quarter of 1993 are listed at the centre of the newsletter.

The Autumn 1993 (Vol. 12, No. 4) issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10.50/$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 21, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 3.5% from the same period last year; revenue freight loaded increased by 13.6% to 4.4 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 11.4% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of September 21, 1993 decreased 3.5% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus Mac Lean (613) 951-2528 or facsimile at (613) 951-0579, Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

■

Cement

August 1993

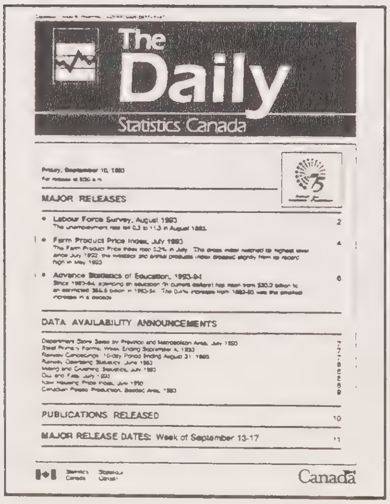
Manufacturers shipped 1 078 911 tonnes of cement in August 1993, up 15.6% from 933 117^r (revised) tonnes in August 1992 and up 9.8% from 982 481^r tonnes in July 1993.

For January to August 1993, shipments totalled 5 747 614^r tonnes, up 4.4% from 5 507 924^r tonnes during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 (series 1.1 and 1.2) and 122 (series 35).

The August 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Second Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $25/$100; United States: US$30/US$120; Other Countries: US$35/US$140).

Retail Trade, July 1993.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Imports by Commodity, July 1993.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Travel-log, Vol. 12, No. 4, Autumn 1993.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42; United States: US$12.50/US$50; Other Countries: US$14.75/US$59).

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 5, 1993

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

For more and more Canadians, common-law unions make good sense

1991 Census

Common-law relationships are clearly on the rise in Canada, up 50% between 1986 and 1991. While those younger than 35 account for most common-law unions, this type of relationship is gaining popularity among older Canadians. Between 1986 and 1991, the growth in common-law unions among older age groups ranged from 54% for the 60 to 64 age group to 100% for the 45 to 49 age group.

For more and more Canadians, common-law unions make good sense is the final article to be released under the Census Short Article Series. It examines characteristics—such as marital status, geographic distribution, age and sex—of the 1.4 million people living in common-law relationships in Canada. Issues for common-law families, such as children and home ownership, are discussed as well.

For a copy of this article, contact your local Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Copies are free while supplies last.

MAJOR RELEASES

Enrolments and Graduates of Universities

1992 and 1993

The number of students registered at universities in the fall of 1992 indicated that the growth trend of the last decade was continuing.

Full-time Enrolment Reached a Record High in 1992-93

Full-time enrolment in 1992-93 increased by 2.7% from 1991-92, reaching a record high of 569,000 students.

Part-time enrolment in 1992-93 (321,000 students) increased by 2.4% from 1991-92.

In 1992, 266,000 women attended full-time undergraduate programs, compared with 231,000 men. It was the sixth year in a row that women outnumbered men at this level of study.

It is estimated that 1993-94 enrolment will reach 585,300 full-time students and 328,500 part-time students.

More Women than Men Received Undergraduate Degrees

The total number of degrees, diplomas and certificates granted in 1992 was 169,000, up 5.7% from the previous year.

In 1992, more women (58%) received university qualifications at the undergraduate level than men.

At the graduate level, 12,000 women (46%) received a degree in 1992, compared with 13,000 men.

It is estimated that the number of degrees (bachelor's, master's and doctorates) granted in 1993 will total 149,600, compared with 143,300 in 1992.

Data on full-time and part-time enrolments (fall 1992) and graduates (1992) of universities are now available for all provinces.

Estimates for 1993-94 were published in *Advance Statistics of Education* (81-220, $22). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Enrolment in Universities

	Fall 1992						Fall 1991 to Fall 1992	
	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total		% change	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Newfoundland	12,347	4,125	866	517	13,213	4,642	2.3	-2.4
Prince Edward Island	2,701	909	23	05	2,724	914	4.4	-4.0
Nova Scotia	27,014	6,755	2,413	1,698	29,427	8,453	2.9	-2.8
New Brunswick	18,070	5,045	1,040	667	19,110	5,712	5.6	0.2
Quebec	113,531	102,020	21,493	20,513	135,024	122,533	3.9	2.3
Ontario	203,441	96,001	27,129	12,477	230,570	108,478	2.2	-0.3
Manitoba	17,935	15,698	2,641	1,314	20,576	17,012	0.0	2.4
Saskatchewan	21,339	9,191	1,581	1,063	22,920	10,254	2.4	8.7
Alberta	44,384	15,618	5,960	2,311	50,344	17,929	3.2	4.5
British Columbia	36,155	22,867	8,936	2,218	45,091	25,085	1.4	18.0
Total	**496,917**	**278,229**	**72,082**	**42,783**	**568,999**	**321,012**	**2.7**	**2.4**
% change from 1991-92	2.4	2.3	5.2	3.1	2.7	2.4		

	1993 Estimates					
	Undergraduate		Graduate		Total	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Newfoundland	12,800	4,200	900	500	13,700	4,700
Prince Edward Island	2,800	900	30	10	2,800	900
Nova Scotia	27,800	6,600	2,500	1,800	30,300	8,300
New Brunswick	19,200	5,100	1,100	700	20,300	5,800
Quebec	119,000	103,500	22,400	21,400	141,400	124,900
Ontario	206,200	95,700	28,300	12,600	234,500	108,300
Manitoba	18,100	16,400	2,800	1,300	20,900	17,700
Saskatchewan	21,700	9,700	1,600	1,200	23,300	10,800
Alberta	45,500	16,200	6,200	2,400	51,700	18,600
British Columbia	36,500	26,100	9,900	2,400	46,400	28,500
Total	**509,600**	**284,400**	**75,730**	**44,310**	**585,300**	**328,500**

University Qualifications Granted

	1990		1991		1992		1993 Estimates	
	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female
Total	**152,795**	**55**	**159,796**	**56**	**168,870**	**56**	..	..
Undergraduate	**130,592**	**57**	**136,596**	**58**	**144,057**	**58**	..	..
Bachelor's	109,777	56	114,815	56	120,738	57	126,100	57
Other Undergraduate	20,815	63	21,781	64	23,319	64	..	..
Graduate	**22,203**	**46**	**23,200**	**46**	**24,813**	**46**	..	..
Master's	17,653	47	18,038	47	19,438	48	20,200	48
Ph.D	2,673	32	2,947	32	3,136	32	3,300	32
Other Graduate	1,877	56	2,215	55	2,239	55	..	..

.. *Figures not available.*

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

The year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index in September is forecast at 1.8%, with minimum and maximum values of +1.6% and +2.1%, respectively. In August, the mean forecast matched the actual outcome of +1.7%

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for September is 11.3% (minimum 11.1%, maximum 11.4%). For August, the mean forecast (11.5%) overestimated the outcome of 11.3%.

August's merchandise exports are forecast at $14.9 billion with a minimum of $14.5 billion and a maximum of $15.1 billion. For July, the mean forecast matched the actual outcome of $14.9 billion. The forecast of imports for August is $13.8 billion, with a minimum of $13.5 billion and a maximum of $14.0 billion. For July, the mean forecast ($13.9 billion) overestimated the outcome by a slight $0.1 billion.

Note to Users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been asking a small group of economists (an average of 23) to forecast certain key economic indicators for the coming month.

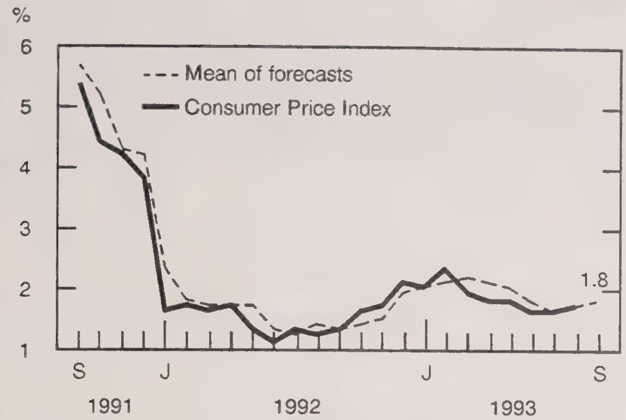
This month, the economists were asked to forecast the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index in September, the unemployment rate for September, the level of merchandise exports and imports for August, and the month-to-month change in Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost for August.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost is forecast to have changed by 0.3% between July and August 1993 (minimum 0% and maximum +0.5%). Between June and July 1993, the mean forecast (+0.2%) overestimated the outcome of -0.2%.

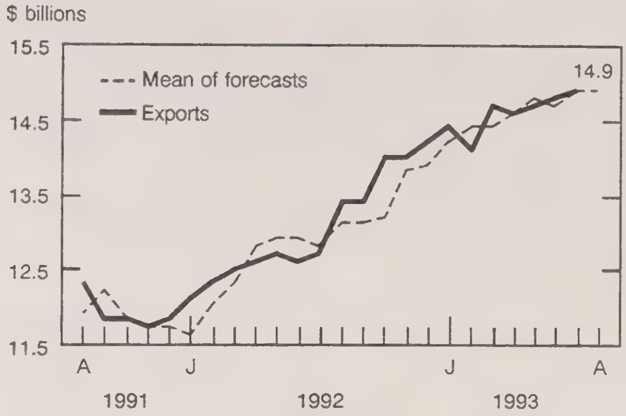
For a complete set of tables or more information about this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecasts vs. Actual

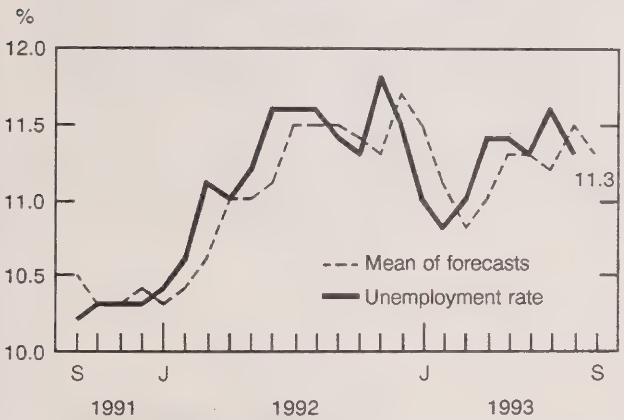
Consumer Price Index



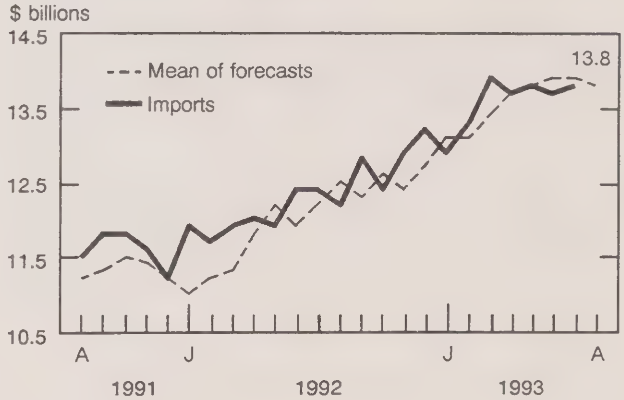
Merchandise Exports



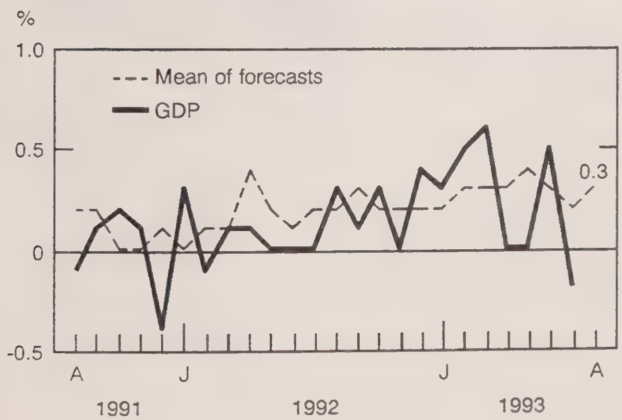
Unemployment Rate



Merchandise Imports



Gross Domestic Product



■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Gypsum Products
August 1993

Manufacturers shipped 20 451 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in August 1993, up 17.6% from 17 387 thousand square metres in August 1992 and up 8.9% from 18 771 thousand square metres in July 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of August 1993 totalled 144 793 thousand square metres, up 0.9% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The August 1993 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Canada's Balance of International Payments,
First Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $27.50/$110; United States: US$33/US$132; Other Countries: US$38.50/US$154).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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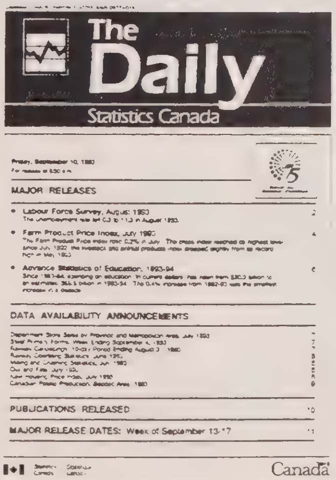

The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 6, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Help-wanted Index**, September 1993 — 2
  Seasonally adjusted, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991 = 100) declined 5% to 81 in September. Decreases occurred in all regions except Ontario, where the index remained unchanged.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 3

The Effect of Transplants on Canada's Auto Industry

In the early 1980s, competition from imports forced North America's Big-three automakers (General Motors, Ford, Chrysler) to rethink their approach to production and marketing. More recently the challenge has also come from transplants (mainly Asian-owned auto assembly plants located in Canada). Since the mid-1980s, Canada's auto industry has felt the effect of transplants as they have become high-volume producers and exporters. Between 1986 and 1992, the share of Canadian passenger car production accounted for by transplants increased from 1% to 27%.

For a detailed look at the effect of transplants on Canada's auto industry, see the feature article "The New Face of Automobile Transplants in Canada" in the July 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Patrick Adams (613-951-6855), International Trade Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Help-wanted Index
September 1993

Seasonally adjusted, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991 = 100) declined 5% to 81 in September. Decreases occurred in all regions except Ontario, where the index remained unchanged.

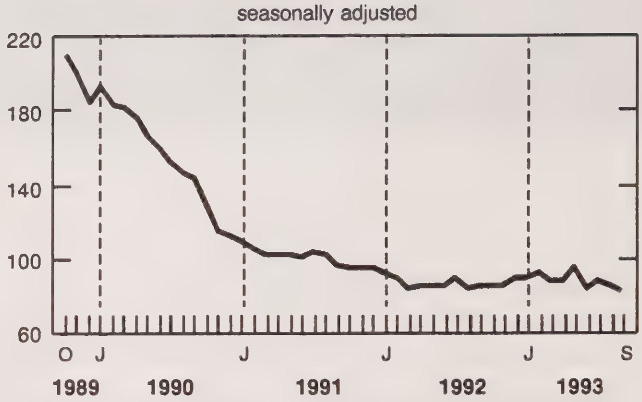
Monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 metropolitan areas, the Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour.

The Help-wanted Index peaked at 217 at the start of 1989. The decline in the trend that followed bottomed out at 83 in March 1992. After recovering to 95 in May 1993, the index has been decreasing again.

Regional Changes

Between August and September 1993, the index decreased 12% in British Columbia, 10% in the Atlantic provinces, 8% in Quebec and 5% in the Prairie provinces. In Ontario, the index remained unchanged.

Help-wanted Index
(1991 = 100)



Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indexes for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index
(1991 = 100)

	September 1992	July 1993	August 1993	September 1993	September 1992 to September 1993	August 1993 to September 1993
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	**84**	**87**	**85**	**81**	**-4**	**-5**
Atlantic provinces	84	91	87	78	-7	-10
Quebec	84	96	93	86	2	-8
Ontario	88	83	81	81	-8	0
Prairies provinces	77	82	84	80	4	-5
British Columbia	85	83	89	78	-8	-12

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Second Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $25/$100; United States: US$30/US$120; Other Countries: US$35/US$140).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, August 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Rigid Insulating Board, August 1993.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, August 1993.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50;
United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, June 1993.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158;
United States: US$19/US$190;
Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, July 1993.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158;
United States: US$19/US$190;
Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, July 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182;
United States: US$21.80/US$218;
Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Exports by Commodity, July 1993.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551;
United States: US$66.10/US$661;
Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Thursday, October 7, 1993
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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Community Profiles
1991

Community profiles were developed to meet the data needs of small communities. Using the postal codes on tax returns, it is possible to construct an annual "report card" for areas as small as a single rural postal code or a neighbourhood within a city.

The five community profiles that can be ordered are: population, sources of income, labour force participation, economic dependency and family characteristics. Data are available for more than 20,000 postal areas in Canada. Municipal governments will find these data useful in their planning and evaluation of programs.

For more information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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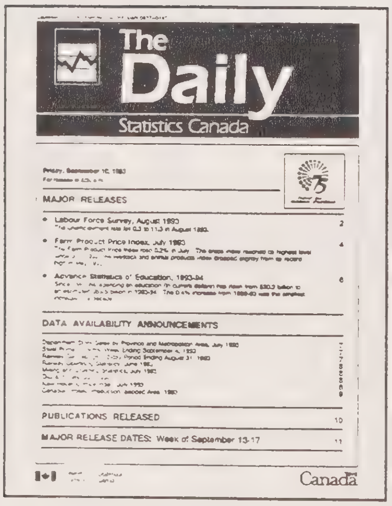

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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

July 1993 (Preliminary)

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) and supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of Gross Domestic Product.*

Unadjusted labour income in July grew by 2.4% on a year-over-year basis. The average increase in the first half of 1993 was 3.0%.

Seasonally Adjusted

Growth in wages and salaries in July was moderate (+0.2%), following large swings in the preceding two months. The 1993 monthly changes have ranged from -0.7% to +0.8%.

Most industries showed little change in wages and salaries in July. However increases in finance, insurance and real estate and in transportation, communications and other utilities were partly offset by declines in local administration and construction.

For the provinces and territories, increases in wages and salaries in July were noted in Alberta (+0.6%), British Columbia (+0.4%), Saskatchewan (+0.6%), the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (+1.7%) and Prince Edward Island (+1.2%). Declines occurred in Ontario (-0.3%), Manitoba (-0.5%), New Brunswick (-0.4%), Nova Scotia (-0.4%) and Newfoundland (-1.2%).

Unadjusted

On a year-over-year basis, wages and salaries in July rose by 2.3%. For January to April 1993, the average year-over-year growth was 3.1%; since then, it has decelerated to an average change of 2.3%.

Since April, deceleration in the average growth rate of wages and salaries has been widespread among industries. The most notable slowdowns occurred in: forestry; construction; transportation, communications and other utilities; finance, insurance and real estate; and all levels of government administration. Only trade and commercial services experienced accelerations in year-over-year growth rates since April.

Most of the provinces and territories recorded lower average year-over-year growth rates since May than during the first four months of 1993. The only exceptions were Newfoundland and British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1993 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4058), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

	July 1992	June 1993 r	July 1993p	June 1993 to July 1993
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	220.6	226.4	224.5	-0.8
Forestry	228.6	246.6	245.9	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	585.2	576.4	576.2	0.0
Manufacturing industries	5,041.0	5,192.6	5,190.0	-0.1
Construction industry	1,676.9	1,633.2	1,627.4	-0.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,807.4	2,803.7	2,821.9	0.6
Trade	4,021.8	4,114.0	4,116.6	0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,431.1	2,488.7	2,516.8	1.1
Commercial and personal services	3,846.1	4,013.1	4,025.4	0.3
Education and related services	2,705.6	2,805.9	2,802.5	-0.1
Health and welfare services	2,736.1	2,775.8	2,781.9	0.2
Federal administration and other government offices	1,020.6	1,006.3	1,005.7	-0.1
Provincial administration	734.8	724.1	727.4	0.5
Local administration	646.3	665.7	657.7	-1.2
Total wages and salaries	**28,646.5**	**29,272.3**	**29,322.0**	**0.2**
Supplementary labour income	3,778.9	3,899.3	3,914.4	0.4
Labour income	**32,425.4**	**33,171.6**	**33,236.4**	**0.2**
	July 1992	June 1993 r	July 1993p	July 1992 to July 1993
	unadjusted			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	314.6	265.8	319.5	1.6
Forestry	272.4	288.9	292.5	7.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	593.5	608.1	584.1	-1.6
Manufacturing industries	5,230.9	5,415.1	5,383.5	2.9
Construction industry	1,902.8	1,792.5	1,849.1	-2.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,867.0	2,866.5	2,883.0	0.6
Trade	4,058.1	4,208.0	4,168.3	2.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,489.2	2,560.3	2,589.0	4.0
Commercial and personal services	3,985.2	4,134.2	4,192.7	5.2
Education and related services	2,313.7	2,918.0	2,380.4	2.9
Health and welfare services	2,804.1	2,826.6	2,852.3	1.7
Federal administration and other government offices	1,047.4	1,049.2	1,039.6	-0.7
Provincial administration	761.7	748.8	761.5	0.0
Local administration	674.3	686.5	685.5	1.7
Total wages and salaries	**29,315.0**	**30,368.5**	**29,981.0**	**2.3**
Supplementary labour income	3,867.3	4,046.9	4,004.6	3.6
Labour income	**33,182.2**	**34,415.4**	**33,985.7**	**2.4**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 7: September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada

1993

Total wheat production is estimated to be down 5.8% from the previous crop year.

Wheat

Total wheat production is estimated at 28.2 million tonnes, down 5.8% from the 29.9 million tonnes produced in the previous crop year. The major cause of this decrease was a significant decline in harvested area in all three Prairie provinces.

Area seeded to winter wheat this fall is expected to reach 887 thousand acres, up 30.4% from the area seeded in the fall of 1992. Winter wheat is seeded primarily in Ontario.

Western Canada's spring wheat production is estimated at 24.1 million tonnes, down 4.4% from 25.2 million tonnes a year earlier. Durum wheat production, however, is up slightly from last year and is estimated at 3.2 million tonnes.

Canola and Flaxseed

Canola production is estimated at a record 5.6 million tonnes, a significant 44.1% increase from 3.9 million tonnes produced last year. This sharp rise resulted from a record seeded area and from above average yields in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Flaxseed production is estimated at 663 thousand tonnes, nearly twice the 334 thousand tonnes produced in the previous crop year. This sharp rise in production can be attributed primarily to an increase in the area to be harvested in 1993.

Soybeans and Corn

Eastern producers are poised to harvest a record soybean crop. Production is estimated at 1.8 million tonnes, up 26.2% from 1.5 million tonnes produced in 1992. The production increase is mainly the result of an increase in harvested area.

Note to Users

This survey was conducted between September 10 and September 17, 1993, and does not reflect any weather changes or other events subsequent to that eight-day period.

At the time of this survey, the harvest in Western Canada was well underway, but two or three weeks late. The delay resulted from the cool, wet weather in Western Canada during summer and early fall. Yields are disappointing in some areas.

By contrast, Eastern Canada's farmers have not experienced any serious difficulties during the fall harvest.

Corn production is estimated at 6.9 million tonnes, a 40.3% increase over last year's production of 4.9 million tonnes. This increase in production is a return to more normal levels, after adverse weather severely diminished production in Ontario during the fall of 1992.

Oats and Barley

Oats production is expected to climb to 3.4 million tonnes this crop year, a 19.9% increase from 2.8 million tonnes produced in 1992. This represents the highest production since 1982.

Barley production also increased from a year earlier and is estimated at 13.2 million tonnes, a 19.3% increase.

Both oats and barley showed an increase in harvested area compared with last year; the harvested area of barley rose by over one million acres.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1025-1031, 1033-1037, 1039, 1040, 1042, 1048, 1050, 1051, 3541-3547, 3549-3553, 3555, 3556, 3558, 3562 and 3563.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 7: September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

Energy Supply and Demand in Canada

First Quarter 1993

Primary energy production rose 3.3% from the first quarter of 1992 due to increased electricity (+19.2%) and natural gas and natural gas liquids (+10.7%) production.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *One petajoule (PJ) equals the energy required to drive 13,000 cars for one year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week. To operate one car for one year, roughly 72 gigajoules of energy would be required.*

Production

During the first quarter of 1993, primary energy production reached 3 283 petajoules (PJs), up 3.3% from the first quarter of 1992. The increase was due to increased electricity (+19.2%) and natural gas and natural gas liquids (+10.7%) production. Partly offsetting these gains were declines in coal (-29.3%) and crude oil (-2.4%) production.

Natural gas and natural gas liquids accounted for 46.0% of first-quarter production, crude oil for 29.1%, electricity for 12.4% and coal for 12.4%.

Exports and Imports

Primary energy exports were virtually unchanged from the first quarter of 1992, with higher electricity and natural gas exports offset by lower coal and crude oil exports. Natural gas exports rose 13.8%. Meanwhile, weakening foreign markets, mine closures and labour difficulties in British Columbia resulted in a 29.3% decline in coal exports.

During the same period, primary energy imports rose 20.4% to 351 PJs, largely due to higher crude oil imports in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec. This was reflected in higher refined petroleum products exports in the Atlantic provinces and in increased demand in Quebec. Canada's primary energy trade balance (exports less imports) was 973 PJs, down 5.7% from the first quarter of 1992.

Consumption and Demand

Per capita energy consumption in the first quarter of 1993 was 85.3 gigajoules, up 4.5 gigajoules or 5.5% from a year earlier (based on gross availability and population estimates for the period).

Final demand increased 4.9%, due mainly to increased demand for natural gas in the residential and commercial sectors. The increase in the residential sector resulted from colder weather in most parts of Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be released the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Industry Division. □

Supply and Demand of Energy

	1992		1993	First Quarter 1992 to First Quarter 1993
	First Quarter	Year	First Quarter	
	petajoules			% change
Primary				
Production	3 179	12 240	3 283	3.3
Exports	1 323	5 203	1 324	0.1
Imports	291	1 561	351	20.4
Availability	2 459	8 760	2 609	6.1
Total primary and secondary				
Exports	1 455	5 429	1 472	1.2
Imports	373	1 916	438	17.3
Non-energy use	147	680	154	5.0
Final demand	**1 816**	**6 328**	**1 906**	**4.9**
Industrial	523	1 990	537	2.7
Transportation	429	1 868	440	2.5
Residential and farm	511	1 403	552	8.0
Commercial and government	353	1 067	377	6.7

Note: *One petajoule (PJ) equals the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for one year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week. To operate one car for one year, roughly 72 gigajoules would be required.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Adult Criminal Court Statistics
1991 and

Adult Criminal Court Caseload Trends
1990-1991 and 1991-1992

These two reports are the first available information from the national Adult Criminal Court Survey. Both reports highlight activities of the provincial/territorial courts in Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the Yukon.

"Adult Criminal Court Statistics" contains the following information: the number of cases and charges heard; types of offences; age and sex of persons charged and convicted; case processing time; outcome and sentencing. This report presents data for federal offences only.

"Adult Criminal Court Caseload Trends" contains information on court workload and changes in workload over the two-year period. This report presents data for federal, provincial/territorial and municipal offences.

For further information, please contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free 1-800-387-2231) or the Courts Program (613-951-6645), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

StatCan: CANSIM Directory Disc (CD-ROM)

The *StatCan: CANSIM Directory Disc* is a guide to the data contained in the *CANSIM Time Series Database*. On-line access to this comprehensive collection of data is available worldwide through a number of distributors.

To make searching the directory easier, you can search by keyword and, with this new version of the disc, by topic. The compact disc also contains a thesaurus of terms used by Statistics Canada and an instructional module called "About Statistics Canada Data". The instructional module gives you more information on the data and services available from Statistics Canada.

For a subscription to *StatCan: CANSIM Directory Disc* (Canada: $75; Other Countries: US$75), which includes a semi-annual update, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending October 2, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 2, 1993 totalled 262 168 tonnes, down 3.0% from the week-earlier 270 209 tonnes and down 7.9% from the year-earlier 284 637 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 830 132 tonnes, a 4.9% increase from 10 325 447 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
August 1993

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for August 1993, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 59 533 tonnes in August 1993, up 4.2% from 57 148 tonnes the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The August 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 7: September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

The Sugar Situation, August 1993.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1993.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Cement, August 1993.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, July 1993.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Wholesale Trade, July 1993.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Labour Force Information, September 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, October 8, 1993.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

Friday, October 8, 1993
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of October 11-15

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

September 1993

September's Labour Force Survey showed a rise of 44,000 in the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment. This increase followed two months of declines and returned employment to about the same level as in June. Unemployment declined by 20,000 and the unemployment rate edged down to 11.2 (-0.1).

Employment and Employment/population Ratio

Seasonally Adjusted

For the week ending September 18, 1993, employment increased by 44,000 to 12,421,000.

Youth employment rose by 42,000, while adult employment was little changed.

Employment increased by 22,000 among adult women, which offset a decline of 20,000 among adult men.

Full-time employment increased by 81,000 but part-time employment decreased by 37,000. Youths, particularly students, accounted for most of the change. During the summer, difficult labour market conditions for students put downward pressure on full-time employment, as there were fewer full-time summer jobs than usual. With students returning to school in September, the source of the downward pressure was removed and the estimate of full-time employment for youths resumed its pre-summer level.

Employment increased by 49,000 in trade, continuing the upward trend that began in May. Since then, employment in trade has grown by 140,000. In transportation, communications and other utilities, employment rose by 28,000, the largest of four consecutive monthly increases. Employment in public administration increased by 19,000, returning to about the same level as in April.

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate declined by 12,000, bringing the loss since March to 58,000.

Employment increased by 31,000 in Québec, offsetting declines in July and August. Employment rose by 19,000 in Ontario and by 9,000 in Alberta; employment decreased by 5,000 in New Brunswick, the third consecutive monthly decline. No significant changes in employment were recorded in the other provinces and territories.

Pre-recorded Information

Current highlights and key Labour Force Survey estimates are now available from a menu accessible by touchtone phone. The phone number of this service is 613-951-9448.

The employment/population ratio (persons employed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) rose to 57.9 (+0.2). Even though employment gains have totalled 248,000 since the April 1992 trough, the employment/population ratio has changed little over this period. This reflects an employment growth rate that has matched but not exceeded the growth rate for the population 15 years of age and older.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

Seasonally Adjusted

In September, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment decreased by 20,000 to 1,563,000 and the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 to 11.2.

Among adult men, unemployment was little changed. Among adult women, unemployment declined by 16,000 as employment growth for them outpaced a rise in labour force participation.

For youths, unemployment fell by 13,000 and the unemployment rate dropped to 17.2 (-0.7), bringing the youth unemployment rate slightly below the spring of 1993 level. The labour force participation rate for youths increased 0.7 to 63.1, following large declines in July and August.

Levels and Rates of Unemployment and the Monthly Changes
September 1993

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
	thousands		%	
Newfoundland	45	-3	19.6	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	12	-1	18.4	-1.0
Nova Scotia	62	-1	14.7	-0.2
New Brunswick	45	+2	13.7	+0.7
Québec	435	0	12.8	-0.1
Ontario	572	-10	10.6	-0.2
Manitoba	51	0	9.4	0.0
Saskatchewan	39	+1	8.1	+0.2
Alberta	136	-4	9.7	-0.4
British Columbia	161	-4	9.3	-0.2

Student Labour Market Conditions

Over the last 10 years, the proportion of youths enrolled in educational institutions has grown steadily. The Labour Force Survey estimate of school attendance rates for 15 to 24 year-olds rose to 55% in September 1993, from 41% in September 1983. While growth has been most pronounced among 20 to 24 year-olds, almost doubling from 16% to 29%, the teenage attendance rate has also increased, from 69% to 82%.

A large number of these students were attracted to the labour market during the summer break between May and August. However, the last four summers have been marked by steady deterioration in their employment prospects. The average summer employment rate for returning students was 49% in 1993, down 12 percentage points from 61% in 1989.

Employment prospects during the school year have also deteriorated. Many full-time students combine both school and work, when employment opportunities are available. From September 1983 to September 1989, there was steady growth in the proportion with jobs, up from 28.7% in September 1983 to 40.1% in September 1989. Since then, employment rates of full-time students have fallen sharply. This September, only 33.2% were employed.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m. E.D.T.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary of information, *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63) is available today. The September 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301), Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Mike Sheridan (613-951-9480), Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Alain Baril (613-951-3325) or General Inquiries (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour Force Characteristics

	September 1992	August 1993	September 1993
	seasonally adjusted		
Labour Force ('000)	13,806	13,960	13,984
Employment ('000)	12,234	12,377	12,421
Unemployment ('000)	1,572	1,583	1,563
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.4	11.3	11.2
Participation Rate (%)	65.3	65.1	65.1
Employment/population Ratio (%)	57.9	57.7	57.9
	unadjusted		
Labour Force ('000)	13,783	14,355	13,963
Employment ('000)	12,349	12,780	12,538
Unemployment ('000)	1,434	1,575	1,425
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.4	11.0	10.2
Participation Rate (%)	65.2	67.0	65.0
Employment/population Ratio (%)	58.4	59.6	58.4

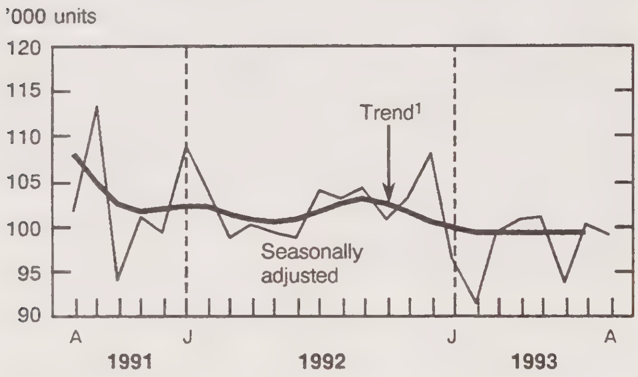
■

New Motor Vehicle Sales

August 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales totalled 99,000 units in August 1993, down 1.2% from the revised figure for July. Stronger sales of passenger cars (+1.1%) failed to offset a 5.0% drop in truck sales.

New Motor Vehicle Sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

Unadjusted

Sales of all new motor vehicles for August 1993 totalled 96,000 units, down 1.5% from August 1992. Passenger car sales decreased 1.3% and truck sales decreased 1.8%.

August's decline in passenger car sales stemmed from a 7.0% decrease for cars manufactured in Japan that was partly offset by a 2.8% increase for cars manufactured or assembled in North America.

In August, North America's share of Canada's passenger car market rose to 62.7%, from 60.2% a year earlier; Japan's market share fell to 30.7% for the same period, from 32.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The August 1993 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14/$144) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales

	May 1993r	June 1993r	July 1993r	August 1993p
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
	seasonally adjusted			
Total New Motor Vehicles	**100,802**	**93,386**	**99,891**	**98,697**
	+0.2	**-7.4**	**+7.0**	**-1.2**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America[1]	41,375	38,493	40,438	41,169
	+0.5	-7.0	+5.1	+1.8
Imported[2]	22,082	19,326	21,660	21,639
	-1.3	-12.5	+12.1	-0.1
Total	63,457	57,819	62,098	62,808
	-0.1	-8.9	+7.4	+1.1
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**37,345**	**35,567**	**37,793**	**35,889**
	+0.8	**-4.8**	**+6.3**	**-5.0**

	August 1993	August 1992 to August 1993	January to August 1993	January-August 1992 to January-August 1993
	units	% change	units	% change
	unadjusted			
Total New Motor Vehicles	**96,017**	**-1.5**	**825,716**	**-3.4**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America[1]	39,051	+2.8	342,676	-3.7
Japan[2]	19,120	-7.0	142,538	-14.5
Other Countries[2]	4,099	-10.2	37,046	-10.8
Total	62,270	-1.3	522,260	-7.4
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America[1]	29,161	-0.3	267,387	+6.9
Imported[2]	4,586	-10.4	36,069	-11.9
Total	33,747	-1.8	303,456	+4.3

1 *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.* ■

Farm Product Price Index

August 1993

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 104.5 in August, up 1.6% from its revised July level of 102.9. The total index rose to a level not seen since July 1990.

The crops index was unchanged at 95.8, as an increase in the potatoes index offset decreases in the cereals and oilseeds indexes. The Canadian Wheat Board accepted wheat and barley deliveries up to August 27, 1993 at 1992/93 crop year prices.

The livestock index increased 2.3% to 109.8 with increases in cattle and calves, hogs and poultry.

Crops

The crops index was stable at 95.8, as an increase in the potatoes index offset decreases in cereals and oilseeds. Since the beginning of the 1992/93 crop year in August 1992, the index has remained at lows not seen since 1986/87. In August, the index stood 1.1% above its year-earlier level. This was the first year-over-year increase since June 1992.

The potatoes index increased 3.9% to 192.5. The potatoes index has increased in six of the last seven months. After year-over-year decreases since March 1992, the potatoes index showed year-over-year increases in June (+7.3%), July (+26.3%) and August (+39.8%).

The cereals index fell to 77.0, down 0.3% from July. Price increases for rye and corn were offset by price decreases for oats and barley in most provinces. Since August 1992, the cereals index has been at its lowest levels since 1972/73. The cereals index in August stood 9.9% below its year-earlier level.

The oilseeds index decreased 1.2% to 119.6. This was largely due to price decreases for canola and flaxseed in most provinces. Oilseeds have shown year-over-year price increases since May 1992. In August the index stood 16.7% above its year-earlier level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 2.3% to 109.8. The index has stood at or near record high levels since the beginning of 1993. In August, the index stood 7.8% above its year-earlier level.

The cattle and calves index increased 3.7% to 122.7. The cattle and calves index has shown year-over-year price increases since July 1992. In August, the cattle and calves index stood 14.2% above its year-earlier level.

In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices rose 0.3% to US$73.57, well below the US$82.24 peak reached in March. Prices could fall further as beef supplies are expected to run ahead of last year. Canadian cattle and calves slaughter to the end of August was off 5.5% from the same period last year; the United States reported slaughter was up 2.1% from year-earlier levels.

The hogs index rose 3.6% to 92.4. The hogs index has increased in 10 of the last 12 months. To the end of August 1993, Canadian slaughter was down 0.2% from the same period last year, while U.S. slaughter remained unchanged. The hogs index stood 22.4% above its year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The August issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) will be released on October 15. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm Product Price Index

1986 = 100

	August 1992	July 1993	August 1993	August 1992 to August 1993	July 1993 to August 1993
				% change	
Total Index	**99.2**	**102.9**	**104.5**	**5.3**	**1.6**
Crops Index	94.8	95.8	95.8	1.1	0.0
Cereals Index	85.5	77.2	77.0	-9.9	0.3
Oilseeds Index	102.5	121.0	119.6	16.7	-1.2
Potatoes Index	137.7	185.2	192.5	39.8	3.9
Livestock and Animal Products Index	101.9	107.3	109.8	7.8	2.3
Cattle and Calves Index	107.4	118.3	122.7	14.2	3.7
Hogs Index	75.5	89.2	92.4	22.4	3.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Importer and Exporter Databases
1990-92

To broaden the scope of trade analysis, the International Trade Division has developed Importer and Exporter Databases, which link merchandise trade data to the industrial activity of more than 140,000 organizations engaged in international trade.

These databases allow the user to profile the composition and structure of Canada's importing and exporting communities. For the first time, analysts can study trade variables – such as commodity, value, size of importer/exporter, mode of transport and frequency of shipments – in relation to the importer's and exporter's industry classification. The industrial classification allows users to compare data on the industry conducting trade with data on the industry manufacturing the commodity.

Users may order customized retrievals from the Importer and Exporter Databases on a cost-recovery basis. No specific company information will be released. Data for 1990 are now available. Data for 1991 and 1992 will be released in December.

For more information, contact Claude Graziadei (613-951-7259, fax: 613-951-0117), International Trade Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
August 1993

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 74,844 kitchen appliances in August 1993.

Year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances totalled 488,555 units at the end of August 1993.

The August 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries
August 1993

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 154,794 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in August 1993, down 8.3% from 168,743 batteries in August 1992.

For January to August 1993, shipments totalled 959,196 batteries, down 13.0% from 1,102,555 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The August 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing
August 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for August 1993 totalled 125 232 tonnes, up 35.3% from 92 576 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of the month totalled 1 138 293 tonnes, up 34.7% from 845 137 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The August 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, June 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, August 1993.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes), August 1993.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, August 1993.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gas Utilities, June 1993.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Marriages, 1991.
Catalogue number 84-212
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24$; Other Countries: US$28).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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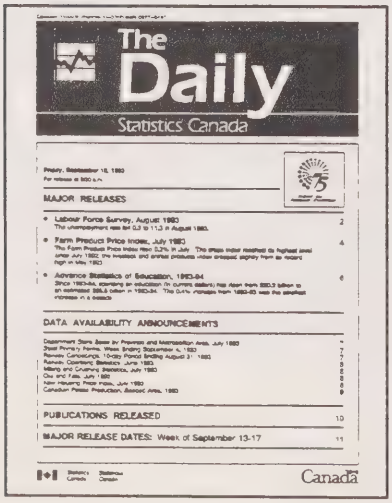
Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 11 to 15

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
11	Holiday	
12	New Housing Price Index	August 1993
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1993
13	Provincial and Territorial Gross Domestic Product by Industry	1984-1992
14	Composite Index	September 1993
15	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	August 1993
15	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1993



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 12, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Aviation in Canada

Aviation in Canada: Historical and Statistical Perspectives on Civil Aviation is a compendium that was written for Statistics Canada's 75th anniversary.

This publication describes Canada's aviation industry since its inception. It recounts the historical high points and offers up-to-date analysis on contemporary developments. Among the many topics covered are commercial aviation, private aviation, airports, fares and safety.

Aviation in Canada (51-501E, $48) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Trish Horricks (819-997-6190), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

New Housing Price Index

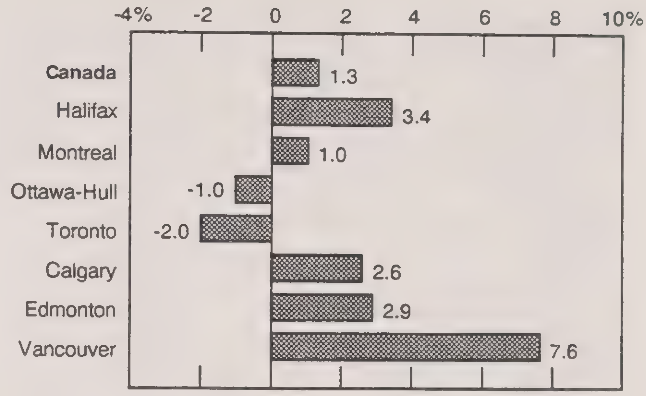
August 1993

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 136.5 in August, up 0.1% from July 1993. The estimated house only index increased by 0.3% and the land only index increased by 0.1%.

The largest monthly increases were recorded in Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+1.1%), Toronto (+0.6%) and Regina (+0.5%). The largest monthly decrease was recorded in St. Catharines-Niagara (-1.2%).

This index of housing contractors' selling prices rose 1.3% from a year earlier. This upward movement was influenced by year-over-year increases in the indexes for Vancouver (+7.6%), Regina (+4.5%), Saskatoon (+3.8%) and Winnipeg (+3.7%). These increases were partly offset by year-over-year decreases in the indexes for St. Catharines-Niagara (-3.9%), Hamilton (-2.4%) and Toronto (-2.0%).

New Housing Price Index
% change, August 1992 to August 1993



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	August 1992	July 1993	August 1993	August 1992 to August 1993	July 1993 to August 1993
				% change	
Canada Total	**134.7**	**136.3**	**136.5**	**1.3**	**0.1**
House Only	124.5	125.5	125.9	1.1	0.3
Land Only	165.2	169.6	169.7	2.7	0.1
St. John's	127.0	126.8	127.0	–	0.2
Halifax	110.5	114.2	114.3	3.4	0.1
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.1	115.2	115.4	0.3	0.2
Quebec City	136.2	135.6	135.4	-0.6	-0.1
Montreal	134.5	135.9	135.9	1.0	–
Ottawa-Hull	123.7	122.5	122.5	-1.0	–
Toronto	140.3	136.7	137.5	-2.0	0.6
Hamilton	130.7	127.5	127.6	-2.4	0.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	130.6	127.0	125.5	-3.9	-1.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	124.7	126.7	126.3	1.3	-0.3
London	146.2	146.1	146.5	0.2	0.3
Windsor	127.1	127.4	127.1	–	-0.2
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.0	135.1	136.6	2.7	1.1
Winnipeg	108.7	112.7	112.7	3.7	–
Regina	117.7	122.4	123.0	4.5	0.5
Saskatoon	107.2	111.3	111.3	3.8	–
Calgary	133.5	137.2	137.0	2.6	-0.1
Edmonton	142.7	147.1	146.9	2.9	-0.1
Vancouver	138.2	148.4	148.7	7.6	0.2
Victoria	128.4	131.8	132.2	3.0	0.3

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area
August 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled $973.9 million in August 1993, down 6.4% from August 1992. Concession sales totalled $48.4 million, 5.0% of total department store sales.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions
August 1993

	Sales, $ millions	% change, previous year
Province		
Newfoundland	15.0	-2.9
Prince Edward Island	4.5	-2.3
Nova Scotia	34.2	-1.9
New Brunswick	22.8	-3.9
Quebec	179.7	-5.5
Ontario	395.0	-6.2
Manitoba	41.7	-1.5
Saskatchewan	29.3	-2.2
Alberta	109.6	-9.1
British Columbia	142.1	-9.6
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	37.1	-12.7
Edmonton	46.2	-13.3
Halifax-Dartmouth	17.0	-1.2
Hamilton	27.7	-5.6
Montreal	95.7	-5.6
Ottawa-Hull	43.8	-8.9
Quebec City	24.3	-3.1
Toronto	150.4	-7.3
Vancouver	73.5	-11.3
Winnipeg	37.2	-1.1

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available in *The Daily* on October 21.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, 10 to 12).

The August 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in November.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Raw Materials Price Index Early Estimate
September 1993

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have decreased 1.1% in September 1993 from August 1993. Moving downward were the mineral fuels (-2.6%), metals (-2.1%) and wood (-1.1%) indexes. Only the vegetable and animal products index increased (+0.4%), moderating the overall decrease. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have decreased 0.7% in September.

This early estimate of September's Raw Materials Price Index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Elementary and Secondary School Enrolment
1991-92

Following declines that began in the early 1970s, increases in elementary and secondary enrolment have occurred annually since 1985-86. Between 1990-91 and 1991-92, the number of students increased by 66,400 to 5.2 million, the same level as in 1979-80.

The enrolment increase since the mid-1980s resulted from growth at the pre-elementary and elementary levels. Between 1990-91 and 1991-92, however, pre-elementary enrolment declined while elementary enrolment increased by 18,000 and secondary enrolment increased by 55,000.

Since the peak in 1970-71, total public school enrolment decreased by 754,000 students (-15%). Over the same period (from 1970-71 to 1991-92), private school enrolment grew by more than 106,000 (+75%), and federal school enrolment grew by 23,000 students (+82%).

This is the final edition of *Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment* (81-210, $26). Beginning next year, school enrolment data will be available in a new quarterly publication that is being developed by the Education Sub-division. Enrolment data will also be available in the annual statistical compendium *Education in Canada* (81-229).

The first edition of the new quarterly will be released in March 1994. Each quarter, it will feature a series of articles that analyze results from various surveys on education. For more information, please call Jim Seidle (613-951-1500), Eduction, Culture and Tourism. ■

Sugar Sales
September l993

In September 1993, refiners' sales for all types of sugar totalled 104 382 tonnes: 95 168 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 214 tonnes exported. At the end of September 1993, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 809 862 tonnes: 719 094 tonnes in the domestic market and 90 768 tonnes exported.

In September 1992, sales totalled 98 000 tonnes: 84 940 tonnes in domestic sales and 13 060 tonnes exported. At the end of September 1992, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 786 512 tonnes: 689 465 tonnes in domestic sales and 97 047 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The September 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics
August 1993

Mills produced 168 thousand tonnes of wheat flour in August 1993, up 8% from August 1992. Wheat milled this August totalled 226 thousand tonnes, the same as the five-year average.

Oilseed processors crushed 165 thousand tonnes of canola in August 1993, 20% above the August 1992 crush of 137 thousand tonnes. Good crush margins and a large 1993 crop have been encouraging to processors.

Canola oil production totalled 69 thousand tonnes, up 22% from August 1992 (57 thousand tonnes). Canola meal production was also substantial at 100 thousand tonnes, up 20% from 83 thousand tonnes in August 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The August 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13,80/$138) will be released in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact A. Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
August 1993

In August 1993, pulpwood receipts totalled 2 889 526 cubic metres, down 13.3% from 3 333 844^r (revised) cubic metres in August 1992. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 750 535 cubic metres, up 2.3% from 5 620 965^r cubic metres in August 1992. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 567 151 cubic metres, down 2.9% from 8 826 886^r cubic metres in August 1992. August's closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 23.9% to 10 090 956 cubic metres, from 13 266 359^r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of August 1993, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 21 513 599^r cubic metres, down 5.2% from 22 684 401^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 14.4% to 45 323 688 cubic metres, from the year-earlier 39 627 617^r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (68 961 219^r cubic metres) was up 5.5% from 65 391 127^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The August 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
August 1993

Revenue-freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 16.6 million tonnes in August 1993, down 1.8% from August 1992. Carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from U.S. connections during August.

For January to August 1993, total loadings decreased 4.7% from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 16.8% during this same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The August 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the second week of October.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue-freight loadings, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
August 1993

Steel primary forms production for August 1993 totalled 1 230 867 tonnes, up 10.6% from 1 112 886 tonnes the previous year.

At the end of August 1993, year-to-date production reached 9 565 929 tonnes, up 5.8% from 9 044 814 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The August 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

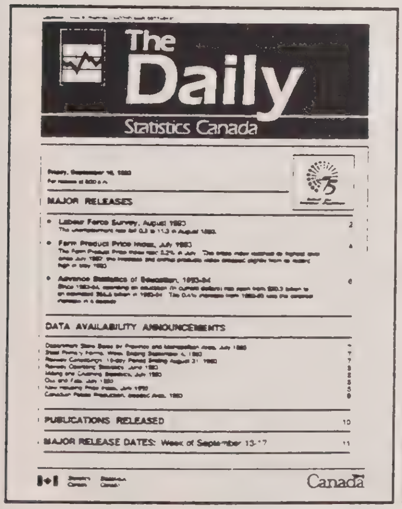
Egg Production
August 1993

Egg production in August 1993 totalled 39.7 million dozen, a 0.2% increase from August 1992. Between August 1992 and August 1993, the average number of layers decreased by 0.8% but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,319, from 2,295.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, July 1993.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138;
United States: US$16.60/US$166;
Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Aviation in Canada.
Catalogue number 51-501E
(Canada: $48; United States: US$58;
Other Countries: US$67).

Private and Public Investment in Canada,
Revised Intentions 1993.
Catalogue number 61-206
(Canada: $33; United States: US$40;
Other Countries: US$46).

Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment,
1991-92, Last Edition.
Catalogue number 81-210
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31;
Other Countries: US$36).

Hospital Annual Statistics, 1989-90,
Part 1: Beds and Patient Movement.
Catalogue number 83-242 Part 1
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
Other Countries: US$28).

Hospital Annual Statistics, 1989-90,
Part 2: Outpatients Services.
Catalogue number 83-242 Part 2
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
Other Countries: US$28).

Hospital Annual Statistics, 1989-90,
Part 3: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Services.
Catalogue number 83-242 Part 3
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
Other Countries: US$28).

Hospital Annual Statistics, 1989-90,
Part 4: Personnel.
Catalogue number 83-242 Part 4
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
Other Countries: US$28).

Hospital Annual Statistics, 1989-90, Part 5:
Administrative and Support Services and Finance.
Catalogue number 83-242 Part 5
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
Other Countries: US$28).

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Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

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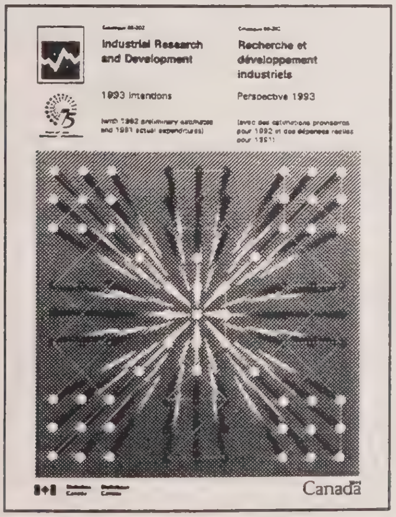
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Industrial Research and Development

1993 Intentions

Industry spending intentions on research and development (R&D) for 1993, if realized, will be almost twice the amount spent in 1984. Firms plan to spend more than $5.6 billion on R&D in 1993, up 2.9% from 1992. This is comparable to the 2.3% increase in 1992 and the 3.4% increase in 1991. (Industrial R&D represented 53% of all R&D done in Canada during 1991.)

This publication presents data for the years 1963 to 1993. Topics covered include: current and capital spending on R&D; energy R&D spending by area of technology, R&D spending as a percentage of company sales; sources of funds; personnel engaged in R&D; and foreign payments made and received for technological services. Most historical tables are for the 1989 to 1991 period and are disaggregated by 46 industrial groupings, size of R&D program, employment size, sales size, country of control and province.

Industrial Research and Development, 1993 Intentions (with 1992 preliminary estimates and 1991 actual expenditures) (88-202, $44) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683), Services, Science and Technology Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry

1984-1992

Most provincial economies grew in 1992 following widespread declines in the previous two years in all but the Western provinces. With the exception of vigorous growth in the Yukon, however, the gains in 1992 were modest, with the Western provinces tending to be stronger. Saskatchewan was the exception in the West, recording the largest percentage decline of all provinces, as the harvest returned to lower levels following two years of bumper crops, while in Newfoundland output fell for a third consecutive year.

Gross Domestic Product in Constant Prices, Industrial Composite

	1989	1990	1991	1992
		% change		
Canada	**2.0**	**-0.3**	**-1.3**	**1.1**
Newfoundland	0.9	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7
Prince Edward Island	1.7	-1.3	-1.1	1.1
Nova Scotia	2.7	-1.1	-0.2	0.1
New Brunswick	1.4	-0.6	-0.9	1.9
Québec	1.5	0.0	-2.2	1.3
Ontario	2.8	-2.4	-2.1	0.9
Manitoba	1.2	1.8	-3.0	1.9
Saskatchewan	1.3	7.1	1.1	-3.5
Alberta	0.0	2.5	0.5	1.7
British Columbia	3.0	1.3	1.0	2.7
Yukon Territory	-2.7	4.4	-2.8	10.1
Northwest Territories	4.5	-4.5	-0.1	0.4

Newfoundland

- Economic activity in Newfoundland continued to slump as depletion of fish stocks curbed production in fishing and fish processing, and as exploration drilling tumbled.

Output contracted 1.7% following similar declines in the previous two years, while the unemployment rate rose to 20%, a level not seen since the mid-eighties.

Fisheries industries, where the cod moratorium idled many fishermen and fish plant workers, led the 1992 drop in economic activity in Newfoundland. With the depletion of stocks and the poor catch in 1991, the Canadian Government announced a moratorium on northern cod commencing in July 1992. The fishing industry was devastated as the cod catch dropped 60%, while fish processing, a much larger industry than fish harvesting, fell by more than 7%. In August 1993, the Canadian Government introduced another round of lower fish quotas affecting a number of fishing areas in Eastern Canada.

Note to Users

The 1984-1992 issue of Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry (15-203, $35) is the result of an effort to improve timeliness and coverage of the provincial estimates of Gross Domestic Product by industry.

This year, we have extended coverage to include about 90% of total GDP, up from 75% last year, by incorporating the finance, insurance and real estate industries. In the coming year, we plan to extend coverage to 100%.

We have also advanced the timeliness of the current dollar estimates by one year. Both current and constant dollar estimates of provincial GDP by industry now cover the same reference year as the most recent national estimates, which is 1992 for constant dollars and 1990 for current dollars.

This year, we are presenting estimates for an industrial composite that includes all covered industries. It comprises about 90% of GDP at the national level, but the percentage coverage varies from province to province. We refer to this industrial composite as "provincial output" in order to simplify the text.

Newfoundland's GDP in Constant Prices

	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
	$ millions		% change		
Industrial composite	**5,888.7**	**0.9**	**-1.5**	**-1.6**	**-1.7**
Goods industries	1,754.9	-0.7	-5.7	-6.1	-8.9
Agriculture	24.9	10.5	-4.2	-5.2	3.8
Fishing and trapping	59.7	-10.7	-0.2	-20.0	-46.0
Mining	221.6	-7.0	-6.5	-6.1	-19.7
Manufacturing	491.0	1.6	-11.2	-8.7	-9.8
Construction	587.2	5.8	-2.7	-2.4	-0.8
Other utilities	311.1	-6.7	-3.6	-2.2	-1.5
Services					
Transportation and storage	165.4	-13.7	-5.4	-7.8	1.8
Wholesale trade	228.8	8.8	4.8	-2.9	2.3
Retail trade	523.1	-0.2	3.2	-3.2	-1.0
Finance and real estate	976.6	2.2	0.6	4.4	2.4
Government services	787.7	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.1
Education services	567.9	1.1	-1.5	0.2	0.6
Health services	430.2	7.1	-0.5	2.7	2.2

The search for oil and gas deposits in Newfoundland virtually ceased, and this also contributed significantly to overall weakness in the economy.

Lower shipbuilding, iron mining and logging reinforced the prolonged economic downturn. Following three years of growth, shipbuilding was more than halved in 1992, and data for the first part of 1993 indicate a continuation of this trend.

Construction of facilities related to the Hibernia oil field surged 18%. The beneficial impact of Hibernia was more than offset, however, by declines in residential and non-residential building construction. Construction expenditures on oil-related facilities (mostly Hibernia) are expected to increase significantly in 1993.

Increased federal and provincial government services helped cushion the provincial economy from sharp cutbacks elsewhere.

Following decreases in 1991, truck transport and accommodation and food services advanced along with the construction of the Hibernia platform.

Prince Edward Island

- The P.E.I. economy advanced in 1992 despite the closing of the Canadian Forces base at Summerside.

After setbacks in 1990 and 1991, output in P.E.I. recovered 1.1%, regaining about half the ground lost during the recession. The unemployment rate continued to rise, however, from a pre-recession low of 13.0% in 1988 to 17.7% in 1992, and the population fell 0.5%, the first loss of this magnitude for decades.

Contrary to many other provinces where services outpaced goods, the strength in P.E.I. originated in the goods sector.

A strong gain in potato crop propelled goods output 3.5%. The 1992 potato crop was the largest in years and 30% greater than the 1991 crop.

Retail and wholesale trade, many health and social services as well as manufacturers of office, store and business machines (the latter almost doubling its output) also contributed to the growth.

The P.E.I. economy was set back by the closure of the Summerside military base whose contribution to the provincial economy was at one time similar to that of the fishing industry.

Landings of most types of fish led by shellfish, the backbone of the P.E.I. fishing industry, dropped by more than 14%; fish processors also pared output.

Construction fell 6.2% as many types of non-residential construction, particularly industrial and institutional projects, decreased.

Prince Edward Island's GDP in Constant Prices

	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
	$ millions	% change			
Industrial composite	**1,526.2**	**1.7**	**-1.3**	**-1.1**	**1.1**
Goods industries	485.9	-0.4	-3.8	-0.1	3.5
Agriculture	143.2	-1.0	-8.5	-7.9	27.3
Fishing and trapping	37.2	-11.4	13.4	-3.4	-14.3
Mining	0.1	0.0	0.0	-2.9	1.3
Manufacturing	118.3	0.7	0.4	-0.3	0.8
Construction	125.4	-1.3	-9.6	9.6	-6.2
Other utilities	53.7	10.7	-0.7	-1.1	-2.5
Services					
Transportation and storage	56.7	-8.0	-4.4	0.9	-4.3
Wholesale trade	51.8	21.8	-0.6	-4.8	4.5
Retail trade	125.4	7.9	-3.9	-6.3	5.8
Finance and real estate	250.0	2.7	-1.1	4.6	1.7
Government services	198.7	-2.4	1.8	-5.3	-7.2
Education services	118.7	8.2	1.7	0.8	1.3
Health services	113.1	1.4	1.2	-1.0	2.9

Nova Scotia

- The Nova Scotia economy inched ahead in 1992 as the lingering effects of recession continued to depress goods output.

Output in Nova Scotia edged forward 0.1%, as the effects of the recession remained evident in many industries. The unemployment rate climbed from 9.9%, its pre-recession trough, to 13.2% in 1992, and this upward trend continued well into 1993, when the national unemployment rate was relatively stable.

Following a 6% setback in 1991, construction tumbled a further 14% in 1992, as most types of non-residential building activity fell. Significant declines were noticeable in construction of office buildings and commercial stores, of electric power generation facilities (following the completion of the Trenton generating unit), and of offshore gas and oil facilities. Construction intentions for 1993 are unchanged from their 1992 level of actual construction

The fishery sector declined sharply; fish landings, particularly of lobster, and fish processing dropped about 15%. Fish processors have scaled production back in five of the past six years, and now produce less than half what they did in 1986. In August 1993 the federal government closed major fisheries in Eastern Canada until May 1994.

Many other manufacturers continued to suffer from the recession. Production of fabricated metal products fell by more than 32% while output of transportation equipment declined by 9%.

Nova Scotia's GDP in Constant Prices

	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
	$ millions	% change			
Industrial composite	**11,701.9**	**2.7**	**-1.1**	**-0.2**	**0.1**
Goods industries	3,525.3	2.7	-1.5	0.3	-3.9
Agriculture	157.8	-6.1	-7.5	-3.6	1.7
Fishing and trapping	288.5	-0.5	-0.8	7.3	-13.8
Logging	108.6	-6.9	3.0	6.1	12.2
Mining	188.4	-7.0	10.7	31.0	32.1
Manufacturing	1,512.1	5.2	-4.9	0.4	-1.7
Construction	797.5	4.3	1.4	-6.3	-14.4
Other utilities	325.7	7.0	-0.7	-3.3	0.8
Services					
Transportation and storage	410.2	-2.7	-3.5	-9.0	-3.1
Wholesale trade	504.8	10.8	6.7	-2.7	4.0
Retail trade	878.7	5.8	-16.2	-5.3	5.1
Finance and real estate	2,209.3	2.4	1.2	3.1	3.2
Government services	1,635.2	1.4	2.3	-0.7	0.6
Education services	916.9	0.7	-0.3	-0.6	2.0
Health services	738.6	1.8	3.2	2.6	1.0

The shutdown of the only tin mine operating in Canada in early 1992 accounted for most of the drop in mining.

The start-up of offshore oil production in mid-1992, increased wholesale and retail trade and real estate activities, and higher output of rubber products, and defence services helped to offset the effects of recession elsewhere in the economy.

New Brunswick

- New Brunswick recovered to pre-recession levels, the only province to do so by 1992.

In New Brunswick production rose 1.9% in 1992, recouping losses of the previous two years to stand 0.3% above its pre-recession level. It is the only province to do so, (the Yukon also regained pre-recession levels). This improvement was reflected in the labour market where employment rose 1.1% in 1992, while the unemployment rate remained stable just under 13%, below its 1985 peak of 15.1%.

Construction industries reported the largest gains. Major electric power projects such as the Belledune coal-fired generating station, and repairs to electric power structures and to institutional facilities (for example, schools) provided a significant impetus to growth in New Brunswick. Construction of non-residential buildings fell 22%, however, as work on factories and plants fell to its lowest level since 1980.

Mining and smelting operations reinforced the advances in construction as mining and smelting of metals other than gold soared in 1992 following a 10-month strike that ended in May 1991. Extraction and refining of metal ores such as zinc, silver, lead and copper jumped.

New Brunswick's GDP in Constant Prices

	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
	$ millions	% change			
Industrial composite	**9,193.4**	**1.4**	**-0.6**	**-0.9**	**1.9**
Goods industries	3,191.0	2.0	-2.2	-2.9	2.5
Agriculture	146.1	-0.4	-3.8	-1.0	15.4
Fishing and trapping	58.8	11.6	0.8	-14.5	-3.0
Logging	219.3	10.1	-7.0	-3.6	4.6
Mining	174.7	-9.0	9.4	3.8	11.6
Manufacturing	1,205.7	0.7	-8.8	-3.7	-1.4
Construction	845.2	3.2	6.1	2.0	8.2
Other utilities	529.2	3.4	2.2	-8.0	-2.4
Services					
Transportation and storage	519.2	-0.5	-0.9	-1.8	-1.2
Wholesale trade	362.0	-11.5	-11.7	-7.2	3.3
Retail trade	783.0	2.8	1.4	-2.8	3.4
Finance and real estate	1,377.8	1.0	-1.1	3.6	0.8
Government services	1,054.7	0.7	2.7	2.3	1.9
Education services	720.8	4.9	4.3	3.5	1.4
Health services	505.5	4.3	1.2	-0.7	0.5

Government and education services continued to rise, though at more modest rates.

After setbacks in prior years, wholesale and retail trade as well as accommodation and food services resumed growth.

Not all industries participated in this upturn, however. Manufacturers of pulp and paper and of fruit and vegetable products curtailed production; for both it was the fourth decline in the past five years. Shipbuilding continued to decline after years of growth spurred by the Canadian patrol frigate program. Manufacturing of power boilers and structural metal products dropped sharply.

Generation of electrical power dropped more than 2% as exports to the United States decreased by about 40%.

High levels of repair construction evident in 1992 are expected to continue in 1993, but other construction intentions are sharply lower. For example, intended expenditures on electric power construction, a key to growth in 1992, have been sharply scaled back as major projects are presently near completion.

Québec

- The Québec economy emerged from recession, but productivity gains held employment growth back.

Output grew 1.3% in 1992, following decreases in the last two years. Despite the resumption of output growth, the economy continued to shed jobs; as a result, there were 101,000 fewer jobs in 1992 than in 1990 when employment was at its peak.

Wholesale trade gained 6.8% led by trade groups specializing in non-farm machinery and equipment and to a lesser extent, in food, beverage, drug and tobacco products.

Educational services jumped 3.6% following three years of modest growth. Most other government services also advanced in 1992.

Québec's GDP in Constant Prices

	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
	$ millions	% change			
Industrial composite	**98,828.9**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**-2.2**	**1.3**
Goods industries	38,297.5	1.3	-0.3	-5.3	-0.6
Agriculture	1,723.6	-2.2	-2.6	-5.5	-0.3
Fishing and trapping	69.3	-4.4	11.5	-5.7	-3.8
Logging	643.4	12.7	-5.0	-15.3	9.2
Mining	1,143.2	2.7	6.5	10.6	-10.2
Manufacturing	23,511.2	1.5	-0.1	-6.0	0.3
Construction	6,906.7	4.8	2.8	-7.2	-4.4
Other utilities	4,076.7	-5.6	-7.2	0.2	2.7
Services					
Transportation and storage	4,268.5	-0.8	-1.3	-4.9	0.0
Wholesale trade	6,190.4	-0.2	-3.9	-1.3	6.8
Retail trade	7,401.4	0.1	-1.2	-3.6	0.7
Finance and real estate	15,860.4	2.5	0.8	3.8	3.2
Government services	7,913.9	1.5	2.4	1.3	2.0
Education services	6,452.7	1.0	1.6	1.2	3.6
Health services	4,900.8	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.7

Electrical power continued to play an important role in Québec's economy. Sparked by foreign demand, both the hydro-generation of electrical power and the construction of power generation facilities advanced.

Weakness in repair and construction of residential and non-residential buildings more than offset gains in construction of electric power generating stations and transmission lines. The construction of factories and plants was particularly hard hit by the recession, and expenditure intentions for 1993 do not forecast a major expansion of the manufacturing base.

Contrary to many other provinces where residential construction enjoyed an upturn, Québec housing construction dropped 5%, extending a downtrend that started in 1988. Mining fell 10% as the extraction of gold, silver, zinc and copper declined.

Manufacturing output edged 0.3% higher led by a 4.6% gain in production of transportation equipment. The mix of activity within this industry changed significantly as gains in output of aircraft and parts and railroad rolling stock more than offset a 50% drop in production of motor vehicles. This was the fourth consecutive year that manufacturers of motor vehicles had significantly scaled back production, and by 1992 output was a fifth of what it had been four years earlier. Production of railroad rolling stock, on the other hand, almost doubled over the same time frame.

Structural changes have occurred elsewhere in manufacturing, as output of clothing products has fallen almost 20% in the past five years, while the pharmaceutical industry gained almost 40% over the same period and 8.9% in 1992; it is now about three-quarters the size of the clothing industry.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, output of non-metallic mineral products such as cement, ready-mix concrete, and clay, concrete, and glass products, tumbled 13.3%, reflecting the continued weakness in the construction industry.

Ontario

- Economic growth resumed in 1992 in Ontario but the unemployment rate continued to climb.

Following the slump that pulled provincial output down by more than 2% in 1990 and 1991, production in Ontario advanced 0.9% in 1992. The improvement was not sufficient to halt the upward trend in the unemployment rate, however, which climbed to 10.8%, more than double its pre-recession level.

An 8% surge in wholesale trade, which is concentrated in Ontario, boosted provincial output. The most significant gain was recorded by wholesalers of non-farm machinery and equipment.

Following sharp decreases of 5.7% and 6.6% in 1990 and 1991, manufacturing output increased marginally in 1992, with narrow-based gains (especially in motor vehicles and electronics) mostly offset by widespread losses.

Ontario's GDP in Constant Prices

	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
	$ millions	% change			
Industrial composite	**175,786.3**	**2.8**	**-2.4**	**-2.1**	**0.9**
Goods industries	64,999.1	1.1	-5.7	-5.3	-1.5
Agriculture	2,566.6	0.7	-3.9	-5.6	2.8
Fishing and trapping	34.4	-2.6	-1.5	-19.6	-10.3
Logging	438.6	0.8	-6.5	-13.5	17.9
Mining	2,100.4	1.7	-4.0	-9.6	-3.4
Manufacturing	45,131.7	0.3	-5.7	-6.6	0.3
Construction	9,727.3	7.6	-3.5	-4.3	-9.7
Other Utilities	4,633.8	-4.7	-13.8	10.2	-1.8
Services					
Transportation and storage	7,020.0	0.5	-1.0	-5.0	1.2
Wholesale trade	15,250.5	5.9	-0.6	1.8	8.0
Retail trade	11,258.8	6.1	-5.0	-5.5	1.8
Finance and real estate	33,014.9	3.6	-0.5	2.9	2.7
Government services	12,384.2	3.3	0.8	1.6	1.0
Education services	10,741.2	3.0	2.7	2.8	1.0
Health services	8,358.1	2.3	2.7	1.2	-0.8

Manufacturers of both motor vehicles and parts boosted production sharply. Car assemblies soared close to 12% and reached an all-time high. An 8.5% surge in production of motor vehicle parts was not sufficient to offset large drops in 1990 and 1991, and output was still about 10% below its record level in 1989.

In the electronics industries, production of office, store and business machines (especially computers) continued to shine, jumping 13.2% in 1992 and more than doubling in the past five years.

Construction output fell significantly. Every type of non-residential construction activity tumbled, ranging from office buildings, to air passenger terminals, to gas and oil facilities. Construction intentions data indicate that the massive decline of the past year will not reoccur in 1993. Residential building construction rose 5% in 1992, following four declines in the last five years.

Manitoba

- The Manitoba economy improved in 1992 but did not completely recover the losses during the recession.

A 1.9% advance recouped a substantial part of the prior year's loss, but output was still about 1% less than its all-time 1990 high. The unemployment rate climbed to 9.6%, however, up from 8.8% in 1991 and from the 7.5% range that characterized the Manitoba economy from 1986 to 1990.

The improvement in Manitoba originated from various sources, especially from farmers, several manufacturers and wholesalers.

Livestock led a 9% advance in agriculture. Cattlemen benefitted from a jump in live cattle exports to the United States, while hog farmers increased their herds for slaughtering. Grain farmers harvested bumper canola and potato crops.

Increased sales were recorded by six of the nine wholesale trade groups, led by wholesalers of machinery and equipment.

A 14% jump in output of electrical and electronic products accounted for about a third of the strong rise in manufacturing. Clothing and machinery manufacturers also posted notable advances.

Manitoba's GDP in Constant Prices

	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
	$ millions	% change			
Industrial composite	**16,232.9**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**-3.0**	**1.9**
Industrial composite less agriculture	15,131.6	0.2	-0.5	-2.6	1.4
Goods industries	5,393.1	3.2	6.4	-7.7	3.5
Agriculture	1,101.3	29.0	49.6	-8.0	8.9
Fishing and trapping	20.3	8.0	-13.9	2.3	-7.3
Mining	352.2	-13.4	-8.4	1.4	4.0
Manufacturing	2,213.3	2.1	1.0	-10.1	5.7
Construction	970.9	-2.6	-1.5	-11.9	-6.8
Other utilities	688.1	7.6	-0.5	5.0	5.1
Services					
Transportation and storage	1,162.8	-6.0	-1.6	-0.5	-2.0
Wholesale trade	1,115.0	0.4	3.2	0.8	8.0
Retail trade	1,053.0	2.5	-7.2	-3.1	1.2
Finance and real estate	2,743.7	0.3	-1.3	1.5	1.6
Government services	1,539.4	0.9	1.0	-0.1	-0.9
Education services	1,071.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.5
Health services	895.3	3.1	2.9	-0.7	-0.8

For the second year in a row, generation of electric power increased 6% as deliveries to the United States almost doubled each year. Increased power generation capacity reflects, in part, the gradual completion of the units of the Limestone Generating Station. Construction of electric power generation stations was halved in 1992, however, and investment intentions for 1993 do not indicate a return to the high levels of construction observed in the 1985-1991 period, most of which was associated with the Limestone project. In December 1992, the building of the Conawapa Dam was cancelled.

Defence services dropped more than 6%, reflecting the shutdown of the military base at Portage la Prairie. Elsewhere, provincial government declined 3% for the second year in a row.

Saskatchewan

- Reduced grain crops were a major drag on the Saskatchewan economy in 1992.

Output in Saskatchewan slumped 3.5% following gains in the preceding three years. This was the poorest performance among provinces in 1992, but was due more to the fate of the crop than a deterioration of the general economic conditions. Excluding agriculture overall, output edged up 0.3%. Still, the unemployment rate continued to increase moderately to 8.2%, and the population of the province decreased again in 1992.

Agricultural output sagged close to 25% as wet and cold weather depressed grain harvests following two years of bumper crops. Increased output of livestock moderated the overall decline in agriculture.

Saskatchewan's GDP in Constant Prices

	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
	$ millions	% change			
Industrial composite	**15,998.1**	**1.3**	**7.1**	**1.1**	**-3.5**
Industrial composite less agriculture	14,033.3	-2.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Goods industries	6,447.8	5.9	19.1	2.3	-10.6
Agriculture	1,964.8	61.9	73.7	5.6	-24.4
Fishing and trapping	6.8	-27.5	-1.5	1.4	17.2
Mining	1,851.0	-8.5	0.1	4.4	4.0
Manufacturing	1,064.5	4.6	9.6	0.1	-0.5
Construction	1,022.1	-7.7	-0.5	-3.7	-17.1
Other utilities	476.3	2.0	0.3	0.2	3.4
Services					
Transportation and storage	1,169.3	-2.3	-0.1	4.1	5.6
Wholesale trade	576.3	2.5	-0.2	-0.2	-2.7
Retail trade	930.9	-12.5	-4.6	-4.2	0.3
Finance and real estate	2,737.7	-2.2	-2.7	0.7	2.7
Government services	1,206.2	3.5	0.3	-0.7	-1.3
Education services	1,026.1	3.4	0.7	3.4	2.7
Health services	943.4	0.5	8.3	1.4	2.8

Widespread weaknesses in non-residential projects led a 17% tumble in construction output. Major drops in engineering construction (such as the Rafferty-Alameda dam, the Shand Power Station, and the Lloyminster heavy oil installations) paced the construction woes. Intended expenditures on gas and oil facilities are sharply lower for 1993, and construction activity in other sectors is also expected to remain weak.

Most government services fell as Saskatchewan was the only province to record a cutback of federal government services. At the same time, local government, education and health services advanced.

Nevertheless some natural resource-based industries performed well in 1992, such as gas pipelines, extraction of crude petroleum, and uranium mines.

In manufacturing, strong gains by manufacturers of agricultural implements were outweighed by losses for producers of primary and fabricated metal products.

Alberta

- The oil patch pumped up the Alberta economy in 1992.

A reasonably good year in the oil patch, the cornerstone of Alberta's economy, bolstered output in Alberta. This did not create enough jobs, however, to sustain growth in employment, which declined 0.5% in 1992, its first drop in many years.

Alberta's GDP in Constant Prices

	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
	$ millions	% change			
Industrial composite	**57,196.3**	**0.0**	**2.5**	**0.5**	**1.7**
Industrial composite less agriculture	54,744.1	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.1
Goods industries	25,533.2	-1.2	2.5	0.3	0.1
Agriculture	2,452.2	-5.7	9.8	5.7	-7.6
Fishing and trapping	6.3	-45.1	28.6	-17.4	39.1
Logging	124.0	16.8	9.3	21.7	4.4
Mining	11,469.3	-4.9	-0.7	0.6	5.0
Manufacturing	5,161.5	3.2	8.4	0.3	-1.5
Construction	3,623.2	2.1	2.6	-5.7	-6.8
Other utilities	2,599.8	7.1	-1.7	2.6	0.8
Services					
Transportation and storage	3,557.7	-1.0	0.2	2.8	6.6
Wholesale trade	2,705.8	7.7	5.0	-1.2	2.6
Retail trade	3,049.3	-4.9	-0.1	-3.5	3.6
Finance and real estate	11,231.1	0.2	2.8	3.3	5.1
Government services	3,409.6	0.4	5.2	-0.7	0.2
Education services	2,686.2	1.7	-0.4	0.1	1.6
Health services	2,018.5	6.0	2.5	1.0	-2.4

Increased demand from the United States for crude petroleum and natural gas sparked substantial gains in production, pipeline transport, and royalties for these commodities.

It was also a prosperous year for those engaged in financing activities, real estate transactions, and residential construction, and this too lent a substantial boost to provincial output. Wholesale and retail trade also contributed, each recording modest gains of about 3.0%. Wholesalers of non-farm machinery and equipment led the gain in wholesale, while supermarkets did the same for retailers.

Not all sectors of the oil patch improved. Declines in the construction of gas and oil wells and, to a lesser degree in drilling activity, moderated the growth elsewhere. Drilling activity surged well into 1993, however, after lower royalty charges were introduced in the fourth quarter of 1992. The royalty reduction program was terminated in July 1993, and drilling was down sharply in that month.

Poor weather hampered both growing and harvesting of grains, and agricultural output dropped 7.6%. Alberta's agricultural industry is much less dependent on grains than Saskatchewan's, however, and increased production of cattle substantially moderated the effect of the lower harvest.

British Columbia

- Production in British Columbia attained a new high in 1992, spurred by the largest influx of people in years.

Following rises of more than 1% in 1990 and in 1991, output in British Columbia advanced 2.7%, the best performance in southern Canada. The B.C. economy added 28,000 new jobs in 1992, in contrast to the 99,000 fewer jobs in Canada over the same period. British Columbia is the only province to create employment every year since the mid-eighties, though the rate of growth has slowed down in recent years.

The influx of people continued to play an important role in fuelling this provincial economy. In 1992, more than 35,000 overseas immigrants and 41,000 Canadians settled in British Columbia. In both cases, this was the largest influx of people in years. Many sectors of the economy were stimulated; residential construction soared, wholesalers of lumber and building materials boosted sales, real estate transactions increased and agents prospered, while increased mortgage loans helped stimulate banking activity. Real personal expenditures on goods rose 2.4%, the largest advance among provinces.

Government and health services also contributed to the overall economic advance. Provincial government services advanced a substantial 11%, while health services grew by almost 4%. In both cases these were the largest percentage increases among provinces.

British Columbia's GDP in Constant Prices

	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
	$ millions	% change			
Industrial composite	**53,579.4**	**3.0**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**2.7**
Goods industries	17,644.1	2.4	-1.1	-1.8	-0.5
Agriculture	742.3	-5.7	5.3	-6.4	8.0
Fishing and trapping	233.9	49.6	10.0	-19.7	-11.6
Logging	1,291.8	-1.8	-6.6	-6.8	6.7
Mining	1,887.4	-0.7	1.3	9.5	-11.1
Manufacturing	7,612.2	-0.2	-5.7	-5.4	1.0
Construction	4,173.7	12.1	3.7	3.4	-1.5
Other utilities	1,623.8	-0.6	8.4	-0.6	1.5
Services					
Transportation and storage	3,468.3	-4.3	-3.6	0.4	-0.1
Wholesale trade	3,244.1	6.2	5.3	0.5	13.0
Retail trade	3,804.0	6.4	-0.4	-1.8	2.6
Finance and real estate	12,155.6	4.6	2.4	8.3	5.7
Government services	3,436.5	1.4	3.5	3.1	4.1
Education services	2,870.9	4.2	4.2	1.3	1.2
Health services	2,495.6	1.7	7.2	1.7	3.8

Loggers and manufacturers of wood products, key players in the economy, began to emerge from their slump of the past few years. In 1992, forestry output advanced by 7%, and manufacturers of wood products boosted production by more than 9% as lumber exports rose.

The effects of recession were still evident, however, as on balance goods production fell 0.5% in 1992, a somewhat slower pace than in the previous two years. The decrease in goods output was led by a significant drop in coal mining, which exports virtually all its production. Exports of coal to most countries fell, while labour disputes curtailed output of some mining operations. Construction of gas and oil facilities fell 38% after almost tripling since 1987, leading cutbacks on most non-residential construction projects. Producers of pulp and paper, also, continued to cut back output.

Yukon Territory

- Mining shone in the Yukon in 1992.

The Yukon economy raced ahead in 1992 as mining contributed to more than two-thirds of a 10% advance in output.

Lead and zinc output recovered from a strike-depressed production level in 1991. The largest producer, the Faro mine, closed down at the end of 1992.

Elsewhere in mining, gold production (mainly placer gold) fell marginally following two years of double-digit drops.

Yukon Territory's GDP in Constant Prices

	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
	$ millions	% change			
Industrial composite	**762.4**	**-2.7**	**4.4**	**-2.8**	**10.1**
Goods industries	347.3	-8.0	6.1	-6.3	19.9
Primary industries	5.5	30.4	13.7	-20.9	7.6
Mining	204.0	-7.6	2.9	-7.5	30.6
Manufacturing	8.2	28.0	28.4	2.6	-10.1
Construction	101.7	-15.5	12.0	-3.8	10.0
Other utilities	27.0	3.1	-0.6	-7.2	5.1
Services					
Transportation and storage	41.5	3.7	8.5	-4.2	1.0
Wholesale trade	11.2	-36.4	1.8	-6.0	9.8
Retail trade	35.4	-5.7	5.9	-9.4	4.6
Finance and real estate	64.9	3.1	2.1	2.4	4.1
Government services	126.1	10.3	0.8	1.6	3.1
Education services	42.3	6.3	4.3	4.0	5.0
Health services	15.0	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.9

Residential, non-residential and road building spurred construction, but weakness in other engineering projects, especially electric power systems and mining infrastructure partially offset these gains.

Wholesale and retail also rose after dropping in the prior year, while federal (+3.2%) and provincial (+4.1%) government services recorded notable gains.

Northwest Territories

- Mining setbacks restrained growth in the Northwest Territories.

Production edged ahead 0.4% as sharp rises in many resource industries and in education and government services were partially offset by losses elsewhere in the resource sector.

Production of zinc, natural gas, and refined petroleum products surged, but production of gold, which constitutes about 10% of the territory's economy, plunged 17%. A labour dispute at Giant mine and the closure of the Colomac gold operations were the main reasons for the significant loss.

Northwest Territories' GDP in Constant Prices

	1992	1989	1990	1991	1992
	$ millions	% change			
Industrial composite	**1,483.4**	**4.5**	**-4.5**	**-0.1**	**0.4**
Goods industries	564.5	8.0	-15.5	-1.9	-3.5
Primary industries	7.7	23.9	-3.1	-10.7	2.2
Mining	345.8	-3.9	-11.4	4.0	-5.9
Manufacturing	17.1	2.0	8.8	-1.6	6.7
Construction	153.4	39.0	-28.0	-13.6	0.7
Other utilities	38.3	-4.9	7.8	-2.0	-2.9
Services					
Transportation and storage	75.8	-12.2	8.1	-2.0	1.6
Wholesale trade	13.2	-1.7	-4.1	-6.3	1.5
Retail trade	70.3	-3.5	42.5	-5.1	3.0
Finance and real estate	211.7	6.4	1.3	5.1	3.7
Government services	349.3	2.2	1.3	1.8	3.4
Education services	73.0	1.5	4.7	-0.1	3.3
Health services	31.1	4.1	6.6	4.3	0.6

Mining services, twice as important as gold mines in the mid-eighties, continued to fall sharply as exploratory drilling for petroleum and natural gas dwindled in 1992. Diamond drilling for ores advanced sharply.

Construction output rose a modest 0.7% after two consecutive sharp declines in 1990 and 1991. Repair construction as well as non-residential building construction advanced; these increases outweighed declines in construction of various resource-related projects such as mine shafts and oil and gas wells.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7358-7369 and 7904-7915.

The 1984-1992 issue of *Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-203, $35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Daryl Rhoades (613-951-3621) or Richard Martel (613-951-2018), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Pension Plans in Canada

January 1, 1992

The 14% growth in employer pension plan membership between 1982 and 1992 was entirely due to increased participation by women.

Membership

At the beginning of 1992, over 5.3 million workers participated in approximately 18,000 employer pension plans, up 4% since 1990 and up 14% since 1982. The amount accumulated by these plans as of 1992 was considerable at over $350 billion.

Membership growth in the past decade was entirely attributable to the increase in female participation (close to 50%). As a result, women accounted for 41% of all plan members in 1992, up from 32% in 1982. This change can be directly related to the growing number of women entering the paid workforce and to changes in the late 1980s to provincial and federal pension plan legislation regarding part-time employees.

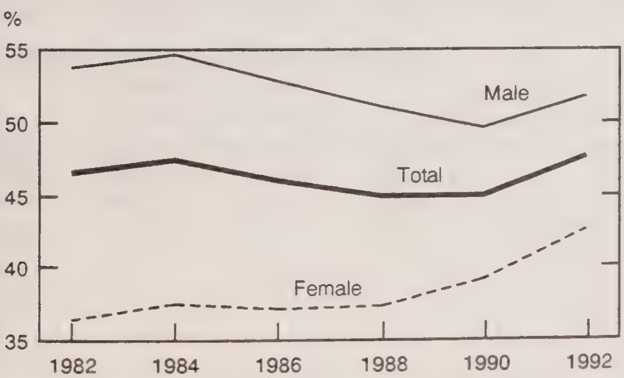
The number of men participating in pension plans, by contrast, declined by almost 2% between 1982 and 1992—an adverse effect of the last two recessions and the continuing economic restructuring. For example, the industries (mainly manufacturing and construction) that reduced both employment and pension plan membership during the last two recessions predominantly employ men.

Coverage

In terms of coverage, 47.5% of employed paid workers belonged to employer pension plans as of January 1, 1992. Although the coverage rate has been generally decreasing in the past decade, in 1992, coverage was higher than in 1990. This, however, was not so much due to the growth in employer pension plan membership as to a significant drop in the number of men in the paid workforce.

Despite the past decade's economic conditions, the coverage rate for women has been on the rise. At the beginning of 1992, however, it still lagged behind that of men (43% versus 52%).

Coverage rates of employed paid workers at January 1



> *Note to Users*
>
> *The reference date for these data is January 1. However, in most cases membership data are taken from the preceding calendar year, as are employment data used to calculate coverage rates.*
>
> *This survey focuses on the membership and conditions of employer pension plans. These plans are established for employees and can be sponsored by an employer or a union.*
>
> *Information on amounts accumulated by these plans is contained in Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds (74-001) and in the annual publication Trusteed Pension Funds: Financial Statistics (74-201).*

Plans

The number of pension plans decreased by 10% from 1990, to 18,028 at January 1, 1992. The principal change was in plans with fewer than 10 members, which in 1992 constituted 41% of all plans but covered less than 0.5% of the total membership. These small plans declined by 34% from their peak in 1986.

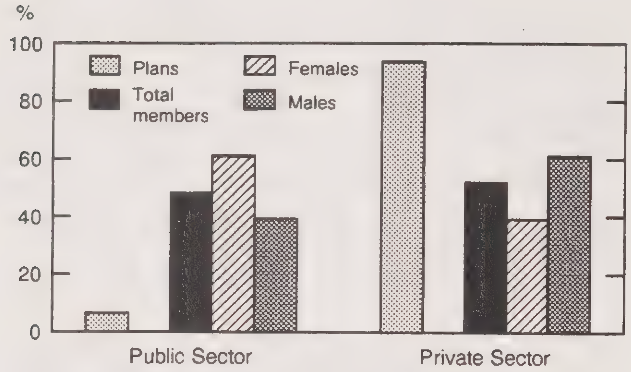
Plans with 30,000 or more members numbered only 23 in 1992 (15 in the public sector) but covered almost 44% of all members. These large plans accounted for three-fourths of the rise in pension plan membership since 1982.

Public and Private Sectors

At the beginning of 1992, almost half (48%) of the pension plan members belonged to public sector plans. Plan provisions, however, differed markedly for the two sectors.

Virtually all public sector members were required to contribute to their pension plan—over 71% of them paying 7% or more of their earnings. In the private sector, only 45% of the members were required to contribute; moreover, of those contributing, fewer than 1% paid 7% or more of their earnings.

Plans and members at January 1, 1992



Most of the public sector members (97%) participated in defined benefit plans (i.e., plans in which the pension benefit is "defined", generally on the basis of earnings and years of service). Over 95% of these members had a prescribed retirement benefit equal to 2% of their earnings for each year of service; that formula provides one of the most generous pensions. On the other hand, although 86% of private sector members participated in defined benefit plans, only 22% of them had a 2% benefit accrual rate.

In 1992, automatic indexing of pension benefits was prescribed for 69% of public sector pension plan members, a slight decrease from 70% in 1990. In the private sector, only 11% of the pension plan members were promised a pension protected to some extent against inflation; however, this proportion was up from less than 8% in 1990.

Detailed data on these 18,028 plans, along with in-depth analysis, tables and graphs, will be published at a later date in the 1992 issue of *Pension Plans in Canada* (74-401).

Advance information is now available, however, and can be obtained by contacting Karen Maser (613-951-4033) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Selected Characteristics of Employer Sponsored Pension Plans

	1982		1988		1990		1992	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Total plans	**15,232**	**100.0**	**21,239**	**100.0**	**19,956**	**100.0**	**18,028**	**100.0**
Defined contribution	6,108	40.1	12,701	59.8	11,443	57.3	9,901	54.9
Defined benefit	8,775	57.6	8,305	39.1	8,284	41.5	7,870	43.7
Other	349	2.3	233	1.1	229	1.1	257	1.4
Total members	**4,657,935**	**100.0**	**4,845,107**	**100.0**	**5,109,363**	**100.0**	**5,318,090**	**100.0**
Male	3,181,288	68.3	3,082,391	63.6	3,128,225	61.2	3,129,263	58.8
Female	1,476,647	31.7	1,762,716	36.4	1,981,138	38.8	2,188,827	41.2
Type of plan:								
Defined contribution	245,733	5.3	370,086	7.6	430,561	8.4	469,144	8.8
Defined benefit	4,363,653	93.7	4,430,429	91.4	4,633,587	90.7	4,775,543	89.8
Other	48,549	1.0	44,592	0.9	45,215	0.9	73,403	1.4

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending September 30, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the nine-day period increased by 6.5% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded increased by 5.3% to 5.2 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 21.3% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of September 30, 1993 decreased 3.2% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Oils and Fats

August 1993

Manufacture of all types of deodorized oils in August 1993 totalled 79 664 tonnes, up 21.4% from 65 630^{r} (revised) tonnes in July 1993. At the end of August 1993, year-to-date production totalled 526 694^{r} tonnes, up 6.1% from 496 402^{r} tonnes the previous year.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 809 tonnes in August 1993, down from 11 123 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales totalled 80 891 tonnes, compared with 77 085^{r} tonnes in 1992.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 5 612 tonnes in August 1993, up from 4 997 tonnes in July. Year-to-date sales at the end of August 1993 totalled 43 319 tonnes, compared to 43 554^{r} tonnes in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The August 1993 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

August 1993

In August 1993, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included), carried 94.5 million fare passengers, relatively unchanged from August 1992. Operating revenues totalled $103.6 million, up 3.4% from August 1992.

In August 1993, 22 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.2 million fare passengers, down 10.9% from August 1992. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $25.2 million, a 4.8% decrease from August 1992.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The August 1993 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available next week.

For further information on this release, contact June Heath (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

August 1993

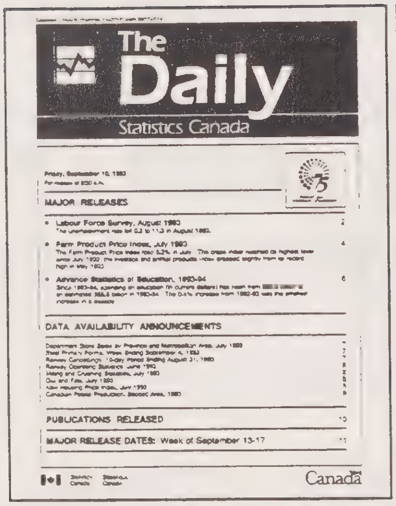
Waferboard production totalled 194 189 cubic metres in August 1993, up 13.2% from 171 515^{r} (revised) cubic metres in August 1992. Particleboard production reached 121 785 cubic metres, up 15.0% from 105 870 cubic metres the previous year. Fibreboard production in August 1993 was 8 371 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 14.4% from 7 317 thousand square metres in August 1992.

At the end of August 1993, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 548 047 cubic metres, up 17.2% from 1 320 748^{r} cubic metres the previous year. Year-to-date particleboard production was 918 709^{r} cubic metres, up 19.9% from 766 041^{r} cubic metres in 1992. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 67 165^{r} thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 10.0% from 61 042 thousand square metres in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The August 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1984-1992.
Catalogue number 15-203
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Software Development and Computer Service Industry, 1991.
Catalogue number 63-222
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31;
Other Countries: US$36).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/ US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

Mortality: Summary List of Causes, 1991.
Catalogue number 84-209
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36;
Other Countries: US$42).

Industrial Research and Development, 1993 Intentions (with 1992 preliminary estimates and 1991 actual expenditures).
Catalogue number 88-202
(Canada: $44; United States: US$53;
Other Countries: US$62).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 14, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

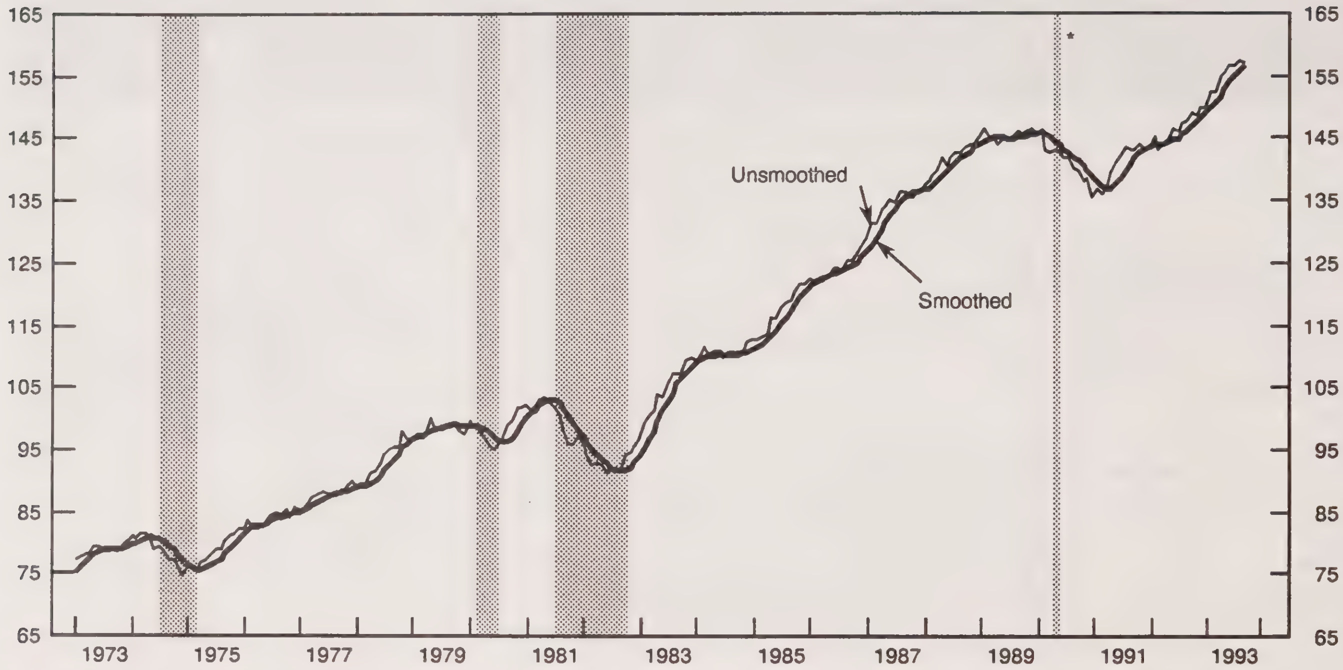
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Index

1981 = 100



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has been proposed.*

Composite Index

September 1993

The leading indicator continued its year-long advance, rising 0.4% in September. Seven of the 10 components were up. Manufacturing weakened, but this was offset by increasing strength in the indicators of final domestic demand. The unsmoothed index fell marginally after an upward revised gain of 0.6% in August.

Household demand has remained positive so far in the third quarter, as full-time employment rebounded and inflation moderated. In September, demand for business and personal services grew by 0.5%, the second best gain of the year. The housing index continued to recover, after picking up in June and July. This upturn was followed by a strengthening of furniture and appliance sales. Outlays for other durable goods also firmed in July.

Falling manufacturing shipments led to the first drop in the shipments/inventories ratio since February 1992. However, most of this decline was confined to the auto industry, as was the weakness in new orders for durable goods (-0.3%), after this industry led growth earlier in the year. The average workweek was unchanged, and manufacturing employment remained weak in September.

The growth rate of the financial market indicators moderated in September. The money supply's growth rate eased from a peak of 1.3% in June to 0.3% in September, while the stock market index followed suit.

The U.S. leading indicator edged up 0.1% after back-to-back marginal declines. All the U.S. manufacturing-related components turned up after several months of weakness. Residential building permits also posted a second straight sharp increase, another important sector for our exports.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the October issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) will be available the week of October 18-22. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite Index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	April 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993	August 1993	September 1993	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	151.6	152.7	153.9	154.9	155.9	156.6	0.4
Unsmoothed	154.7	155.1	156.7	156.5	157.5	157.2	-0.2
Housing index[1]	121.3	121.4	122.0	123.4	124.4	125.2	0.6
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,783	1,783	1,786	1,792	1,803	1,812	0.5
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,456	3,560	3,676	3,783	3,893	3,971	2.0
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	26,163	26,458	26,813	27,132	27,332	27,416	0.3
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	208.6	209.0	209.1	209.0	208.9	209.0	0.1
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.7	0.0
New orders – durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	9,689.4	9,923.1	10,067.6	10,092.7	10,091.5	10,058.7	-0.3
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.45	-0.01*
Retail Trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,073.1	1,079.3	1,085.5	1,090.1	1,091.8	1,095.6	0.3
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,610.0	3,612.3	3,624.2	3,641.1	3,648.6	3,658.8	0.3

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediatly preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Civil Aviation Statistics

July 1993

Preliminary monthly operational data for July 1993 are now available. The number of scheduled domestic passengers carried in July 1993 by Canadian Level I air carriers increased by 7% from July 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for July 1993 will be published in the October issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Dairy Review

August 1993

Creamery butter production in August 1993 totalled 5 300 tonnes, down 0.7% from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production totalled 8 300 tonnes, down 6.7% from August 1992.

An estimated 581 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in July 1993, a 2.5% increase from July 1992. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first seven months of 1993 to 4 001 000 kilolitres, down 3.0% from the January-July 1992 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The August 1993 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on October 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, August 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, August 1993.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August 1993.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Therapeutic Abortions, 1991.
Catalogue number 82-219
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; Other Countries: US$21).

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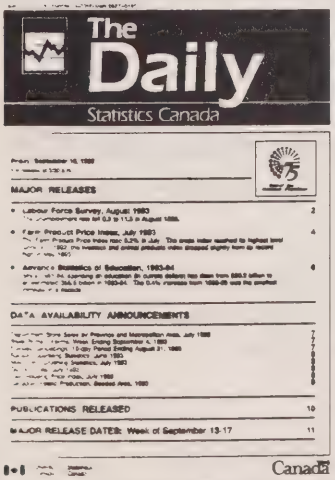
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MAJOR RELEASES

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Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

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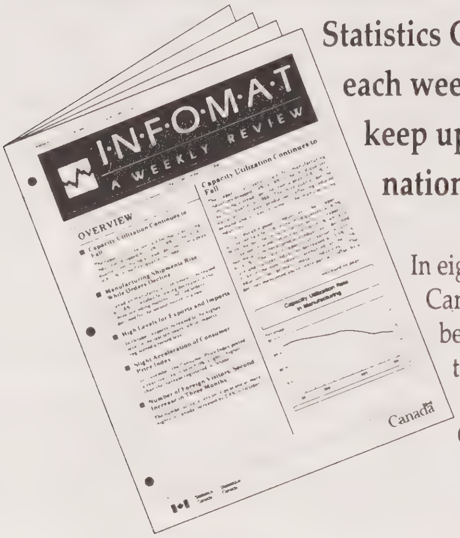

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 15, 1993
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

August 1993

Because imports increased and exports were down slightly, Canada's merchandise trade surplus shrank by $719 million in August, to $596 million, its lowest level since July 1992. Canada's trade surplus with the United States stood at $1.4 billion in August.

After falling for two consecutive months, seasonally adjusted imports rose by $672 million in August, to a record $14.3 billion. Contributing most to the strength in imports were machinery and equipment (+$450 million) and consumer goods (excluding cars), which rose by $180 million. Energy and automobile imports provided the largest offsets, down by $140 million and $95 million, respectively.

Seasonally adjusted exports remained relatively flat in August, edging down by $47 million. The largest decreases were for exports of forestry (-$114 million) and energy (-$99 million) products. Higher exports of machinery and equipment (+$40 million) and automotive products (+$145 million) partly offset those declines.

Export Trends

The export trend rose for the twentieth consecutive month, to 14.6% above its July 1992 level. As with the seasonally adjusted figures, the strength has come mostly from trade with the United States. Exports to the United States have increased by 19.2% since July 1992.

The export trend for most commodity groups rose in the latest period. Agricultural and fishing products exports rose for the sixth straight month, largely a result of exports other than wheat. Energy exports also increased for the sixth straight month.

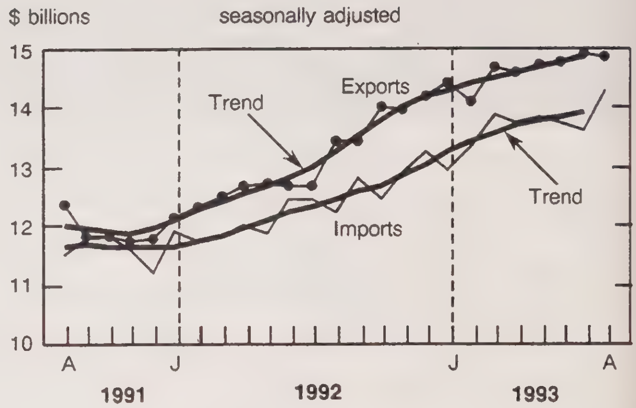
Industrial goods were up for the third month in a row, with higher exports posted for all commodity groupings except metals and alloys. Machinery and equipment exports have increased for 19 months—in the latest period, they were 14.3% higher than in July 1992. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment rose for the second time after four months of downturn.

The overall trend for automotive exports was flat in July, but tending toward the negative. But car exports rose almost 2% in the latest month. Car exports have grown by 41.1% over the last year. Trucks and parts had a downward influence, but in both cases exports were much stronger than their year-earlier levels (+8.3% for trucks and +22.8% for parts).

As for forestry products, the trend for lumber and sawmill products, as well as the trend for newsprint, declined in the current period.

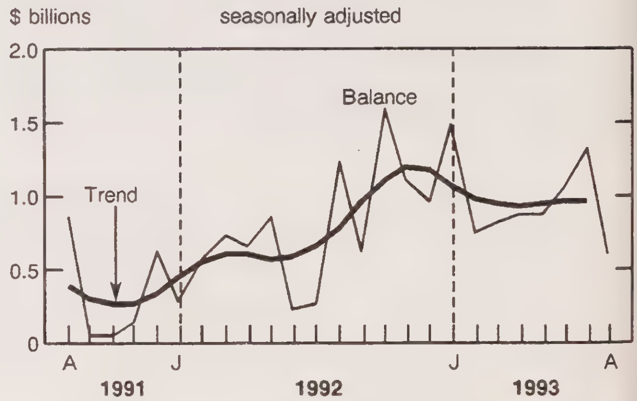
Merchandise Trade

Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance

Balance of Payments Basis



Import Trends

The import trend increased for the nineteenth consecutive month, to 13.0% above its July 1992 level. Over the last year, the largest increases have been for imports from the United States (+16.9%) and from non-OECD countries (+17.4%).

The net increase in the trend resulted from several offsetting movements. Agricultural products imports have increased by 14.4% over the previous year. Industrial goods have also shown sustained increases over the past 12 months. Machinery and equipment imports have been increasing since February 1992 and have grown by about 14% since last year. Consumer goods imports have steadily increased for 31 months; in the latest period, they stood about 10% above last year's level.

As in the last few months, any weakness in imports in the latest period came from the energy, forestry and automotive sectors. Energy imports turned downward three months ago, but were still 4.3% higher than the year before. The trend for automotive imports fell for the fourth month in a row, with cars and parts accounting for the drop. Imports of trucks, on the other hand, rose for the fourth consecutive period, to almost 15% higher than July 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

Current account data that incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements are available quarterly in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the August 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of November, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

□

Merchandise Trade, Balance of Payments Basis

	Exports				Imports			
	August 1993	July 1993	June 1993	August 1992	August 1993	July 1993	June 1993	August 1992
	seasonally adjusted							
	$ millions							
United States	12,192	11,958	11,723	10,430	10,760	9,755	9,899	8,754
Other Trading Areas	2,661	2,942	3,069	2,977	3,497	3,831	3,846	3,436
Total	**14,853**	**14,900**	**14,793**	**13,407**	**14,257**	**13,586**	**13,745**	**12,190**
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,280	1,301	1,334	1,237	895	916	921	824
Energy Products	1,476	1,574	1,574	1,444	471	611	681	558
Forestry Products	1,801	1,915	1,891	1,674	125	119	125	118
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,573	2,587	2,523	2,571	2,632	2,568	2,532	2,251
Machinery and Equipment	3,006	2,965	3,001	2,613	4,774	4,324	4,197	3,836
Automotive Products	4,012	3,867	3,828	3,284	3,038	3,062	3,175	2,695
Other Consumer Goods	410	391	383	328	1,821	1,641	1,754	1,580
Special Transactions Trade	333	335	301	288	496	340	326	329

Merchandise Trade, Monthly Variation of the Trend

	Exports				Imports			
	July 1993	June 1993	May 1993	July 1992	July 1993	June 1993	May 1993	July 1992
	% change							
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.4
Energy Products	0.7	1.6	2.6	3.0	-3.9	-2.6	-0.9	0.3
Forestry Products	-1.3	-1.2	-0.9	1.3	-1.1	-1.4	-1.4	1.5
Industrial Goods and Materials	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3
Machinery and Equipment	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.1
Automotive Products	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	-1.2	-1.2	-1.0	0.6
Other Consumer Goods	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.5
Special Transactions Trade	3.3	2.9	0.7	2.5	5.8	4.9	3.3	0.4

■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

August 1993

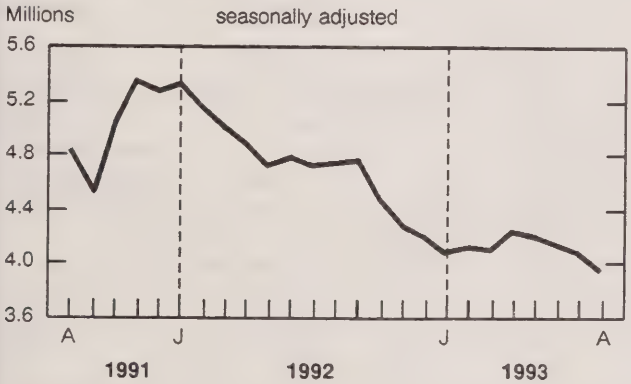
Seasonally adjusted, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased in August 1993.

Seasonally Adjusted

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends, show a 2.1% decrease in total travel to Canada in August 1993. Likewise, outbound Canadian travel decreased by 1.0%, due to a decrease in same-day trips.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States decreased 3.5% from July, to 3.9 million. The trend in same-day, cross-border car trips by Canadian residents has been moving downward since February 1992, after peaking in November 1991.

Same-day Car Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States



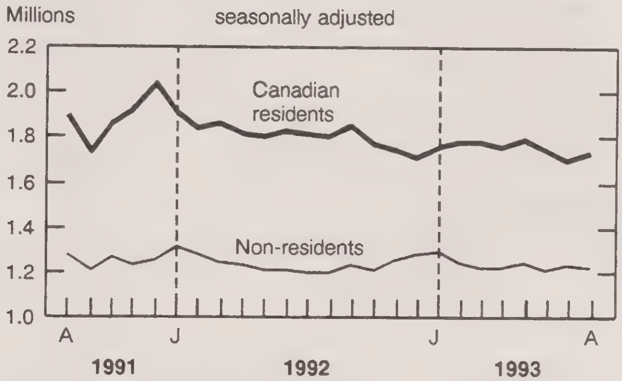
Car trips of one or more nights to the United States increased slightly (+0.3%) to 1.0 million. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 4.5% to 634,000.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel increased 2.1% to 1.7 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel (including car) rose 1.8% to 1.4 million, while such trips to all other countries rose 3.2% to 279,000.

> *Note to Users*
>
> *Seasonally adjusted numbers have been revised on CANSIM back to January 1982.*

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents decreased 1.7% to 1.2 million. The level of this type of travel has fluctuated within a narrow band since late 1986. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 1.8% to 946,000, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries decreased 1.2% to 260,000.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries



Unadjusted

In terms of actual counts, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 18.5% from August 1992, to 4.7 million.

Car trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 10.8% to 2.0 million. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 3.7% to 1.4 million.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 6.8% from August 1992, to 2.9 million: trips of one or more nights to the United States dropped 8.2% to 2.5 million, but similar trips to all other countries rose 4.4% to 356,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents decreased 0.4% to 2.5 million. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 2.0% from August 1992, to 2.0 million.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased 6.6% from August 1992, to 503,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The August 1993 issue of *International Travel—Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

	May 1993 r	June 1993 r	July 1993 r	August 1993 p
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	970	942	963	946
Other Countries[2]	261	259	263	260
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,510	1,468	1,429	1,455
Other Countries	277	276	270	279
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,688	2,635	2,705	2,644
Other Countries	290	292	302	302
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,752	5,749	5,587	5,519
Car Re-entries				
Same-day	4,193	4,138	4,075	3,931
One or More Nights	1,072	1,028	1,015	1,017

	August 1993 p	August 1992 to August 1993	January to August p 1993	January-August 1992 to January-August p 1993
	unadjusted			
One or More Nights Trips[1]	'000	% change	'000	% change
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,999	-2.0	8,676	-0.2
Other Countries[2]	503	6.6	2,221	5.2
Residents of Canada:				
United States	2,533	-8.2	12,680	-6.6
Other Countries	356	4.4	2,366	5.7
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	4,731	1.4	23,097	-0.2
Other Countries	573	6.3	2,460	5.0
Residents of Canada:				
United States	7,356	-14.9	47,028	-13.9
Car Re-entries				
Same-day	4,698	-18.5	33,551	-16.6
One or More Nights	2,050	-10.8	8,991	-10.2

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

August 1993

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indices (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indices are listed from January 1986 to August 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indices (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indices are listed from January 1986 to August 1993. Included with the U.S. commodity indices are the 10 all countries and U.S.-only SITC section indices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.

The July 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Domestic Travel by Canadians

1992

During 1992, Canadians made 158 million person-trips: 74 million same-day persons-trips and 84 million persons-trips of one or more nights. (A person-trip is a trip taken by one person either singly or in a group. If four persons go on a trip together, it counts as four person-trips.) Most of the trips took place within the travellers' province of origin: 96% of the same-day trips and 83% of the trips of one or more nights.

Two-thirds of the trips were for visiting friends and relatives or for pleasure; 20% were for business. One-third of the trips of one or more nights made use of commercial establishments. Spending on domestic travel in 1992 totalled $16.1 billion.

Note: Significant methodological changes in data collection were introduced in April 1992, so the estimates for the four quarters of 1992 were adjusted. Because these changes constitute a break in the series, the quarterly estimates for 1992 are comparable with each other but are not comparable with previous years' estimates.

Microdata files for each quarter of 1992 will be available in November. More detailed information will be published in the Winter 1994 issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10.50/$42).

For more information, please contact Louis Pierre, (613-951-1672), Education, Culture and Tourism. ■

Air Charter Statistics

First Quarter 1993

Preliminary air charter data for the first quarter of 1993 are now available.

The October issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available soon. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending October 9, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 9, 1993 totalled 240 175 tonnes, down 8.4% from the week-earlier 262 168 tonnes and down 10.9% from the year-earlier 269 483 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 11 070 307 tonnes, a 4.5% increase from 10 594 930 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, July 1993.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Gas Utilities: Transport and Distribution Systems, 1992.
Catalogue number 57-205
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, August 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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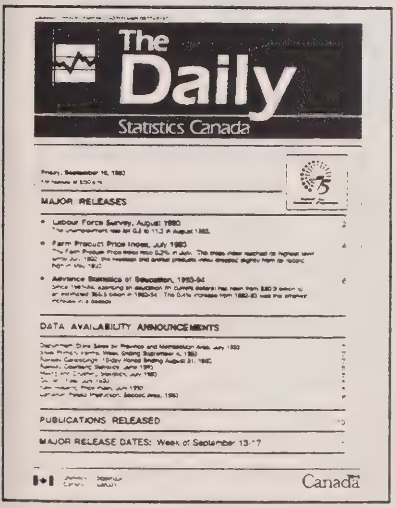
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 18-22

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
18	Department Stores Sales Advance Release	September 1993
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 1993
18	Building Permits	August 1993
18	Cancer Statistics	1993
20	Sales of Natural Gas	August 1993
21	Consumer Price Index	September 1993
21	Retail Trade	August 1993
22	Wholesale Trade	August 1993
22	Annual Demographic Statistics, by Sex and Age	July 1, 1971 to 1993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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Cancer Statistics
1993

Today, the seventh edition of *Canadian Cancer Statistics* is released by Statistics Canada and the Canadian Cancer Society. This report presents cancer incidence and mortality estimates for 1993, historical (actual and estimated) data from 1969 to 1993, and selected indicators on cancer.

Breast cancer among women is the special topic of this year's report. In 1993, breast cancer is expected to account for 30% of all new cases and 20% of all cancer deaths among Canadian women. Although breast cancer incidence rates are on the rise, increases have occurred only among women age 50 and over. Also presented are comparisons of rates among the provinces and with the United States and other countries, as well as a summary of breast cancer screening activities.

Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1993 is available from from the Canadian Centre for Health Information and the Canadian Cancer Society. For copies of the report, please call 613-951-1746.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

August 1993

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments increased 3.7% in August, counterbalancing decreases in April, May and July. Motor vehicle, parts and accessories and the wood industries accounted for most of August's increase.

Strong sales of some models in the United States contributed to the sharp gain in the auto sector, as did increased production schedules and price increases on new 1994 models.

Much of the increase in the wood industries resulted from resumption of full operations after extended shutdowns, increased prices and the end of the British Columbian rail strike.

Manufacturing excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories increased 1.1% after two consecutive declines.

Unfilled orders declined 0.5% in August, the fourth decrease in five months. Inventory levels increased for the sixth consecutive month.

The shipments trend was flat in the most recent period following marginal declines in the two previous periods. These were the first declines in 18 months. The trend for the rest of manufacturing has slowed, from a 0.7% increase in February 1993 to no growth in the two most recent periods.

The trend for unfilled orders has increased over the 10 most recent periods, but at a slower rate since February. The inventories trend increased in the four most recent periods following three years of declines. The new orders trend declined in the four most recent periods following one year of growth. (The short-term trend smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period.)

Shipments

Preliminary estimates indicate that manufacturers' shipments increased 3.7% to $25.8 billion in August. Motor vehicle, parts and accessories (+17.5%) and the wood industries (+7.8%) accounted for most of this increase; the rest of manufacturing was relatively flat. Fifteen of the 22 major groups (accounting for 83% of shipment values) increased, one was unchanged but six decreased.

The trend for shipments was flat in the most recent period after two consecutive declines. The trend for 12 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 66% of shipment values) increased, although at a slower pace for nine groups.

Inventories (owned)

Inventories (owned) rose 0.8% in August to $35.2 billion, the sixth increase in a row. The largest increases were in the electrical and electronic products (+5.9%), wood (+1.6%) and chemical (+1.2%) industries. The paper and allied products (-0.8%) and refined petroleum and coal (-1.4%) industries posted the largest declines. The trend for inventories (owned) has risen over the four most recent periods, following three years of declines.

Inventories/shipments Ratio

The inventories/shipments ratio declined to 1.37 in August, from 1.41 in July. The trend increased in August, the first increase in two and a half years.

Unfilled Orders

Unfilled orders decreased 0.5% to $24.4 billion, the fourth decline in the last five months. A large decline in transportation equipment (-3.1%) was mostly offset by increases in the other major groups, notably machinery (+4.3%). The trend increased over the 10 most recent periods, but at a slower pace since February 1993.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

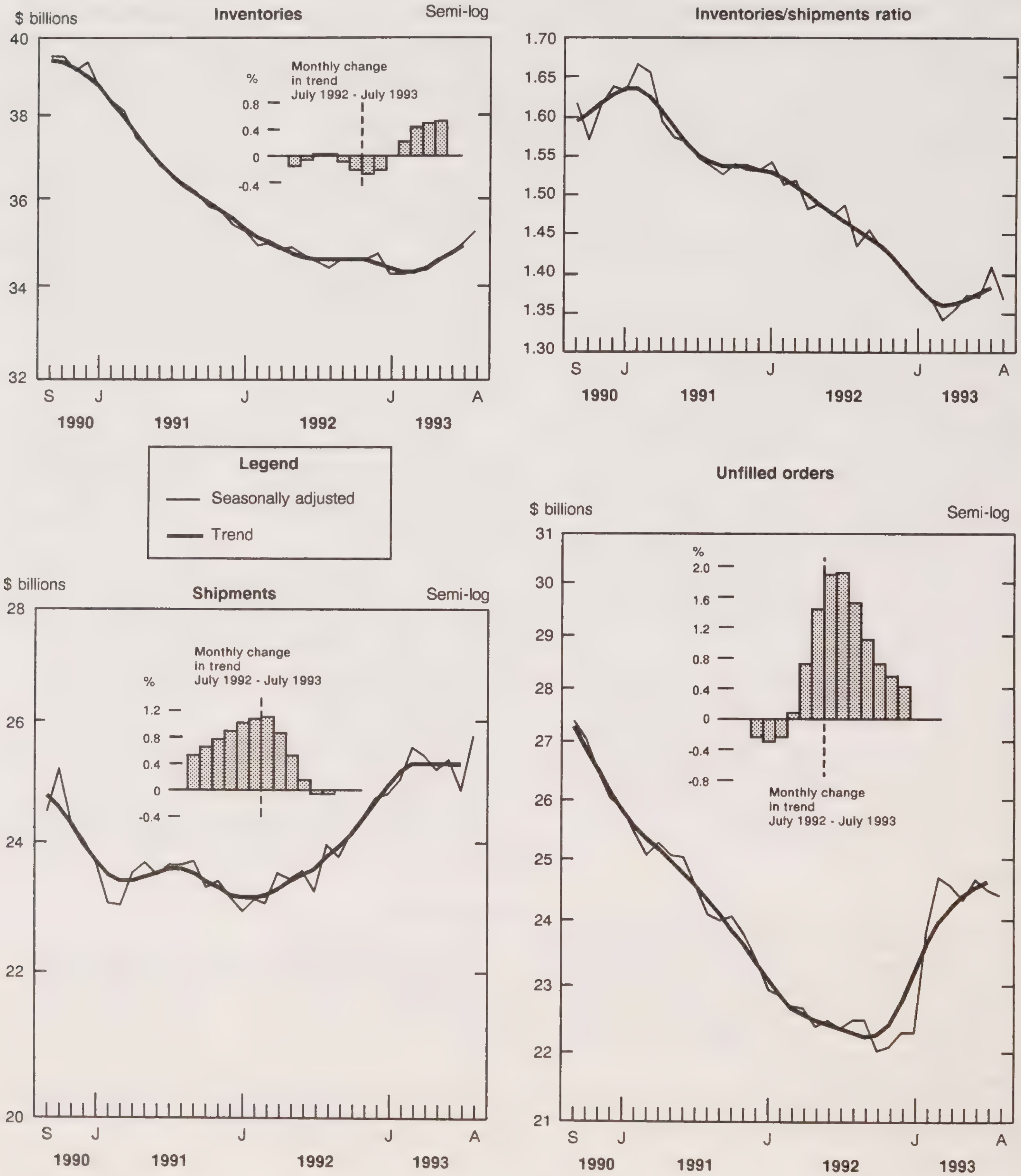
New Orders

New orders increased 3.7% to $25.6 billion. The trend for new orders has declined over the four most recent periods.

Year-to-date

Manufacturers' shipments for the first eight months of 1993 were estimated at $201.8 billion, 8.2% higher than in 1992.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders



Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the August 1993 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions							
August 1992	23,489	34,150	22,649	23,765	23,960	34,361	22,514	24,093
September 1992	25,020	34,160	22,427	24,798	23,769	34,569	22,495	23,750
October 1992	25,677	34,125	21,917	25,167	24,146	34,545	22,053	23,704
November 1992	24,557	34,262	21,856	24,496	24,387	34,575	22,101	24,434
December 1992	23,088	33,986	21,912	23,144	24,711	34,656	22,309	24,919
January 1993	21,677	34,451	22,249	22,014	24,747	34,212	22,323	24,761
February 1993	23,254	34,854	23,875	24,880	25,003	34,211	23,864	26,544
March 1993	27,361	34,985	24,893	28,378	25,567	34,263	24,723	26,426
April 1993	25,807	34,771	24,823	25,738	25,412	34,322	24,595	25,284
May 1993	26,218	34,617	24,447	25,841	25,188	34,496	24,354	24,946
June 1993	27,441	34,423	24,708	27,702	25,334	34,667	24,669	25,649
July 1993	22,387	34,539	24,621	22,300	24,833	34,914	24,542	24,706
August 1993	25,809	35,026	24,444	25,632	25,759	35,188	24,410	25,627

	Shipments		Inventories		Inventories/shipments		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	seasonally adjusted									
	month-to-month % change				ratio		month-to-month % change			
August 1992	3.2	0.6	-0.4	0.0	1.43	1.46	0.6	-0.3	4.4	0.6
September 1992	-0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.45	1.44	-0.1	-0.2	-1.4	0.8
October 1992	1.6	0.9	-0.1	0.0	1.43	1.43	-2.0	0.1	-0.2	1.2
November 1992	1.0	1.0	0.1	-0.1	1.42	1.42	0.2	0.7	3.1	1.6
December 1992	1.3	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.40	1.40	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.7
January 1993	0.1	1.1	-1.3	-0.3	1.38	1.38	0.1	1.9	-0.6	1.5
February 1993	1.0	0.9	0.0	-0.2	1.37	1.37	6.9	1.9	7.2	0.9
March 1993	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.34	1.36	3.6	1.5	-0.4	0.2
April 1993	-0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.35	1.36	-0.5	1.0	-4.3	-0.3
May 1993	-0.9	-0.1	0.5	0.4	1.37	1.37	-1.0	0.7	-1.3	-0.3
June 1993	0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.5	1.37	1.37	1.3	0.6	2.8	-0.2
July 1993	-2.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.41	1.38	-0.5	0.4	-3.7	-0.1
August 1993	3.7	*	0.8	*	1.37	*	-0.5	*	3.7	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

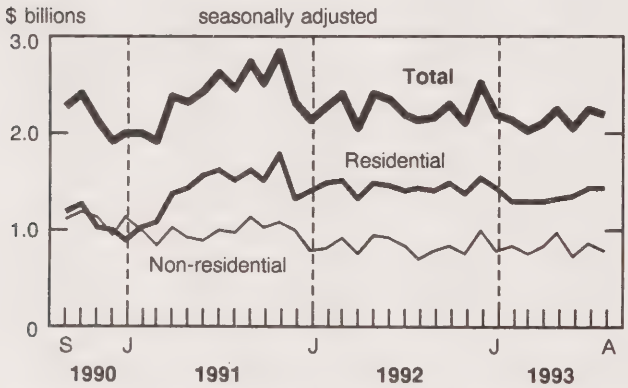
Building Permits

August 1993 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in August fell 3.3% from July, to $2,174 billion. The non-residential sector's 9.6% decline, due to the poor performance in industrial (-27.4%) and commercial (-12.1%) construction, accounted for most of the overall decrease.

The largest decreases were in Quebec (-15.9%) and in the Atlantic (-10.9%) region; the Prairies showed the biggest increase (+5.6%).

Value of Building Permits Issued



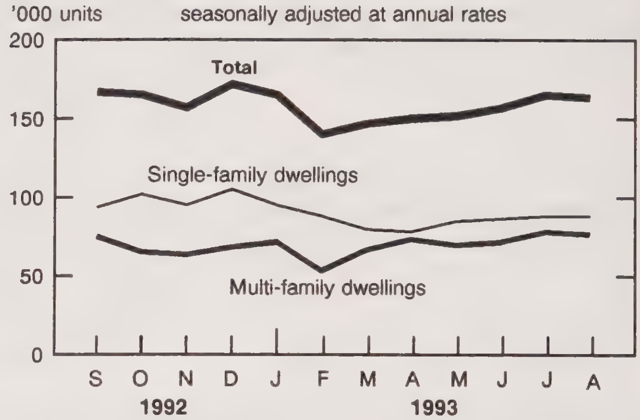
Residential Sector

The value of residential building permits in August edged up by 0.5% to $1,413 million, from $1,405 million in July. Increases occurred in August in all regions except British Columbia (-8.9%), where the multi-family dwelling sector fell sharply (-14.6%) from July's exceptional performance.

The multi-family dwelling sector rose 4.6% to $464 million due in large part to the Prairies (+37.9%) and Ontario (+22.3%). On the other hand, the single-family dwelling sector recorded a drop in the value of building permits (-1.3% to $948 million).

For January to August 1993, the seasonally adjusted value of residential building permits declined 6.1% from 1992. Ontario recorded the largest decrease (-18.6%); British Columbia posted the biggest increase (+9.0%).

Dwelling Units Authorized

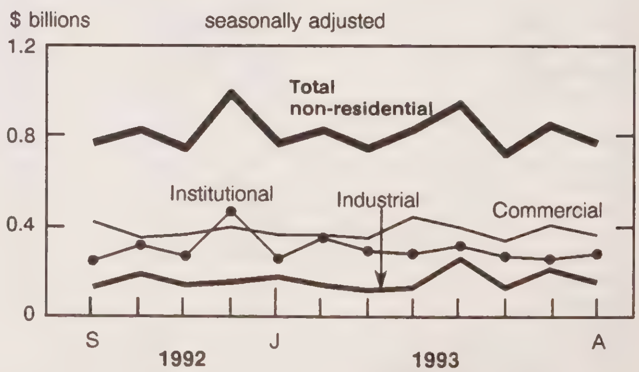


The seasonally adjusted total number of dwelling units authorized dropped 0.7% in August to 164,000 units at an annual rate, compared to 165,000 units in July. The decrease was largely attributable to the multi-family sector (-2.1% to 76,000 units). The slight dip in multi-family construction activity stemmed from British Columbia (-20.1%).

Non-residential Sector

The value of non-residential permits in August dropped 9.6% to $762 million, down from $843 million in July. The decline was shared by all regions except British Columbia (+34.1%), where the commercial (+57.6%) and institutional (+43.6%) sectors performed excellently.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued



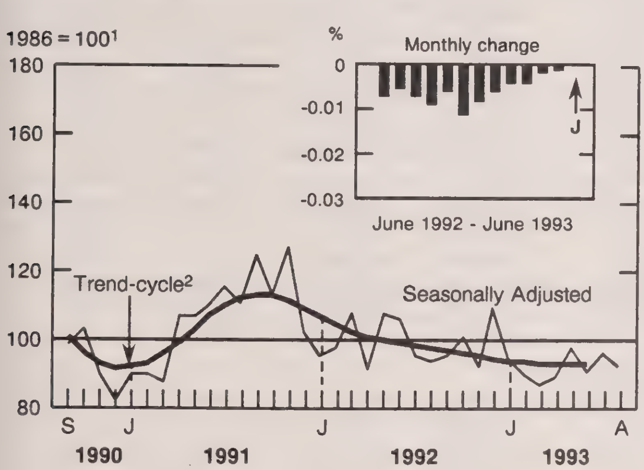
The industrial sector (-27.4%) contributed most to the overall decline in the non-residential sector. Industrial construction's downturn came mostly from Quebec (-72.9%), British Columbia (-48.7%) and the Atlantic (-32.5%) region.

For January to August 1993, the seasonally adjusted value of non-residential building permits dropped 1.6% from last year.

Building Permits Indexes

In August, the building permits index (excluding engineering projects), which depicts the real level of intentions, dropped 3.8% to 92.0.

Building Permits Indexes



[1] This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.
[2] The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.

The short-term trend index for building permits was unchanged in June at 92.2. Since October 1992, the gap in the month-over-month declines have narrowed continuously.

The short-term trend index for the residential sector was unchanged in June 1993 (100.9). The non-residential sector on the other hand, edged down 0.1% to 80.2.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The August 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release on October 25. The Residential Building Permits Advance Estimate for September will be released on November 1.

For further information on statistics, contact Johanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

Regions and type of Construction	July 1993 r	August 1993 p	August 1992 to August 1993	July to August 1993	July 1993 r	August 1993 p	August 1992 to August 1993	July to August 1993
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,247,890**	**2,174,377**	**2.8**	**-3.3**	**2,418,796**	**2,301,969**	**6.9**	**-4,8**
Residential	1,405,017	1,412,531	-0.8	0.5	1,545,619	1,515,381	6.4	-2,0
Non-residential	842,873	761,846	10.1	-9.6	873,177	786,588	7.7	-9,9
Industrial	197,545	143,493	3.5	-27.4	182,990	159,970	7.5	-12,6
Commercial	402,060	353,604	9.8	-12.1	413,482	336,736	1.4	-18,6
Institutional	243,268	264,749	14.6	8.8	276,705	289,882	16.2	4,8
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**130,352**	**116,124**	**-11.7**	**-10.9**	**173,625**	**145,001**	**-4.4**	**-16,5**
Residential	78,541	81,596	2.6	3.9	107,580	108,831	10.7	1,2
Non-residential	51,811	34,528	-33.6	-33.4	66,045	36,170	-32.3	-45,2
Industrial	6,635	4,481	-22.0	-32.5	9,352	4,114	-10.6	-56,0
Commercial	28,489	22,196	-21.0	-22.1	39,816	25,210	-20.8	-36,7
Institutional	16,687	7,851	-56.8	-53.0	16,877	6,846	-59.6	-59,4
Quebec								
Total Construction	**505,510**	**425,059**	**-0.6**	**-15.9**	**421,947**	**413,398**	**-1.4**	**-2.0**
Residential	265,190	269,182	1.8	1.5	208,892	252,002	3.5	20.6
Non-residential	240,320	155,877	-4.3	-35.1	213,055	161,396	-8.2	-24.2
Industrial	72,710	19,678	-62.7	-72.9	55,420	23,605	-59.5	-57.4
Commercial	99,156	75,820	16.2	-23.5	88,956	65,676	2.6	-26.2
Institutional	68,454	60,379	34.4	-11.8	68,679	72,115	34.6	5.0
Ontario								
Total Construction	**751,378**	**747,915**	**4.6**	**-0.5**	**844,990**	**833,835**	**9.8**	**-1.3**
Residential	451,950	469,998	-3.2	4.0	531,398	539,363	4.9	1.5
Non-residential	299,428	277,917	21.2	-7.2	313,592	294,472	20.1	-6.1
Industrial	76,719	83,314	52.9	8.6	68,195	101,692	73.6	49.1
Commercial	135,388	92,625	12.5	-31.6	133,654	76,675	-14.3	-42.6
Institutional	87,321	101,978	10.3	16.8	111,743	116,105	19.5	3.9
Prairies								
Total Construction	**303,677**	**320,553**	**12.5**	**5.6**	**329,508**	**343,211**	**18.9**	**4.2**
Residential	185,949	206,107	5.0	10.8	204,320	225,866	17.9	10.5
Non-residential	117,728	114,446	29.1	-2.8	125,188	117,345	20.8	-6.3
Industrial	17,628	23,777	87.8	34.9	16,309	19,119	38.2	17.2
Commercial	73,000	58,909	22.9	-19.3	81,209	62,445	20.1	-23.1
Institutional	27,100	31,760	13.2	17.2	27,670	35,781	14.2	29.3
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**556,973**	**564,726**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**648,726**	**566,524**	**5.9**	**-12.7**
Residential	423,387	385,648	-3.0	-8.9	493,429	389,319	3.4	-21.1
Non-residential	133,586	179,078	12.7	34.1	155,297	177,205	11.8	14.1
Industrial	23,853	12,243	-6.0	-48.7	33,714	11,440	-15.8	-66.1
Commercial	66,027	104,054	5.7	57.6	69,847	106,730	12.8	52.8
Institutional	43,706	62,781	32.4	43.6	51,736	59,035	17.2	14.1

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region,*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Cancer Statistics

1993 Estimates

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *These 1993 estimates were produced by modelling actual historical cancer incidence and mortality data by site and province.*
>
> *The incidence estimates for 1993 exclude approximately 50,200 cases of non-melanoma skin cancer.*

In 1993, an estimated 116,200 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Canada and an estimated 59,700 deaths will be caused by cancer. Over the past 10 years, the number of new cases has increased by about 3,000 per year and the number of deaths by about 1,700. (In 1983, 86,700 new cases and 42,900 cancer deaths were reported for all of Canada.)

Of the estimated new cases in 1993, 52% will be diagnosed in men and 48% in women. Similarly, more cancer deaths will occur among men (55%) than among women (45%).

Over 80% of both new cases and cancer deaths will occur among Canadians aged 55 and older. Less than 2% of new cases and less than 1% of deaths will occur prior to age 25.

Breast Cancer Most Common Type for Women

Again in 1993, breast cancer will be the most common cancer among women. Breast cancer is expected to account for 16,300 (or 30%) of all new cancer cases and 5,400 (or 20%) of all cancer deaths among Canadian women, just ahead of the 5,300 lung cancer deaths among women.

Age is a Major Factor

Breast cancer incidence rates begin to rise after age 30. The majority of cases (an estimated 67% in 1993) will occur after age 55, although 14% are expected to be diagnosed in women aged 25 to 44.

Since 1981, breast cancer incidence rates have generally increased. However, this increase has been restricted to women aged 50 and over. Incidence rates for women under 50 have not changed over the past two decades, but breast cancer mortality rates have dropped in this age group.

Estimated New Cases and Deaths for Major Cancer Sites

Site	1993 Estimates					
	New Cases			Deaths		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Cancers	**116,200**	**60,900**	**55,300**	**59,700**	**32,800**	**26,900**
Lung	19,100	12,500	6,600	16,300	11,000	5,300
Female Breast	16,300	...	16,300	5,400	...	5,400
Colorectal	16,000	8,500	7,500	6,300	3,300	3,000
Prostate	12,900	12,900	...	3,800	3,800	...
Lymphoma	6,600	3,600	3,000	3,200	1,700	1,500
Bladder	4,900	3,700	1,200	1,310	910	400
Kidney	3,550	2,100	1,450	1,360	820	540
Leukemia	3,150	1,750	1,400	2,060	1,150	910
Oral	3,120	2,200	920	1,100	790	310
Stomach	3,000	1,900	1,100	2,140	1,350	790
Melanoma	2,950	1,500	1,450	560	350	210
Body of Uterus	2,900	...	2,900	630	...	630
Pancreas	2,750	1,350	1,400	2,900	1,450	1,450
Ovary	2,100	...	2,100	1,350	...	1,350
Brain	2,030	1,150	880	1,480	840	640
Larynx	1,370	1,100	270	565	470	95
Cervix	1,300	...	1,300	400	...	400
All other sites	12,080	6,650	5,430	8,845	4,870	3,975

... Not applicable.
Note: *Figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-9 173).*
Source: *Canadian Centre for Health Information, Statistics Canada.*

Canada Ranks High

Breast cancer incidence rates for Canada are among the highest in the world, exceeded only by those in the United States. Breast cancer is very much a disease of Western countries, with very low rates being reported for most Asian and African populations. Incidence rates vary within Canada, with the highest rates in British Columbia and Manitoba and the lowest rates in the Territories and Newfoundland.

Good Prognosis

Survival rates for breast cancer are higher than for most other cancers. The relative five-year survival rate for breast cancer is 74%, based on cases diagnosed between 1980 and 1984. By contrast, the relative five-year survival rate for lung cancer in women is 16%, based on cases diagnosed during the same period.

Prostate Cancer Overtakes Lung Cancer For Men

For the first time, prostate cancer is expected to overtake lung cancer as the most frequently diagnosed cancer for men—12,900 new cases compared with 12,400 new cases of lung cancer for men. Lung cancer, however, remains the leading cause of death from cancer; it constitutes over one-third of cancer deaths among men in Canada.

Trends Differ by Type of Cancer

Cancer incidence and mortality trends can vary by type of cancer. During the 1980s, incidence and mortality rates showed steady increases for the following cancers: lung cancer in females; prostate cancer and melanoma in males; and kidney cancer in both sexes.

However, death rates for cancer in children have fallen 50% during the last 20 years, mainly because of improved treatment for leukemia and lymphoma.

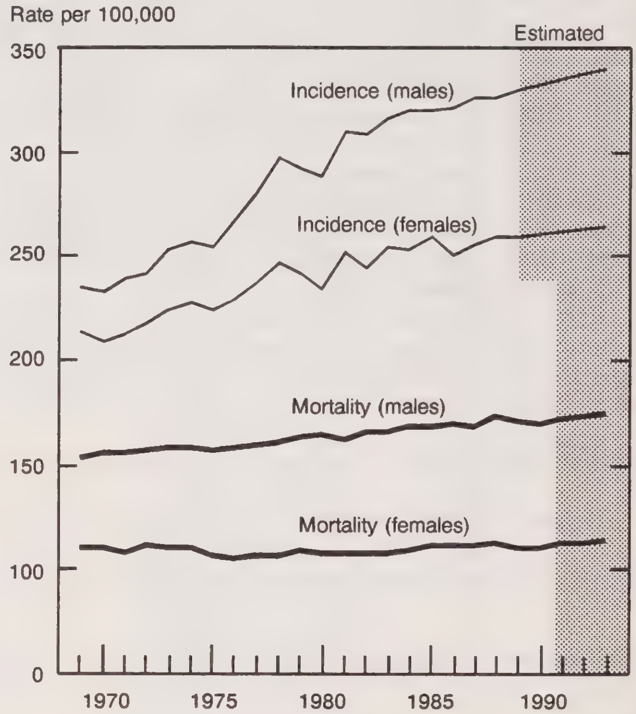
Other types of cancer have also shown downward trends. For example, the incidence and mortality rates have been falling steadily for the following cancers: cancers of the cervix, uterine body and ovary in females; Hodgkin's Disease in males; and stomach cancer in both sexes. The accompanying chart presents trends in cancer incidence and mortality for all cancers for both sexes.

Canadian Cancer Statistics, 1993 is a collaborative effort between Statistics Canada, Health Canada, provincial/territorial cancer registries, the National Cancer Institute of Canada and the Canadian Cancer Society.

Copies are available free of charge from the Canadian Cancer Society (Suite 200, 10 Alcorn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M4B 3B1, 416-961-7223), the Canadian Centre for Health Information (613-951-1746), local divisions of the Canadian Cancer Society, or Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres.

For more information, please contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740) or Judy Lee (613-951-1775), Health Status Section, Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Age-standardized incidence and mortality rates for all cancers



Note: *Rates are adjusted to the age distribution of the World Standard Population; all figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-9 173).*

Source: *Canadian Centre for Health Information, Statistics Canada.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales Advance Release
September 1993

Department stores sales including concessions for September 1993 totalled $1,044 million, down 0.2% from September 1992. The major department stores' sales dropped 3.4% to $574 million, but sales for the junior category rose 4.1% to $470 million.

Note that this advance release is a very preliminary indicator of the Monthly Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area Survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Profile of Enumeration Areas, Part B (Electronic Product)
1991 Census

A profile of enumeration areas for all the provinces and territories is now available on diskette and magnetic tape. The profile is based on 20% sample data collected in the 1991 Census of Canada.

The profile shows population counts for such characteristics as: home language; knowledge of languages; religion; ethnic origin; place of birth; period of immigration; mobility status; fertility; highest level of schooling; labour force activity; occupation; and industry. Also profiled are dwelling counts (by need for repair and period of construction), average housing costs for households and income distributions (for individuals, households and families).

To order *Profile of Enumeration Areas, Part B*, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
August 1993

Rolled steel shipments for August 1993 totalled 1 090 857 tonnes, up 16.3% from 937 957 tonnes in July 1993 and up 15.6% from 943 629 tonnes in August 1992.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of August 1993 totalled 8 959 976 tonnes, up 12.8% from 7 942 041 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The August 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics
August 1993

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,160.7 million in August 1993, up 4.6% from August 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $832.2 million, up 8.5% from August 1992. Net operating revenue totalled $328.5 million, a 3.9% decrease from August 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The August 1993 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
July 1993

The seven selected railways in Canada reported a net loss of $10.0 million in July 1993. Operating revenues totalled $548.6 million, down 2.7% from July 1992.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres decreased 5.0% for the same period.

At the end of July 1993, year-to-date operating revenues decreased 1.6% from the same period in 1992.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The July 1993 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released later.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528 or fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Fur Farm Production
1992

Production of mink for 1992 amounted to 951,000 pelts, up 2% from 929,000 pelts in 1991. The value of mink pelts sold in 1992 was $20.2 million, down 2% from $20.6 million in 1991.

Production of fox for 1992 amounted to 46,000 pelts, a 12% increase from 41,000 pelts in 1991. The value of fox pelts sold in 1992 was $1.4 million, a 23% drop from $1.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3400-3416.

For further information, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,
August 1993.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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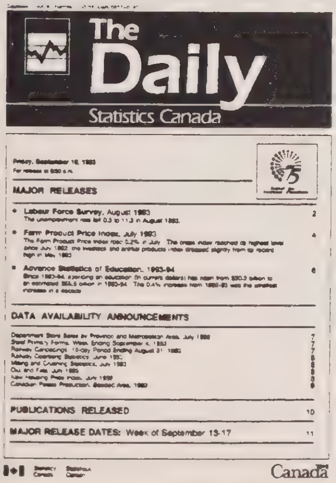

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

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Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

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Tuesday, October 19, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
September 1993

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 211 426 thousand square metres in September 1993, up 10.2% from 191 799[r] (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

For January to September 1993, domestic shipments totalled 1 647 010 thousand square metres, up 10.1% from 1 496 051[r] thousand square metres in 1992.

The September 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Civil Aviation Statistics
August 1993

Preliminary monthly operational data for August 1993 are now available.

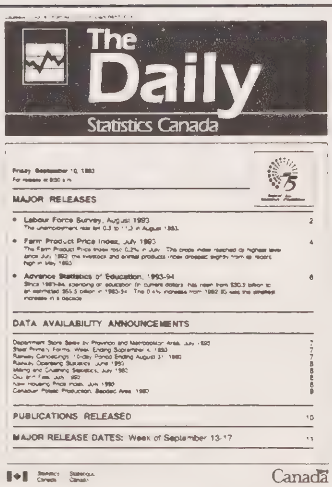
As of the end of August 1993, year-to-date passenger load factor on scheduled services (66.7%), was up slightly from the previous year. Also, it was up 2.9 percentage points from the same period in 1991, when demand was very low.

As recently as April 1993, the year-to-date load factor for scheduled services was nearly a full percentage point below its 1992 level. However, the Canadian Level I air carriers have cut capacity notably more than demand has decreased in the past three months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for August 1993 will be published in the November issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, August 1993.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, August 1993.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, August 1993.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, August 1993.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Energy Statistics Handbook, October 1993.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

Farm Product Price Index, August 1993.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, June 1993.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Touriscope: International Travel, Advance Information, August 1993.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The Labour Force, September 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE

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Teachers! Students!

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For more information, please contact an *E-STAT* representative at the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you.

MAJOR RELEASE

Sales of Natural Gas

August 1993 (Preliminary)

Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 3 206 million cubic metres, up 4.3% from August 1992. Declines in residential and commercial sales were more than offset by strong growth in industrial sales, primarily in Western Canada.

On the basis of rate structure, August's sales were as follows with the percentage changes from August 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 378 million cubic metres (-5.1%); commercial sales, 312 million cubic metres (-2.9%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 515 million cubic metres (+ 6.8%).

At the end of August 1993, year-to-date natural gas sales totalled 39 652 million cubic metres, up 8.0% from 1992. Year-to-date sales were as follows with the percentage changes from 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 9 874 million cubic metres (+ 8.1%); commercial sales, 7 707 million cubic metres (+ 4.9%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 22 071 million cubic metres (+ 9.1%).

The August 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas in Canada

Rate structure	August 1992	August 1993p	1992 to 1993	Year-to-date 1992	Year-to-date 1993p	1992 to 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**3 074 028**	**3 205 502**	+ 4.3	**36 719 414**	**39 651 721**	+ 8.0
Residential	397 328	377 689	-5.1	9 134 258	9 873 692	+ 8.1
Commercial	321 717	312 476	-2.9	7 347 111	7 707 097	+ 4.9
Industrial	1 859 499	1 915 106	+ 6.8	16 384 122	16 840 755	+ 9.1
Direct[1]	495 484	600 231		3 853 923	5 230 177	

Sales of Natural Gas by Province

Rate structure	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands of cubic metres						
Total	**3 205 502**	**287 936**	**978 770**	**39 198**	**262 559**	**1 158 204**	**478 835**
Residential	**377 689**	12 047	170 268	14 200	28 640	97 499	55 035
Commercial	**312 476**	39 440	113 213	16 800	12 549	80 425	50 049
Industrial	**1 915 106**	234 808	480 244	7 600	1 853	980 280	210 321
Direct[1]	**600 231**	1 641	215 045	598	219 517	–	163 430
Degree Days[2]							
August 1992	...	27	16	70	103	118	23
August 1993	...	9	2	41	71	109	34

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.*
... *Figures not applicable.*
- *Nil or zero.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending October 7, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 10.1% from the same period last year, but revenue-freight loaded decreased by 2.8% to 4.2 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 3.9% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of October 7, 1993 decreased 3.2% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
August 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,798 million for August 1993, up 4.5% from $1,721 million in August 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The August 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
August 1993

Data for August 1993 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production
October 1993

The most recent data on the production and value of fruits and vegetables in Canada are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5619, 5623-5624 and 5627.

The October 1993 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/72) will be available later this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Consumer Price Index, September 1993.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, October 21, 1993.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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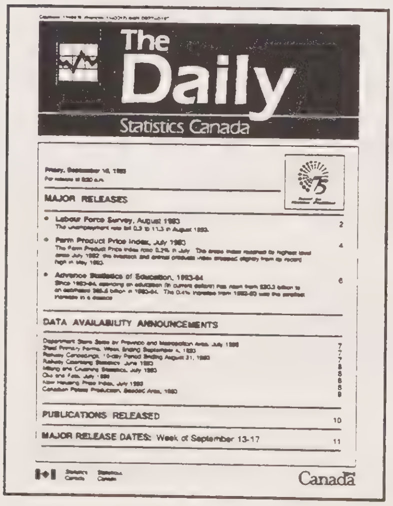

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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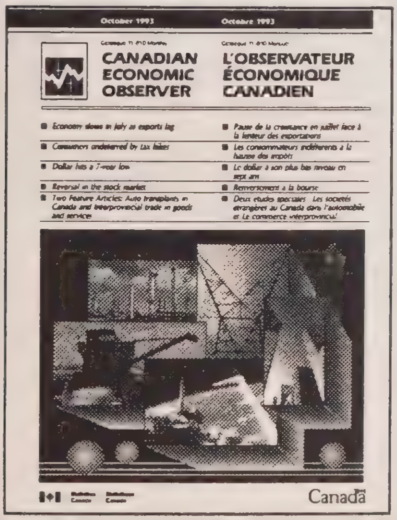
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Economic Observer
October 1993

The October issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, comes in a new two-part format and presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major economic events in September and two feature articles. One feature article is on interprovincial trade in goods and services and the other is on auto transplants in Canada.

A more extensive statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
September 1993

Between September 1992 and September 1993, the All-items CPI rose 1.9%, up from the 1.7% increase reported in August.

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose 0.1% between August and September to 130.7 (1986=100). Five of the seven major component indexes posted increases between 0.1% and 0.2%; the Recreation, Reading and Education index increased 1.0% and the Food index fell 0.6%.

The largest upward pressure resulted from a 1.0% rise in the Recreation, Reading and Education index, due to tuition fee increases for university courses. A 0.2% increase in the Housing index also contributed notably to the latest rise in the CPI. However, a 0.6% drop in the Food index exerted a major dampening influence on the overall increase.

Between September 1992 and September 1993, the All-items index increased 1.9%, slightly more than the 1.7% rise noted between August 1992 and August 1993.

Seasonally adjusted, the All-items index increased 0.4% in September, up from the smaller 0.2% rise in August and the 0.1% rises in June and July. The Food index climbed 0.2%, while the All-items excluding Food index advanced 0.4%.

The compound annual rate of change for the All-items index based on the seasonally adjusted index levels in the latest three-month period (from June to September) was 2.5%, up sharply from the 1.2% rise reported for the previous three-month period ending in August.

Food

The Food index fell 0.6% in September, following a 0.4% decline in August. In September, the index for Food Purchased from Stores fell 0.7% and accounted for most of the latest change. At the same time, the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants also declined (-0.1%) but contributed marginally to the overall decline in the Food index.

Note to Users

The CPI basket will be updated

The basket of goods and services used in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is regularly updated to reflect changes in Canadians' buying patterns. This is done by using the results of Statistics Canada's Family Expenditure Survey (FAMEX) to establish the weights in the CPI. The usual pattern has been to introduce new weights every four years. For example, the results of the 1986 FAMEX survey were incorporated in the CPI in 1989 and the next revision would ordinarily have been scheduled for 1993, using 1990 FAMEX results.

In order to capture the effect of the Goods and Services Tax on expenditure patterns, this upcoming revision will use the results of the FAMEX survey that will cover expenditures made during 1992. Introduction of the 1992 weights is now scheduled for 1995.

A large part of the 0.7% drop in the index for Food Purchased from Stores was associated with seasonally lower prices for fresh vegetables, which were down 10.7% on average—influenced mainly by storage-type vegetables (carrots, -21.1%; onions, -27.7%; and potatoes, -19.3%). Despite this latest decline, the Fresh Vegetables index was 3.6% higher than in September 1992.

Lower prices were observed also for beef, pork and veal. The drop in beef prices was traceable largely to a buildup of the cattle herd in the United States.

Lower prices were also reported for bakery products, fish and canned soup.

A small offset to the overall downward pressure on food prices resulted from higher prices for chicken, cured meat, prepared and ready cooked meat, selected dairy products and soft drinks.

The Fresh Fruit index rose 0.3%, as increases in orange prices were offset, to a large extent, by a drop in banana prices.

Between September 1992 and September 1993, the Food index rose 1.2%, a smaller increase than the 1.6% and 1.4% increases in July and August respectively. In the latest period, the indexes for Food Purchased from Stores and for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose 1.3% and 1.1% respectively.

All-items excluding Food

In September, the All-items excluding Food index moved up 0.2%, the same rate as in August. The largest contributors to the latest change came from a 1.0% increase in the Recreation, Reading and Education index and a 0.2% increase in the Housing index. A much smaller proportion was explained by a 0.2% rise in the Transportation index.

A sharp 6.4% increase in the Education index accounted for the latest advance in the Recreation, Reading and Education index. The dominant factor in the Education index was a 9.2% average rise in tuition fees for university courses. The latest rise in tuition fees was larger than the 8.5% increase noted in September 1992, but was much lower than the increases registered in both September 1990 and September 1991.

The Housing index climbed 0.2% in September, with much of the increase concentrated in higher charges for rented accommodation and household operation and in increased prices for household furnishings and equipment. Within household operation, higher charges were noted for basic telephone services, child care services and pet food. Within the furnishings and equipment category, notable price increases were observed for furniture, household textiles and selected appliances. The Owned Accommodation index fell 0.1%, as moderate increases in new house prices and maintenance and repair charges were effectively cancelled by a further drop in mortgage interest cost. Fuel oil prices fell 0.5%.

The Transportation index increased 0.2% in September, as the Private Transportation component rose 0.3% and the Public Transportation category fell 0.8%. The rise in the Private Transportation index resulted from a 0.8% advance in gasoline prices following a 1.3% decline in August. Most of the increase in September was, therefore, attributable to a return to regular prices from "price war" levels the previous month. An 8.5% rise in automobile rental charges, mainly due to prices returning from "specials", also had a notable upward impact. The drop in the Public Transportation index was attributable entirely to a 1.7% fall in air fares for most European and Caribbean destinations.

The Clothing index moved up 0.2% and contributed modestly to the overall increase in the All-items excluding Food index in September. The Women's Wear index rose 0.2%; the Men's Wear index declined 0.1%. In the Women's Wear index, increases were registered for blouses and shirts, foundation garments, jewellery and footwear. In the

Consumer Price Index and Major Components
(1986 = 100)

	September 1992	August 1993	September 1993	September 1992 to September 1993	August 1993 to September 1993
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	**128.3**	**130.6**	**130.7**	**1.9**	**0.1**
Food	120.7	122.9	122.2	1.2	-0.6
Housing	126.5	128.1	128.4	1.5	0.2
Clothing	129.7	131.0	131.3	1.2	0.2
Transportation	121.7	125.7	126.0	3.5	0.2
Health and personal care	132.2	135.3	135.4	2.4	0.1
Recreation, reading and education	132.8	135.2	136.6	2.9	1.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	170.1	172.4	172.5	1.4	0.1
All-items excluding food	130.0	132.3	132.6	2.0	0.2
All-items excluding food and energy	130.6	133.1	133.5	2.2	0.3
Goods	123.8	125.8	125.8	1.6	0.0
Services	133.7	136.2	136.6	2.2	0.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.9	76.6	76.5		
All-items (1981 = 100)			173.0		

Men's Wear index, price increases for coats and footwear were offset by lower prices for suits, pants and furnishings. The Girls' Wear index was up 1.2% but the Boys' Wear index fell by 1.0%. Price increases on new clothing lines and the effect of previously discounted prices returning to their regular levels were offset, to a large extent, by continued "sales prices".

The index for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages and the index for Health and Personal Care increased 0.1%. The impact of both on the All-items excluding Food index was negligible. For the former index, small price increases for beer and wine purchased from stores were observed. For the latter, the effects of increased dental care charges were offset, to a large extent, by lower prices for selected personal care supplies.

Between September 1992 and September 1993, the All-items excluding Food index rose 2.0%, up from the average 1.7% increase reported in each of the 12-month periods ending in May, June, July and August.

Energy

The Energy index increased 0.4% following declines of 0.5% and 0.6% in July and August respectively. In September, gasoline prices rose 0.8%, while fuel oil prices fell 0.5%. Between September 1992 and September 1993, the Energy index rose 1.0% after being stable in August.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index was up 0.3%, slightly more than the 0.2% increase in August. Between September 1992 and September 1993, this index advanced 2.2%, compared with the 1.8% increase noted in the 12-month periods ending in July and in August.

Goods and Services

On a month-to-month basis, the Goods index remained the same after a 0.2% decline in August. The indexes for Durables and Semi-durables increased 0.3% and 0.2% respectively; the index for Non-durables fell 0.2%. At the same time, the Services index increased 0.3%, following a moderate 0.1% rise in August.

Between September 1992 and September 1993, the Goods index climbed 1.6%, up from the 1.3% rise in August. The Services index also registered a faster rate of increase, advancing 2.2% in September after advances of 1.9% for both July and August.

City Highlights

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, changes in the All-items indexes ranged from 0.2% declines in Charlottetown-Summerside and Saint John to a 0.6% increase in Victoria. In the two cities with the largest declines, the indexes for Food and Housing decreased significantly. In Victoria, larger than average increases were observed mainly in its Food, Clothing and Transportation indexes.

Between September 1992 and September 1993, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 0.5% in Edmonton to 4.1% in Vancouver.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index by City

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Advances in university tuition fees were recorded, along with higher prices for household furnishings and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Further upward pressure came from price increases for personal care supplies. Dampening these advances were lower prices for clothing and food. The drop in the Food index reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, soft drinks and bakery products. Declines in air fares and in vehicle rental charges were also noted. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in the Food index, where lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, chicken, and cereal and bakery products. The Housing index also fell, as decreased charges for owned accommodation and electricity were reported. Further downward pressure came from lower air fares and decreased charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines. Partly offsetting these declines were higher tuition fees for university courses and increased prices for women's wear. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Halifax

The All-items index remained unchanged overall as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among the factors exerting an upward influence were advances in tuition fees for university courses, higher charges for cablevision services and increased prices for alcoholic beverages. Prices increased for women's and men's wear as well. Further upward pressure came from the Housing index, where prices increased for household furnishings and equipment, basic telephone services and child care. Among the factors exerting a downward influence were lower food prices (most notably for fresh vegetables, bakery products and beef), decreased charges for personal care supplies and lower prices for non-prescribed medicines. The Transportation index remained unchanged, as higher vehicle rental charges were offset by declines in gasoline prices and lower air fares. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

Saint John

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest downward impact came from a drop in the Food index, and reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, cereal and bakery products, and restaurant meals. Further downward pressure came from declines in owned accommodation charges and from lower household operating expenses. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for women's and men's wear and higher tuition fees for university courses. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Québec

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects took place. The Food index declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, pork and poultry. The Transportation index also fell, as lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares more than offset increased charges for vehicle rentals. The Housing index declined as well, largely due to a drop in owned accommodation charges. Completely offsetting these declines were advances in university tuition fees, higher prices for home-entertainment equipment, and increased charges for dental care and prescribed medicines. The Clothing index also rose slightly. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Montréal

The All-items index rose 0.2%. A rise in the Housing index reflected higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased charges for owned accommodation and higher child care expenses. The Transportation index also rose, responding to higher charges for vehicle rentals and increased prices for gasoline. Further upward pressure came from higher fees for university courses and from increased charges for personal care supplies, dental care and non-prescribed medicines. Dampening these overall advances were lower food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, bakery products, restaurants meals and prepared meats. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Ottawa

Higher transportation costs (most notably for gasoline and automobile rentals) and increased fees for university tuition accounted for a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for women's and girls' wear were recorded as well. Partly offsetting these advances were lower food prices and decreased housing charges. The drop in the Food index reflected lower prices for fresh produce, beef, chicken, pork and pasta products. Lower prices for furniture and decreased charges for owned accommodation were the major causes for the drop in the Housing index. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward effect came from the Housing component, where price increases for household furnishings and equipment were recorded, along with increased charges for owned and rented accommodation. The cost of basic telephone service advanced as well. Further upward pressure came from price increases for university tuition, gasoline, air travel and women's wear. A drop in the Food index had a moderating effect and reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, restaurant meals, cereal and bakery products, pork and soft drinks. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the Housing, Transportation, Food and Clothing indexes. Within the Housing component, decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for furniture were recorded. The drop in the Transportation index was due to declines in gasoline prices and air fares. The Food index fell overall as lower prices for fresh produce, chicken and bakery products more than offset higher prices for cured and prepared meats, milk, cereal products and soft drinks. Lower prices for women's wear caused the drop in the Clothing index. Largely offsetting these declines were increased university tuition fees and higher prices for personal care supplies and cigarettes. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among the factors exerting a downward influence were declines in gasoline prices, air fares and owned accommodation charges. The cost of personal care supplies and women's wear declined as well. Offsetting these declines were higher university tuition fees and higher overall food prices, most notably for fresh produce, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products and pork. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Regina

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Among the main contributors were higher university tuition fees and increased prices for cigarettes. The Food index remained unchanged overall as higher prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, poultry, pork, cured meats and soft drinks were completely offset by lower prices for prepared meats, fresh vegetables, restaurant meals, dairy products, beef and eggs. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for women's wear, decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for personal care supplies. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index fell 0.1%. The greatest downward impact originated in the Transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares were recorded. Lower prices for women's wear and personal care supplies were noted as well. Largely offsetting these declines were higher fees for university tuition, increased housing charges and a rise in the Food index. Within the Housing index, price increases were recorded for household furnishings and equipment, household operation, owned accommodation and rented accommodation. The Food index advanced as a result of higher prices for beef, fresh fruit, bakery products, pork, restaurant meals and eggs. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Edmonton

The All-items index fell 0.1% as five of the seven major component indexes declined. The greatest downward influence came from the Housing index, where decreased charges were recorded for owned accommodation, household furnishings and rented accommodation. Price declines for women's wear, beef, fresh vegetables and pork were also noted. Further downward pressure came from the Transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares were observed. Charges for personal care supplies declined as well. Largely offsetting these declines were increased fees for university tuition and, to a lesser extent, higher prices for beer purchased from stores. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Calgary

The 0.4% rise in the All-items index reflected higher fees for university courses, increased prices for household furnishings and higher household operating expenses. A rise in the Food index also had a notable upward effect, mainly due to higher prices for fresh fruit, poultry and restaurant meals. The Transportation index also rose, largely responding to increases in vehicle rental charges and insurance premiums. A drop in the prices of women's wear had a dampening effect. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Vancouver

The 0.2% rise in the All-items index reflected higher university tuition fees, increased prices for women's and men's wear and higher food prices (most notably for chicken, beef, restaurant meals, prepared meats and fresh vegetables). Further upward pressure came from higher prices for gasoline

and alcoholic beverages. The Housing index declined, largely due to decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 4.1%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.6%. Higher food prices were among the main contributors, particularly for fresh vegetables, chicken, beef, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Increased housing charges were also recorded, most notably for rented accommodation, household operation and owned accommodation. Price increases for gasoline and automobile rentals also had a considerable upward influence. Further upward pressure came from advances in university tuition fees and from higher prices for women's and men's wear. Prices for alcoholic beverages also advanced. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Whitehorse

Declines in four of the seven major component indexes resulted in a 0.1% drop in the All-items index. The greatest downward effect came from the Housing index, where declines were registered for owned accommodation charges, household operating expenses and furniture prices. Lower prices for women's wear and decreased air fares also exerted a notable downward effect. The Food index also declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, chicken, cured and prepared meats, cereal products and pasta products. Partly offsetting these declines were increased fees for university courses, higher prices for reading materials, and increased charges for personal care supplies and dental care. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the Housing, Clothing and Transportation indexes. Within the Housing index, prices declined for fuel oil and for household furnishings and equipment. The drop in the Clothing index reflected lower prices for women's wear, while the decline in Transportation was due to lower air fares and gasoline prices. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh fruit, beef, restaurant meals and pork were completely offset by lower prices for cereal and bakery products, fresh vegetables, prepared meats and poultry. Partly offsetting these declines were price advances for university tuition fees, recreation equipment, reading materials and home-entertainment equipment. Charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines advanced as well. Since September 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The September 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
September 1993 index	125.1	118.0	119.1	133.1	121.4	129.4	136.8	151.9
% change from August 1993	0.1	-0.6	0.3	-1.6	-0.2	0.6	3.2	0.0
% change from September 1992	2.4	3.9	0.8	0.1	3.3	1.3	4.3	5.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
September 1993 index	129.6	128.1	121.3	128.5	119.3	140.1	135.8	193.3
% change from August 1993	-0.2	-0.9	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.0
% change from September 1992	2.0	3.0	1.1	2.6	1.3	1.9	2.8	3.7
Halifax								
September 1993 index	127.5	127.7	120.2	129.8	120.8	129.9	132.4	173.9
% change from August 1993	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	-1.3	1.5	0.7
% change from September 1992	1.1	0.6	0.3	3.4	2.2	-0.9	2.2	0.9
Saint John								
September 1993 index	126.9	124.7	120.8	133.5	121.4	133.2	129.8	172.2
% change from August 1993	-0.2	-1.5	-0.2	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.7	-0.1
% change from September 1992	1.4	0.2	0.4	5.3	3.5	1.1	2.0	0.4
Québec								
September 1993 index	129.0	117.7	127.8	135.7	118.2	137.0	139.3	168.7
% change from August 1993	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2	1.2	0.0
% change from September 1992	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.6	2.4	0.1
Montréal								
September 1993 index	131.0	118.4	131.1	135.9	120.4	136.8	143.2	174.4
% change from August 1993	0.2	-1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.1	-0.1
% change from September 1992	1.2	-0.8	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.3	2.4	1.3
Ottawa								
September 1993 index	130.8	124.8	128.3	130.8	126.9	141.6	135.3	165.7
% change from August 1993	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1
% change from September 1992	2.2	4.5	1.3	1.2	3.2	4.3	2.6	-0.5
Toronto								
September 1993 index	132.2	123.6	131.5	129.4	129.2	138.7	137.3	165.6
% change from August 1993	0.2	-0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	-0.1
% change from September 1992	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.4	4.1	2.7	2.8	0.6
Thunder Bay								
September 1993 index	129.9	120.2	127.3	133.4	127.4	130.3	135.0	171.0
% change from August 1993	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
% change from September 1992	2.1	-0.5	1.7	2.6	4.3	2.3	3.9	0.5
Winnipeg								
September 1993 index	130.5	129.7	124.5	132.9	126.2	134.5	139.3	164.6
% change from August 1993	0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.7	-0.1
% change from September 1992	2.1	3.1	0.5	2.5	3.4	3.9	3.9	0.3
Regina								
September 1993 index	131.9	131.2	120.7	139.5	132.5	145.3	135.0	177.2
% change from August 1993	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	1.3	0.3
% change from September 1992	3.0	2.5	1.3	8.1	4.5	2.3	3.8	1.4

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

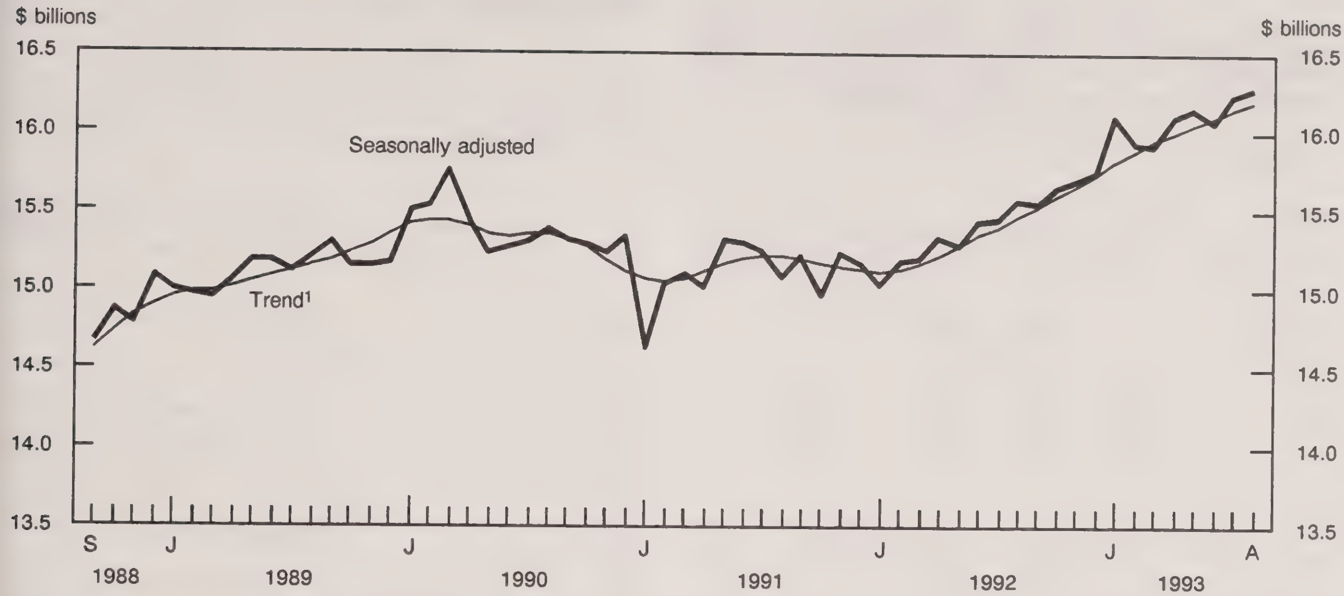
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
September 1993 index	130.2	130.4	120.7	138.6	124.2	157.6	134.0	164.2
% change from August 1993	-0.1	0.6	0.4	-0.7	-2.2	-0.3	1.7	0.0
% change from September 1992	2.5	2.5	0.8	8.5	2.4	3.8	3.1	2.6
Edmonton								
September 1993 index	127.9	113.5	124.4	128.4	126.2	130.5	137.0	182.9
% change from August 1993	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.6	2.5	0.1
% change from September 1992	0.5	-5.7	1.0	0.9	3.3	-0.1	2.9	0.9
Calgary								
September 1993 index	128.9	118.8	124.3	129.2	124.2	132.0	137.1	182.5
% change from August 1993	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.8	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.0
% change from September 1992	1.9	-1.2	2.0	1.0	4.2	2.7	3.7	1.4
Vancouver								
September 1993 index	132.9	131.6	126.1	127.5	137.4	129.6	135.4	172.0
% change from August 1993	0.2	0.3	-0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.3
% change from September 1992	4.1	3.5	3.5	1.4	6.6	3.8	4.7	4.4
Victoria								
September 1993 index	131.2	129.6	123.8	128.9	134.4	129.1	134.1	171.0
% change from August 1993	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.6	-0.2	1.0	0.1
% change from September 1992	3.6	3.1	2.9	1.8	6.1	3.7	3.5	3.9
Whitehorse								
September 1993 index	126.9	120.8	125.3	130.7	116.5	128.7	126.5	165.4
% change from August 1993	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	1.3	1.0	0.0
% change from September 1992	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.4	1.5	0.5	10.1
Yellowknife								
September 1993 index	126.6	118.0	120.5	132.6	121.3	125.1	131.6	166.8
% change from August 1993	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-0.3	1.4	1.1	0.0
% change from September 1992	1.9	3.7	0.0	0.5	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.3

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

■

Retail Sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Retail Trade

August 1993 (Preliminary)

At $16.3 billion, seasonally adjusted retail sales increased by a slight 0.3% in August. This was the fourth increase in five months.

Major Components

Four of the seven major groups reported higher sales in August, resulting in slight overall growth. In dollar terms, the most significant changes were in the food (+1.1%) and automotive (-0.2%) sectors.

The food sector's 1.1% sales increase in August followed a 0.2% gain in July and no growth in June. Sales by supermarkets and grocery stores rose 1.3% in August, their third monthly increase in four months.

The automotive sector's 0.2% decrease in August followed a 1.9% increase in July and a 1.1% decrease in June. The largest downward influence came from a 0.7% sales drop for motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers after a 2.9% increase in July. The number of new motor vehicles sold decreased 1.2% in August.

Provinces and Territories

Four provinces and territories posted sales increases in August—the gains ranged from +0.6% in Ontario to +2.9% in the Northwest Territories. The largest sales declines were in the Yukon (-4.6%) and Newfoundland (-1.0%).

Trend

The retail sales trend has been rising since February 1992. Since April 1992, the monthly increases have ranged between +0.3% and +0.5%. (The trend smooths irregular month-to-month movements that are not sustained over a longer period.)

Year-to-date

Unadjusted, cumulative retail sales for the first eight months of 1993 totalled $124.2 billion, up 4.7% from the corresponding period in 1992. In July 1993, cumulative sales were also 4.7% higher than in the corresponding period of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The August 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales

Trade group	Aug. 1992	July 1993[r]	Aug. 1993[p]	Aug. 1992 to Aug. 1993	Aug. 1992	May 1993[r]	June 1993[r]	July 1993[r]	Aug. 1993[p]	July 1993 to Aug. 1993	Aug. 1992 to Aug. 1993
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,826	4,295	3,866	1.0	3,825	3,925	3,923	3,932	3,983	1.3	4.1
All other food stores	261	314	287	9.9	257	286	290	289	286	-1.2	11.2
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	885	972	969	9.5	915	979	988	993	1,003	1.1	9.6
Clothing											
Shoe stores	127	124	131	3.1	126	132	131	132	132	0.2	5.4
Men's clothing stores	116	124	115	-0.7	140	146	145	145	143	-1.5	2.4
Women's clothing stores	295	318	302	2.2	312	318	319	328	322	-1.9	3.0
Other clothing stores	329	322	362	10.3	330	348	350	361	363	0.5	10.0
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	628	723	687	9.4	630	695	684	707	696	-1.5	10.4
Household furnishings stores	191	199	194	1.4	186	181	181	186	187	0.4	0.7
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,133	3,759	3,463	10.6	3,245	3,424	3,351	3,447	3,422	-0.7	5.4
Gasoline service stations	1,259	1,324	1,307	3.9	1,181	1,200	1,215	1,205	1,221	1.4	3.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	835	971	892	6.8	859	900	896	914	910	-0.5	5.9
General Merchandise											
General merchandise stores	1,688	1,621	1,661	-1.6	1,757	1,748	1,744	1,735	1,745	0.6	-0.6
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)											
Other semi-durable goods stores	545	571	556	2.0	549	575	569	565	565	-0.1	2.9
Other durable goods stores	406	435	433	6.7	415	445	437	441	445	0.8	7.1
All other retail stores n.e.c.	873	978	878	0.6	827	844	841	856	855	-0.1	3.4
Total Retail Sales	**15,396**	**17,048**	**16,103**	**4.6**	**15,555**	**16,146**	**16,063**	**16,237**	**16,279**	**0.3**	**4.7**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**12,264**	**13,289**	**12,640**	**3.1**	**12,310**	**12,723**	**12,713**	**12,789**	**12,857**	**0.5**	**4.4**
Department store type merchandise	5,210	5,408	5,409	3.8	5,360	5,566	5,548	5,594	5,601	0.1	4.5
Provinces/Territories											
Newfoundland	283	301	286	1.0	279	272	276	283	280	-1.0	0.1
Prince Edward Island	74	85	79	5.8	68	69	70	72	72	-0.3	5.1
Nova Scotia	517	576	545	5.5	510	536	541	540	540	--	5.8
New Brunswick	408	454	427	4.8	403	413	414	424	422	-0.5	4.6
Quebec	3,732	4,261	3,969	6.3	3,754	3,934	3,945	4,011	3,996	-0.4	6.5
Ontario	5,610	6,154	5,779	3.0	5,773	5,968	5,866	5,918	5,956	0.6	3.2
Manitoba	531	568	545	2.7	542	547	544	555	554	-0.2	2.2
Saskatchewan	443	491	472	6.7	445	470	467	475	479	0.9	7.5
Alberta	1,663	1,771	1,698	2.1	1,665	1,695	1,676	1,709	1,702	-0.4	2.2
British Columbia	2,082	2,328	2,249	8.0	2,064	2,191	2,213	2,201	2,228	1.2	8.0
Yukon	20	22	19	-2.8	17	17	17	18	17	-4.6	-1.8
Northwest Territories	34	37	35	2.8	33	33	34	33	34	2.9	3.1

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending October 16, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 16, 1993 totalled 264 086 tonnes, up 10.0% from the week-earlier 240 175 tonnes and up 5.9% from the year-earlier 249 293 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 11 334 393 tonnes, a 4.5% increase from 10 844 223 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

September 1993

The September 1993 data for the Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes are now available.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada (1986 = 100) remained unchanged in September from August's revised level of 133.3. Year-over-year, the composite index for Canada increased by 1.4%, from 131.5 in September 1992 to 133.3 in September 1993. This was the smallest September-over-September index movement since 1984, when a 1.1% increase was recorded.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

September 1993

Data for September 1993 are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Tobacco Products

September 1993

Tobacco product firms produced 4.47 billion cigarettes in September 1993, an 8.9% decrease from 4.91[r] (revised) billion made in September 1992. For January to September 1993, production totalled 34.84 billion cigarettes, up 1.8% from 34.21[r] billion a year earlier.

Domestic sales in September 1993 totalled 2.39 billion cigarettes, down 11.2% from 2.69 billion sold in September 1992. Year-to-date sales at the end of September 1993 totalled 22.90 billion cigarettes, down 14.2% from 26.70 billion cigarettes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The September 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

September 1993

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 24,986,000 light bulbs and tubes in September 1993, a 4.5% increase from 23,904,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of September 1993 totalled 189,419,000 light bulbs and tubes, down 0.3% from 189,895,000 a year earlier.

The September 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps
Third Quarter 1993

Data for the third quarter of 1993 on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps are now available.

For more detailed information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Television Viewing
1992

Preliminary data for Fall 1992 are now available from the television data bank.

Detailed information will be published later this year in *Television Viewing, 1992* (87-208).

For further information, contact John Gordon (613-951-1565), Culture Statistics Program, Education Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Mental Health Statistics
1990-91

Mental health statistics for the reporting year 1990-91 provide socio-medico information on patients hospitalized for mental illness in general hospitals and psychiatric hospitals.

The data indicate the number of hospital separations (discharges and deaths) by age, sex, length of hospital stay, psychiatric diagnosis, type of hospital, and by province. Detailed tabulations on any of these variables are available on request.

For more information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Soft Drinks
September 1993

Data for September 1993 on soft drink production are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

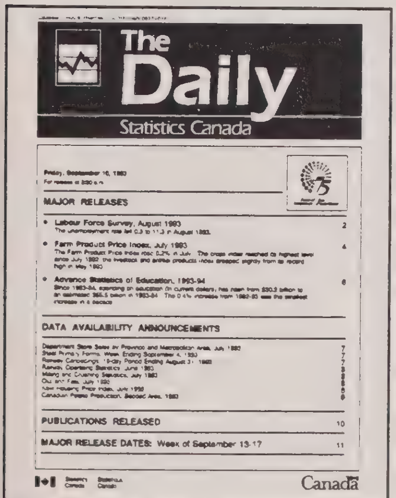
For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products
October 1,1993

Preliminary data on the amount of frozen poultry products in cold storage at October 1, 1993 and revised figures for September 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, October 1993.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Canadian Forestry Statistics, 1991.
Catalogue number 25-202
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, September 1993.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, August 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Operating Statistics,
July 1993. Vol. 73, No. 7.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, 1993-I.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127; United States: US$38/US$152; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 22, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

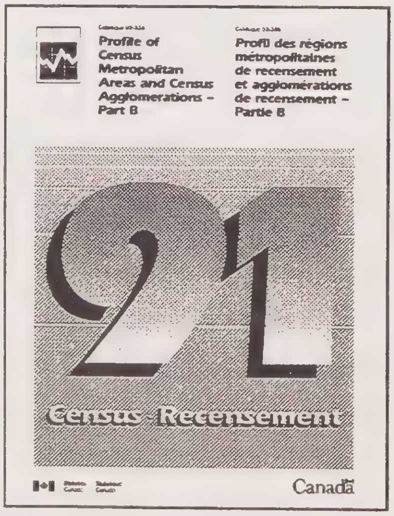
(continued on page 2)

Basic Facts on Families in Canada, Past and Present

Basic Facts on Families in Canada, Past and Present focuses on key aspects of family life in Canada. Some of the topics explored are: changing family structure, marriage and divorce, children in families, families and the workplace, and family income. The text of this fact book is presented in a question and answer format, illustrated with tables and charts. Where appropriate, historical data are used to show trends in family life.

This report is one in a series of publications being released in conjunction with the forthcoming International Year of the Family. Another more comprehensive report soon to follow will be *A Portrait of Families in Canada* (89-509, $40). This upcoming report will provide the most comprehensive set of integrated, national data on families in Canada, on topics ranging from family characteristics, distribution of labour within the family, family income and low income, child care, and housing. The material is organized in over 40 tables and 25 charts and accompanied by easy-to-read text highlighting the most important trends.

To order *Basic Facts on Families in Canada, Past and Present* (89-516, $10), contact your nearest Stastistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or call 1-800-267-6677 and use your VISA or MasterCard. For more information on this release, contact Janet Che-Alford (613-951-2544, fax: 613-951-0387), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.



Profile of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, Part B

1991 Census

Profile of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, Part B is now available. This publication provides profiles of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations based on 20% sample data from the 1991 Census of Population.

These profiles show population counts for characteristics such as home language, knowledge of languages, religion, ethnic origin, place of birth, period of immigration, mobility status, fertility, highest level of schooling, labour force activity, occupation, and industry. They also show dwelling counts by need for repair, period of construction, as well as average housing costs for households, and income distributions for individuals, households and families.

To order *Profile of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, Part B* (93-338, $55), contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASE

Wholesale Trade

August 1993 (Preliminary)

After increasing for the previous three months, seasonally adjusted wholesale merchants' sales declined 0.4% in August to a level of $16.9 billion.

Sales

The month-to-month movements were mixed. Five of the nine trade groups recorded lower sales. The largest decline (in dollar value) was in food, beverage, drug and tobacco products, down 1.9%. This was the second decline in a row following a period of rising sales which began in April. Decreases were also registered for lumber and building materials (-1.5%), wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-1.8%) and suppliers of other products (such as farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), down 0.8%.

Moderating the overall decline were increased sales of other machinery, equipment and supplies, up 1.4% to maintain four months of steady growth. Higher sales were also recorded by wholesalers of apparel and dry goods (+4.5%), followed by motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+0.7%).

Regionally, eight provinces and territories had lower sales in August. The declines were moderate, ranging from -0.5% in Prince Edward Island to -3.0% in New Brunswick.

Note to Users

Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Inventories

Wholesale merchants' inventories totalled $25.8 billion in August, a level nearly unchanged (-0.1%) from the previous month.

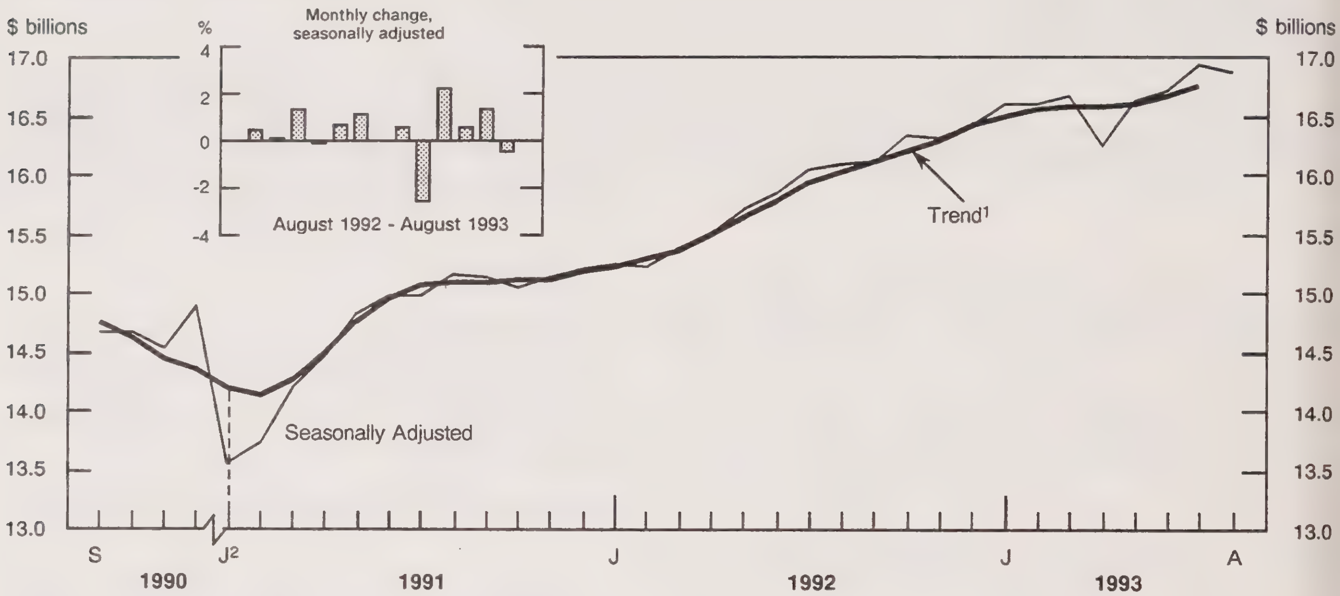
The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of August was up to 1.53:1 from 1.52:1 recorded in July.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

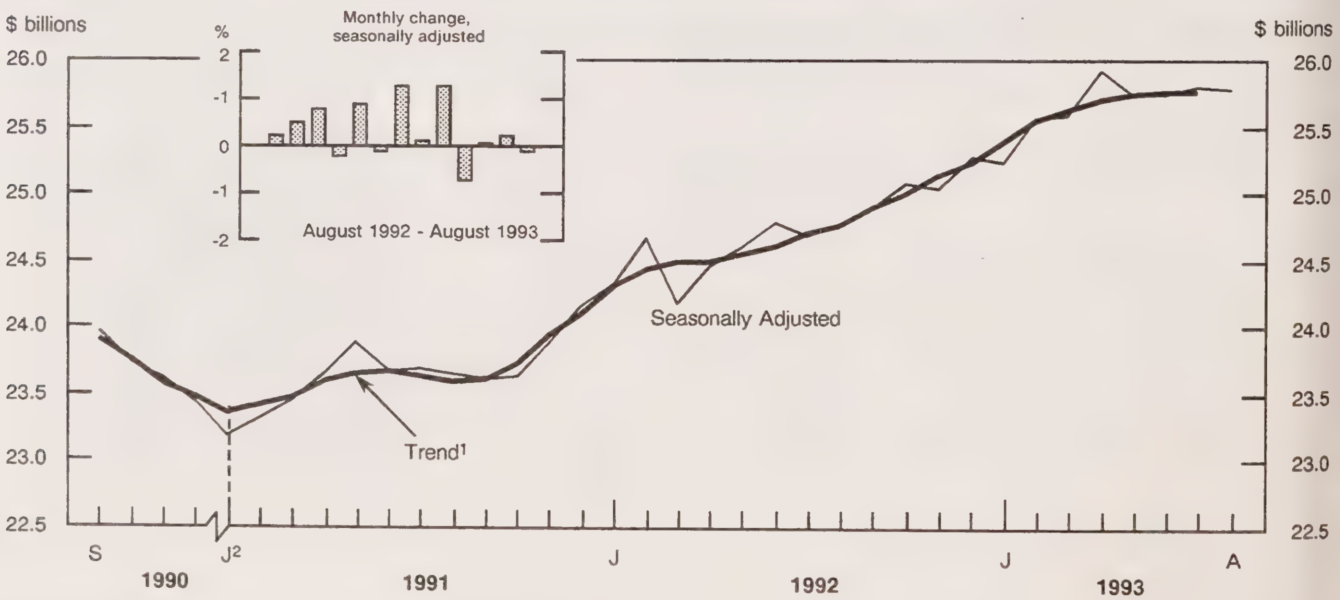
The August issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Larry Murphy (613-951-3542) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales



Wholesale merchants' inventories



1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
2 *Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax is not included in the 1991 and later dat*

Wholesale merchants' sales

	Aug. 1992	July 1993[r]	Aug. 1993[p]	Aug. 1992 to Aug. 1993	Aug. 1992	May 1993[r]	June 1993[r]	July 1993[r]	Aug. 1993[p]	July 1993 to Aug. 1993	Aug. 1992 to Aug. 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,297	4,560	4,434	3.2	4,230	4,456	4,476	4,452	4,369	-1.9	3.3
Apparel and dry goods	509	481	614	20.6	391	446	439	433	453	4.5	16.0
Household goods	595	550	613	2.9	587	581	591	599	583	-2.6	-0.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,624	1,736	1,815	11.7	1,729	1,825	1,831	1,870	1,883	0.7	8.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,093	1,175	1,209	10.6	1,089	1,143	1,163	1,187	1,166	-1.8	7.1
Lumber and building materials	1,660	1,790	1,746	5.2	1,484	1,558	1,520	1,551	1,527	-1.5	2.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	383	390	436	14.0	342	361	364	370	379	2.4	10.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,447	3,513	3,631	5.3	3,743	3,586	3,663	3,738	3,790	1.4	1.3
Other products	2,344	2,556	2,595	10.7	2,498	2,666	2,665	2,732	2,711	-0.8	8.5
Total, all trade groups	**15,953**	**16,751**	**17,093**	**7.1**	**16,092**	**16,622**	**16,713**	**16,932**	**16,861**	**-0.4**	**4.8**
Provinces/Territories											
Newfoundland	170	190	183	7.4	161	175	170	175	172	-1.9	6.3
Prince Edward Island	48	44	43	-11.2	45	41	41	40	39	-0.5	-11.4
Nova Scotia	352	411	378	7.2	349	364	364	371	367	-1.1	5.2
New Brunswick	253	254	245	-3.2	240	236	232	235	228	-3.0	-4.9
Quebec	4,123	3,975	4,282	3.9	4,028	3,999	3,987	4,069	4,026	-1.1	-0.1
Ontario	6,476	6,684	6,927	7.0	6,682	6,866	6,929	7,003	7,007	0.1	4.9
Manitoba	570	670	598	5.0	553	586	594	600	589	-1.8	6.5
Saskatchewan	492	563	533	8.4	464	511	519	516	509	-1.4	9.6
Alberta	1,423	1,569	1,630	14.6	1,453	1,537	1,548	1,573	1,604	2.0	10.4
British Columbia	2,022	2,368	2,250	11.3	2,094	2,285	2,306	2,329	2,298	-1.3	9.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	23	24	24	2.1	22	21	21	21	21	--	-3.5

Wholesale merchants' inventories

	Aug. 1992	July 1993[r]	Aug. 1993[p]	Aug. 1992 to Aug. 1993	Aug. 1992	May 1993[r]	June 1993[r]	July 1993[r]	Aug. 1993[p]	July 1993 to Aug. 1993	Aug. 1992 to Aug. 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,080	3,367	3,323	7.9	3,055	3,302	3,309	3,332	3,316	-0.5	8.5
Apparel and dry goods	907	1,121	1,099	21.2	862	968	1,007	1,023	1,048	2.4	21.6
Household goods	1,242	1,375	1,364	9.8	1,242	1,285	1,301	1,375	1,364	-0.8	9.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,520	3,617	3,621	2.9	3,597	3,834	3,735	3,719	3,725	0.2	3.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,173	2,205	2,225	2.4	2,121	2,121	2,132	2,148	2,168	0.9	2.2
Lumber and building materials	2,401	2,584	2,571	7.1	2,392	2,640	2,605	2,567	2,589	0.9	8.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,347	1,273	1,212	-10.0	1,363	1,221	1,238	1,244	1,226	-1.4	-10.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,097	7,295	6,999	-1.4	7,046	7,014	7,074	7,080	6,975	-1.5	-1.0
Other products	3,050	3,253	3,336	9.4	3,082	3,361	3,354	3,325	3,373	1.5	9.4
Total, all trades groups	**24,816**	**26,090**	**25,750**	**3.8**	**24,761**	**25,745**	**25,755**	**25,812**	**25,785**	**-0.1**	**4.1**

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Population Estimates By Age And Sex

As of July 1, 1971-1993

Released today are estimates by age and sex of national, provincial and territorial population, as of July 1, 1993. These new estimates are based on 1991 Census results along with the Agency's estimates of the number of people not counted by the Census. In addition, the revised population estimates by age and sex now include non-permanent residents. To ease comparison with earlier years, historical revisions have been produced back to 1971.

Inclusion of estimates of the population not counted in the Census has raised the national population estimates by percentages ranging from 1.6% to 2.9% over the 20-year period. Increases at the provincial level varied between 0.3% and 3.8%. The most important changes are for the age groups 0 to 4 (+2.2%), 20 to 24 (+7.0%) and 25 to 29 (+6.3%). Future annual population estimates use a reference date of July 1 rather than June 1 as was previously the case.

Please refer to *The Daily* of September 16, 1993, for additional information on: why the methodology has been revised for the population estimates; calculation of undercoverage and of historical revisions; and, the effect of revising the population estimates on Statistics Canada's products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6270-6295, 6303-6341 and 6367-6393.

All of the annual revised intercensal population estimates from 1971-1991 will be published in *Revised Intercensal Population Estimates, 1971-1991* (91-537) during the first quarter of 1994.

The postcensal annual estimates at national, provincial and territorial, census division and census metropolitan area levels for July 1, 1992 and 1993 will appear in *Annual Demographic Statistics* (91-213), which will replace catalogued publications numbered 91-204, 91-210, 91-211 and 91-212, also during the first quarter of 1994.

Future releases from the Population Estimates Program

Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status as of July 1, 1971 to 1993	October 28, 1993
Total Population, Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas as of July 1, 1986-1993	November 30, 1993
Population by Age and Sex for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas as of July 1, 1986-1993	December 14, 1993

For more information, contact Ronald Raby (613-951-9582) about methodology on population estimates; Margaret Michalowski (613-951-2328) about net undercoverage by age and sex; Lise Champagne (613-951-2320) about other demographic estimates; and Don Royce (613-951-6940) about 1991 Census Coverage Studies. You may also contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

September 1993

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

August 1993

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 19.4% to 2 102 857 cubic metres in August 1993, from 1 761 079 cubic metres after revisions in August 1992.

Stocks on hand at the end of August 1993 totalled 2 653 312 cubic metres, up 4.1% from 2 549 141 cubic metres in August 1992.

At the end of August 1993, year-to-date production totalled 16 796 200 cubic metres, up 15.2% from 14 581 160 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The August 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available later.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

July 1993

In July, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 10.2% to 16 565 935 cubic metres (m^3) from the same period last year. Year-to-date receipts, at 108 679 983 m^3, were up 5.9% from 1992.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 13.9% to 4 684 105 cubic metres compared to July 1992. Pipeline imports declined to 1 043 612 cubic metres down 4.1% from the same period last year. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1993 at 28 967 921 cubic metres were up 6.2% from 1992 levels, while imports at 6 366 460 cubic metres were up 12.5%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month were 5 628 104 cubic metres, an increase of 1.5% over 1992, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 17.6% to 344 449 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The July 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

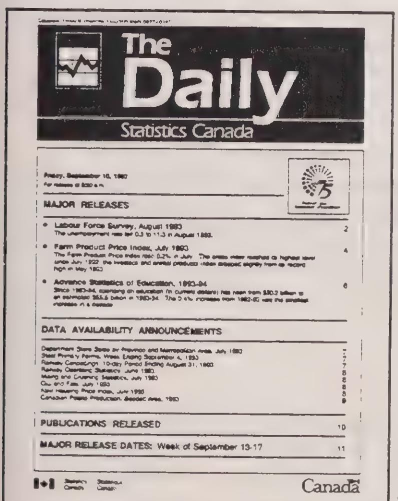
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

October 1, 1993

Frozen meat in cold storage as of October 1, 1993 totalled 37 740 tonnes, compared with 40 270 tonnes the previous month and 29 470 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For more information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, August 1993.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 10.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Road Motor Vehicles, Fuel Sales, 1992.
Catalogue number 53-218
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

Basic Facts on Families in Canada, Past and Present, 1993.
Catalogue number 89-516
(Canada: $10; United States: US$12; Other Countries: US$14).

Profile of Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, Part B, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-338
(Canada: $55; United States: US$66; Other Countries: US$77).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 25 to 29

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	August 1993
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1993
27	Industrial Product Price Index	September 1993
27	Raw Materials Price Index	September 1993
29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	August 1993
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	August 1993
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	September 1993
29	Major Release Dates	October 1993

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 25, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

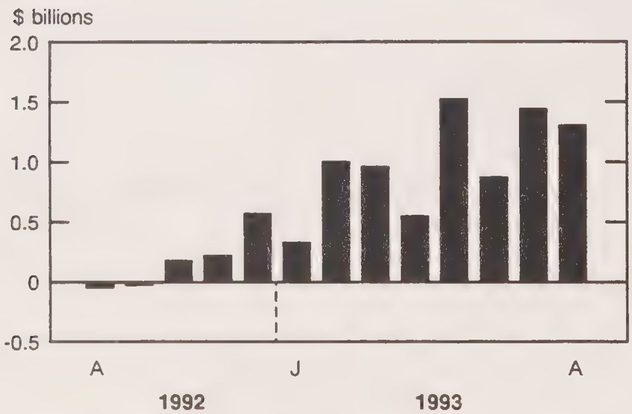
August 1993

In August 1993, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by a small net $0.5 billion, the first net reduction since November 1992. However, from December 1992 to July 1993, non-residents accumulated $40.0 billion of Canadian securities. In August 1993, non-residents were net sellers of both Canadian bonds ($1.0 billion) and money market instruments ($0.8 billion) but continued to be substantial net buyers of Canadian stocks ($1.3 billion).

Canadian stocks

In August, the net foreign investment in Canadian stocks continued to be substantial at $1.3 billion. This continued the trend of net foreign investments that started in October 1992 and have totalled $8.9 billion. Residents of the United States accounted for 80% of the net investment in August with the balance coming from overseas investors.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian stocks



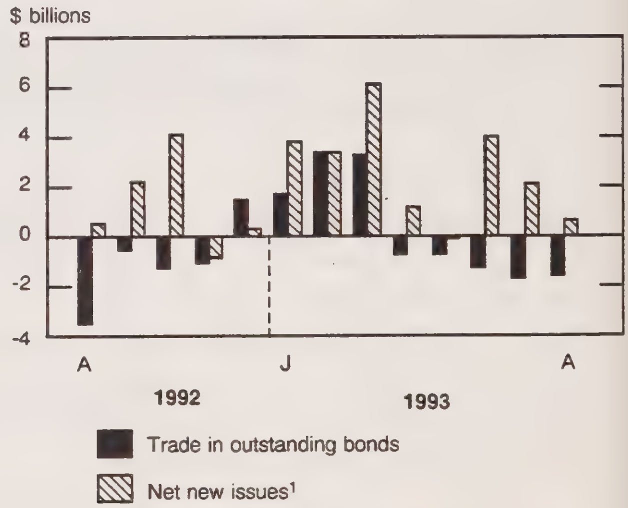
The gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents was again significant at $5.6 billion in August, second only to the record $5.7 billion reached in June 1993.

Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Index, after registering no change in July, resumed their upward movement by adding 4.3% in August. This brings to some 23% the gain for the year to date.

Canadian bonds

The $1.0 billion net disinvestment of Canadian bonds in August represented only the second monthly net disinvestment this year. In August, non-residents sold a net $1.6 billion of existing bonds, but acquired $0.6 billion of net new issues.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian bonds



[1] *Net new issues are new issues less retirements.*

The $1.6 billion net sell-off of existing bonds in August was the fifth in a row; the net disinvestment over this period totalled $6.0 billion. This contrasted with the net investment of $8.4 billion in the first three months of this year. In August, the net disinvestment was explained by overseas countries ($2.3 billion) with continued net buying by U.S. residents ($0.7 billion). In August, the net selling, which was all federal issues, was focused for the most part on

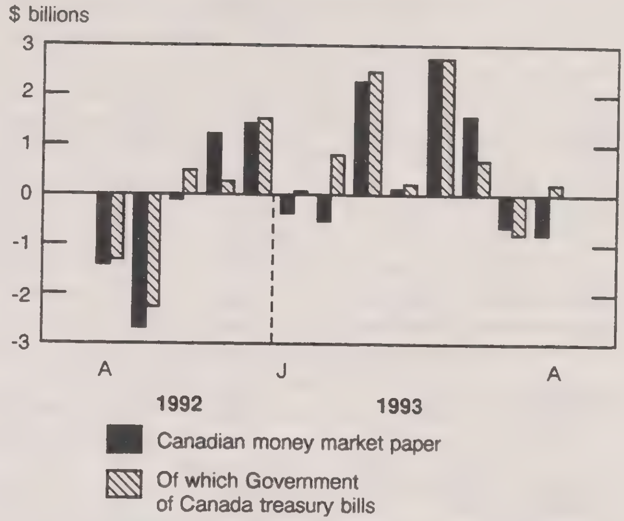
issues with maturities up to 10 years as non-residents were net buyers of issues with maturities greater than 10 years. Gross trading in the secondary market rose one-third to a record $77 billion.

The $0.6 billion of net new issues was made up of $1.5 billion of gross new issues and $0.9 billion of retirements, both lows for 1993. The much reduced net new issues total was roughly split between bonds of corporations and new domestically issued Government of Canada bonds, with an almost complete absence of the provinces and their enterprises from the foreign market. Two-thirds of gross new issues were denominated in Canadian dollars and one-third in U.S. dollars.

Canadian money market

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian money market paper by $0.8 billion in August following the $0.6 billion net reduction in July. Unlike the previous month, when the net selling was of Government of Canada treasury bills, the August net disinvestment was spread over commercial paper of the provinces ($0.6 billion) and other commercial paper ($0.6 billion). Similar to bonds in August, the net selling of money market paper came from overseas investors ($1.5 billion) with U.S. investors being net buyers ($0.7 billion). Total gross trading amounted to $42.5 billion, in line with the strong trading activity that has prevailed since early 1992.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian money market paper



Foreign securities

In August, Canadian residents purchased a net $0.8 billion of foreign securities, the bulk of which was directed to foreign bonds, mainly U.S. Treasury bonds. A small net investment of $0.1 billion in foreign stocks in August continued the trend of recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The August 1993 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	February 1993	March 1993	April 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993	August 1993	January to August 1992	January to August 1993
					$ millions				
Canadian securities total	**7,227**	**12,688**	**1,089**	**3,391**	**5,210**	**1,185**	**-533**	**16,642**	**35,663**
Bonds (net)	**6,750**	**9,461**	**427**	**-887**	**2,774**	**395**	**-1,029**	**11,482**	**23,347**
Outstanding bonds	3,403	3,314	-705	-732	-1,217	-1,686	-1,625	-306	2,423
New issues	5,843	7,918	3,524	2,788	5,759	4,590	1,460	29,459	36,657
Retirements	-2,497	-1,772	-2,392	-2,943	-1,768	-2,509	-865	-17,671	-15,733
Money market paper (net)	**-520**	**2,263**	**117**	**2,758**	**1,574**	**-647**	**-813**	**5,043**	**4,366**
Government of Canada	795	2,482	217	2,716	662	-793	206	1,870	6,359
Other money market paper	-1,315	-220	-100	42	912	145	-1,019	3,174	-1,994
Stocks (net)	**997**	**964**	**545**	**1,519**	**862**	**1,438**	**1,309**	**116**	**7,951**
Outstanding stocks (net)	956	878	514	1,400	793	1,221	947	-323	7,006
New issues (net)	41	87	31	119	69	217	362	439	945
Foreign securities total	**-407**	**-745**	**-339**	**-895**	**-801**	**-120**	**-841**	**-6,578**	**-4,288**
Bonds (net)	437	-186	53	-303	-589	-17	-768	-2,052	-1,464
Stocks (net)	-844	-560	-392	-592	-212	-103	-73	-4,525	-2,824

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents.*
A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of Major Grains
August 1993

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers decreased sharply from August 1992.

Deliveries of Major Grains

	August 1992	August 1993
	(thousand tonnes)	
Wheat (excluding durum)	546.8	192.0
Durum wheat	214.4	34.0
Total wheat	**761.2**	**226.0**
Oats	30.0	27.6
Barley	95.5	94.2
Rye	31.0	11.9
Flaxseed	27.3	12.2
Canola	78.2	53.1
Total	**1 023.2**	**425.0**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The August 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) will be released in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Domestic and International Shipping
April-June 1993 (Preliminary)

Domestic and international shipping generated a combined 88.2 million tonnes of cargo that was handled at Canada's ports during the second quarter of 1993, down 5.8% from the second quarter of 1992.

Preliminary statistics for April to June 1993 will be published in the Vol. 9, No. 7 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), which will be available at the beginning of November.

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Air Carrier Operations in Canada
October-December 1992

Canadian air carriers lost a net $469 million in the fourth quarter of 1992. Although this was the worst quarterly loss ever for Canadian air carriers, it was largely the result of two factors. Canadian Airlines International Ltd. incurred $199 million in restructuring costs. Also, on before-tax losses of $474 million, Canadian air carriers only claimed $5 million in tax refunds in the fourth quarter of 1992. In the fourth quarter of 1991, they claimed $66 million in refunds on before-tax losses of $262 million.

The October-December 1992 issue of *Canadian Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $24.25/$97) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia
August 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 589 459 cubic metres of lumber and ties in August 1993, a 3.9% increase from 2 490 789 cubic metres in August 1992.

For January to August 1993, production totalled 22 703 700 cubic metres, up 3.1% from 22 025 298 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The August 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood
August 1993

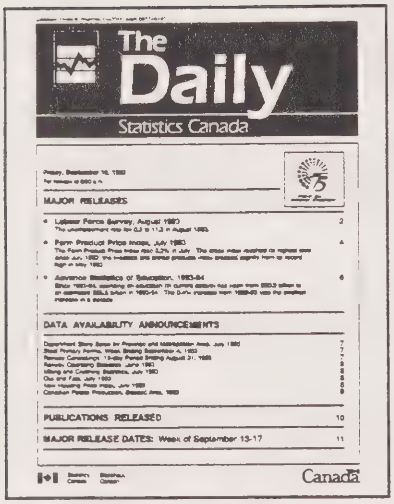
Firms produced 142 297 cubic metres of construction type plywood in August 1993, up 7.9% from 131 881 cubic metres in August 1992.

For January to August 1993, production totalled 1 209 885 cubic metres, down 1.3% from 1 226 338 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The August 1993 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■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Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, August 1993.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, September 1993.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Monthly, August 1993.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes), September 1993.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, October-December 1992.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97; United States: US$29/US$116; Other Countries: US$34/US$136).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, July 1993.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

Hospital Indicators (Part 1: Nursing Units; Part 2: Diagnostic and Therapeutic; Part 3: Administrative and Supportive; Part 4: Total Expenses), 1989-90.
Catalogue number 83-246
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; Other Countries: US$70).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 26, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

September 1993

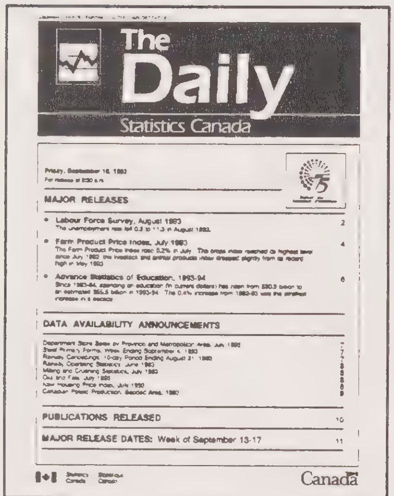
Manufacturers shipped 3 074 590 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in September 1993, up 9.8% from 2 799 413 square metres a year earlier and up 19.7% from 2 567 583 square metres the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of September 1993 totalled 21 772 509 square metres, a 4.3% decrease from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The September 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■



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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Logging Industry, 1991.
Catalogue number 25-201
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, September 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Telephone Statistics, August 1993.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$16/US$160).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, August 1993.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Building Permits, August 1993.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 27, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Product Price Index

September 1993 (Preliminary)

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) in September 1993 rose to a new high, 112.9, up 0.1% from August's 112.8. Indexes for 10 of the 21 major groups of products increased, four remained unchanged, and seven declined. Price changes were dominated by two product groups (lumber, sawmill and other wood products and primary metal products) but their effects virtually cancelled out each other. The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index rose 2.0% while the primary metal products price index declined by 1.4%. Other price increases of lesser importance occurred in petroleum and coal products (+0.8%) and chemical and chemical products (+0.4%). Partly offsetting these increases were price declines in paper and paper products.

In September, the year-to-year increase in the IPPI was 2.7%, the same as in July but considerably below January's year-to-year change of 4.4%. Year-to-year price changes reflect the slowing of prices in recent months. The price index for first-stage intermediate goods was down 3.8% from September 1992, the largest year-to-year decline in this index since May 1992. The year-to-year increase in the second-stage intermediate goods index fell back to June and July's figure of 3.9%, from August's 4.3%. The year-to-year increase in the prices of foods and feeds was back up to July's 1.9% from August's 1.8%. The year-to-year increases, however, for both capital equipment and all other finished goods were down compared to August, at 4.6% and 3.5% compared to 5.3% and 3.9%.

Lumber and Primary Metal Prices

The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index again moved upwards, rising 2.0% in September, for a second consecutive increase following a four-month period of declines. The increase was primarily due to a 2.8% rise in softwood lumber prices. East of the Rockies, price increases ranged from 4.3% in Québec to 12.0% on the Prairies. In British Columbia, the interior saw a 2.9% increase but, on the coast, prices declined by 1.8% overall. The price index for B.C. western red cedar was down by 2.8% and that for B.C. hemlock and fir was down by 0.8%. The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index was 16.8% higher in September 1993 than in September 1992.

The decline in the price index for primary metals was the result of price declines generally for non-ferrous metals. Iron and steel product prices, however, edged upward 0.4%. Nickel prices fell by 11.1%. There were also declines in the price indexes for aluminum products (-2.4%), copper and copper alloy products (-1.6%) and other non-ferrous metals (-2.8%). The price declines were the result of rising world stockpiles of these metals and the situation was worsened, in some cases, by continuing high exports of these metals by the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The decline in the paper and paper product price index was the result of declines in prices both for pulp (-1.5%) and for newsprint (-0.8%).

The increase in the chemical and chemical products index was primarily the result of a 2.2% increase in the organic industrial chemicals price index, while the increase in the petroleum and coal products index was principally the result of the 1.2% increase in the gasoline and fuel oil price index.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The September 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	September 1992	August 1993 r	September 1993p	September 1992 to September 1993	August 1993 to September 1993
					% change*	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**109.9**	**112.8**	**112.9**	**2.7**	**0.1**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	111.1	114.5	114.5	3.1	0.0
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**108.3**	**110.7**	**110.8**	**2.3**	**0.1**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	106.4	103.0	102.4	-3.8	-0.6
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	108.9	112.9	113.2	3.9	0.3
Finished goods	**39.6**	**112.3**	**116.0**	**116.1**	**3.4**	**0.1**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.6	118.8	118.8	1.9	0.0
Capital equipment	10.4	112.0	117.1	117.2	4.6	0.1
All other finished goods	19.3	110.2	114.0	114.1	3.5	0.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	112.3	116.5	116.4	3.7	-0.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.0	116.6	116.6	2.3	0.0
Beverages	2.0	122.0	124.5	124.5	2.0	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	148.1	163.9	163.9	10.7	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	0.2	0.1
Textile products	2.2	109.3	109.6	109.9	0.5	0.3
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.6	114.3	114.4	0.7	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	117.5	134.5	137.2	16.8	2.0
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.8	119.5	119.5	1.4	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	106.9	104.9	104.3	-2.4	-0.6
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.9	135.3	136.3	6.6	0.7
Primary metal products	7.7	103.2	101.5	100.1	-3.0	-1.4
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.6	114.4	114.3	2.4	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	117.1	119.3	119.6	2.1	0.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	104.5	111.3	111.4	6.6	0.1
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.7	112.5	112.6	0.8	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.5	111.0	110.9	0.4	-0.1
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	93.0	88.7	89.4	-3.9	0.8
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	114.0	116.5	117.0	2.6	0.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.1	115.1	114.9	2.5	-0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	72.2	80.8	79.8	10.5	-1.2

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figure is rounded.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

September 1993 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data for September 1993 indicate the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) reached 112.0, down 1.0% from the August revised level of 113.1. Major contributors to the decrease in the overall index were lower prices for mineral fuels (-2.0%), non-ferrous metals (-3.4%) and wood (-0.9%). Increases in prices for animals and animal products (+ 0.9%) partially offset these declines. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels was down 0.5% from August.

The RMPI increased 2.3% from the September 1992 figure, primarily due to higher prices for wood (+ 31.6%), animals and animal products (+ 7.8%), vegetable products (+ 6.0%) and ferrous materials (+ 11.7%). The significant year-to-year decline in prices for mineral fuels (-14.6%) and the decline in prices for non-ferrous metals (-8.8%) contributed to moderating the year-to-year rise. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 10.5% over the last 12 months.

The RMPI after rising steadily from February to May has since been decreasing. The primary reasons are that prices for wood and crude oil were increasing from February to May. Wood prices continued to increase in June and July, but at a slower rate, and fell in August and September. Crude oil prices decreased overall from June to September.

The mineral fuels index was down 2.0% in September as a result of lower prices for crude oil (-2.3%). On a year-to-year comparison, the mineral fuels index was 14.6% lower than in September 1992, primarily due to crude oil prices, down 16%. Since May, prices have generally been dropping for crude oil, with the September index at a level comparable to what it was in the early part of 1992.

The non-ferrous metals index fell 3.4% in September mostly because of decreases in the prices of gold (-6.5%), copper concentrates (-3.0%), alumina (-4.1%), and nickel concentrates (-8.9%). Compared to September 1992, the non-ferrous metals index was 8.8% lower. The main reasons were lower prices for concentrates of copper (-17.8%), zinc (-31.3%) and nickel (-34.6%). Gold prices (+ 8.2%) partially offset the downward year-to-year movement.

The wood index in September decreased 0.9%, reflecting lower prices for softwood logs and bolts (-1.3%). The year-to-year movement showed an increase of 31.6%, explained mostly by the increase in prices for softwood logs and bolts (+ 42.0%). The wood index after rising 28.7% between January and July has declined for the second consecutive month, but still remains by far the major upward contributor to the annual movement in the RMPI.

The animals and animal products index increased in September (+ 0.9%) due to higher prices for hogs (+ 3.6%) and cattle for slaughter (+ 1.0%). The year-to-year increase in the animals and animal products index (+ 7.8%) reflects significantly higher prices for hogs (+ 27.0%) and cattle for slaughter (+ 12.9%). Hog and cattle prices have shown an upward trend in prices since 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance [1]	September 1992	August 1993 [r]	September 1993 [p]	September 1992 to September 1993	August 1993 to September 1993
					% change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**109.5**	**113.1**	**112.0**	**2.3**	**-1.0**
Mineral fuels	32	112.2	97.8	95.8	-14.6	-2.0
Vegetable products	10	92.0	98.1	97.5	6.0	-0.6
Animals and animal products	26	103.0	110.0	111.0	7.8	0.9
Wood	13	143.7	190.9	189.1	31.6	-0.9
Ferrous materials	4	94.2	104.1	105.2	11.7	1.1
Non-ferrous metals	13	101.2	95.5	92.3	-8.8	-3.4
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.4	99.0	99.1	-0.3	0.1
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	108.2	120.2	119.6	10.5	-0.5

[1] *Rounded figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 5.2% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded increased by 7.6% to 4.6 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 0.5% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of October 14, 1993 decreased 2.9% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industry Price Indexes, August 1993.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Residential Care Facilities, Aged, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 83-237
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; Other Countries: US$21).

Residential Care Facilities, Mental, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 83-238
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; Other Countries: US$21).

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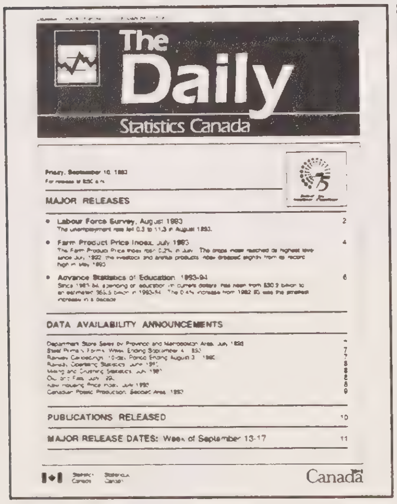
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure

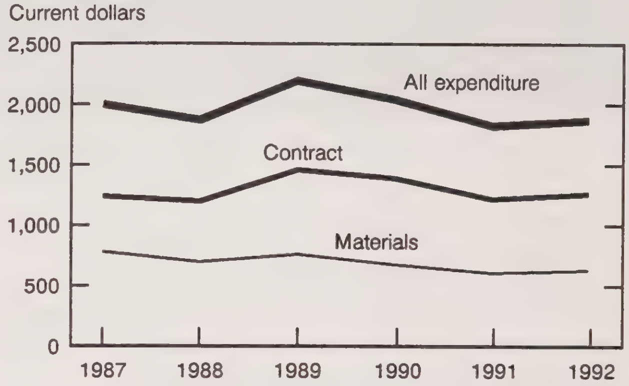
1992 (Preliminary)

Homeowners spent $12.3 billion on repairs and renovations in 1992, up 6.8% from $11.5 billion in 1991. This increase has ended a two-year slump in the housing repair and renovation market. Lower interest rates combined with a rise in the number of homeowners – partly due to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's First Home Loan Insurance Program – contributed to the increase in total expenditure.

Two-thirds ($8.3 billion) of the total expenditure was for contracted work and other hired labour, compared with one-third ($4.0 billion) for separately purchased materials.

Of the $12.3 billion spent on repair and renovation projects, $8.4 billion (68.0%) was spent on additions, renovations and new installations, which are considered investments that increase the value of the home. The remaining $3.9 billion (32.0%) went to repair, maintenance and replacement projects, which are considered expenditures that maintain the value of the home.

Average homeowner repair and renovation expenditure



Average expenditure

After two consecutive years of declines, in 1992, the national average homeowner repair and renovation expenditure increased 3.1% to $1,872, from $1,816 in 1991. However, this level was still below the six-year peak of $2,190 reached in 1989. Except for Prince Edward Island (-20.7%) and Ontario (-7.8%), all provinces reported increases in average expenditure on repair and renovation activities.

At $2,202, British Columbia's homeowners had the highest average expenditure on repairs and renovations in 1992. They replaced Ontario's homeowners who, for the first time in four years, did not have the highest average. From 1991 to 1992, Ontario's average expenditure fell by $165 to $1,938, placing it in third place among the 10 provinces. For the third consecutive year, the lowest average expenditure occurred in Saskatchewan with $1,136.

Share of total expenditure

Since 1987, the initial year of the Housing Repair and Renovation Survey, homeowners in Newfoundland have been reporting the highest proportion of their repair and renovation expenditure on separately purchased materials (60.0% in 1992). The share of total expenditure allocated to separately purchased materials in other provinces ranged from 27.0% in Prince Edward Island to 40.0% in Nova Scotia during 1992. Historically, the smallest proportion was found in Prince Edward Island or Ontario.

A large proportion of total repair and renovation expenditure is accounted for by a small number of homeowners. In 1992, only 3.6% of all homeowners had expenses of $10,000 or more on repair and renovation projects; however, their spending represented 42.0% of the total $12.3 billion.

Homeowners in urban centres had a tendency to use more contracted work for repair and renovation projects than those in rural areas. In urban centres, the share of total repair and renovation expenditures going to contractors was 70.0% compared with 56.0% for rural areas.

Preliminary tables from the Housing Repair and Renovation Survey of 1992 are now available. Data are presented by level of expenditure, province, size of area of residence and type of dwelling.

Additional tables by income and other characteristics of homeowner households and their dwellings will be available in *Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1992* (62-201), which is scheduled for release in February 1994.

For further information about this release, contact Paul Gratton, Family Expenditure Surveys Section (613-951-4165), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Population Estimates by Age, Sex and Marital Status

As of July 1, 1971-1993

Released today are estimates by age, sex and marital status of national, provincial and territorial population, as of July 1, 1993. These new estimates are based on 1991 Census results along with the Agency's estimates of the number of people not counted by the Census. In addition, the revised population estimates by age, sex and marital status now include non-permanent residents. To ease comparison with earlier years, historical revisions have been produced back to 1971.

Inclusion of estimates of population not counted in the Census has raised the national population estimates by percentages ranging from 1.6% to 2.9% over the 20-year period. Increases at the provincial level varied between 0.3% and 3.8%. The most important changes for marital status were among the divorced (+4.7%) and the single (+4.1%). Future annual population estimates will use a reference date of July 1 rather than June 1 as was previously the case.

Please refer to *The Daily* of September 16, 1993, for additional information on: why the methodology has been revised for the population estimates; calculation of undercoverage and of historical revisions; and, the effect of revising the population estimates on Statistics Canada's products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6213-6225.

All of the annual revised intercensal population estimates from 1971-1991 will be published in *Revised Intercensal Population Estimates, 1971-1991* (91-537) during the first quarter of 1994.

The postcensal annual estimates at national, provincial and territorial, census division and census metropolitan area levels for July 1, 1992 and 1993 will appear in *Annual Demographic Statistics* (91-213), which will replace catalogued publications numbered 91-204, 91-210, 91-211 and 91-212, also during the first quarter of 1994.

Future releases from the Population Estimates Program

Total Population, Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas as of July 1, 1986-1993	November 30, 1993
Population by Age and Sex for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas as of July 1, 1986-1993	December 14, 1993

For more information, contact Ronald Raby (613-951-9582) or Rosemary Bender (613-951-2324) about methodology on population estimates; Margaret Michalowski (613-951-2328) about net undercoverage by marital status; Lise Champagne (613-951-2320) about other demographic estimates; and Don Royce (613-951-6940) about 1991 Census Coverage Studies. You may also contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Work Injuries Statistics

1992

In 1992, Workers' Compensation Boards accepted 455,659 work-related, time-loss injuries. This represented a decrease of 12% from the previous year and followed the downward trend observed in employment. This was the third consecutive decline in the number of injuries.

Of the total number of injuries and illnesses reported, the most frequent injuries were sprains and strains (45%); contusions, crushing and bruises (14%); and cuts, lacerations and punctures (10%).

The back was the part of body most frequently injured (29%), followed by the wrist, hand or fingers (20%) and the ankle, foot or toes (9%).

Bodily motion was the most frequent source of injury (14%). It was followed by working surfaces (12%) and boxes, barrels, containers and packages (12%).

The most frequent types of accident were overexertion (30%), struck by an object (15%) and falls (15%).

Except for a slight decrease between 1982 and 1983, the number of injuries increased continuously, from 479,558 in 1982 to 620,979 in 1989. Since then, the number decreased each year, falling to 455,659 in 1992. This represented a 27% decline from the 1989 peak.

The report *Work Injuries, 1990-92* (72-208, $30) will be released in December.

For more information about the statistics or to order special tabulations, call Joanne Proulx (613-951-4040), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending October 23, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 23, 1993 totalled 276 966 tonnes, up 4.9% from the week-earlier 264 086 tonnes but down 2.1% from the year-earlier 282 835 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 11 611 359 tonnes, a 4.3% increase from 11 127 058 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

September 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 826 988 metric bundles in September 1993, a decrease of 7.8% from 4 150 456 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to September 1993, shipments totalled 30 160 474 metric bundles, down 8.1% from 32 832 740 metric bundles for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The September 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

August 1993

Production of coal totalled 5 179 kilotonnes in August 1993, down 2.0% from August 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of August 1993 totalled 44 137 kilotonnes, down 2.7% from the previous year.

Exports in August fell to 2 219 kilotonnes, down 10.6% from August 1992; imports decreased 33.7% to 866 kilotonnes. For January to August 1993, exports totalled 17 770 kilotonnes, 14.2% below last year.

Coke production in August 1993 decreased to 313 kilotonnes, down 4.9% from August 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The August 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the last week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

August 1993

Net generation of electric energy in August 1993 increased to 40 733 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 7.1% from August 1992. Exports in August increased 30.0% to 4 209 GWh; imports decreased to 256 GWh, from 473 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of August 1993 totalled 337 276 GWh, up 2.4% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (21 778 GWh), rose 9.7% and year-to-date imports (5 821 GWh) rose 24.5% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The August 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Building Board Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the building board industry (SIC 2714) totalled $148.2 million, up 18.7% from $124.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5486.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, August 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), August 1993.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, August 1993.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, September 1993.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Oil Pipeline Transport, July 1993.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, July 1993.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

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MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: November 1993

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

August 1993 (seasonally adjusted)

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost inched ahead 0.1% in August after slipping 0.1% in July. Production in July and August together averaged 0.3% above the second-quarter level, substantially slower growth than rates of 1.0% and 0.7% recorded in the first two quarters. A rebound in manufacturing sparked a 0.4% advance in goods production, which had tumbled 0.9% in July. Output of services slipped 0.1% following increases of 0.3% in the previous two months. This was its first decline since November 1992.

Goods-producing industries

The increase in goods output was mostly due to a gain in manufacturing. Output of utilities and agriculture also contributed, but weakness elsewhere thwarted a complete recovery of July's tumble.

Manufacturers raised output 0.8% following a similar decline in July. The advance was concentrated in durable goods, which grew 1.5%. Producers of transportation equipment and of primary and fabricated metal products increased output the most after cutting back the month before. Manufacturers of electrical and electronic products reduced output for a second consecutive month. Production of non-durable goods edged down 0.1% as declines in paper and allied products and in beverage industries more than offset widespread gains elsewhere.

Producers of transportation equipment raised output 3.4% following a 3.0% cutback in July. Manufacturers of motor vehicle parts boosted output 9.8% following several monthly declines. Despite the strong gain, production remained 5.7% lower than its most recent peak in March 1993. Production of motor vehicles edged ahead 0.7% and was 2.5% below its March level, also its most recent peak. After starting the production of snowmobiles one month early this year, output of miscellaneous transportation equipment returned to a more normal production level in August.

Output of primary metals rose 3.6%, reflecting a strong gain in iron and steel production. After weakening between March and July, producers of iron and steel boosted output 6.9% in August. Steel shipments to foreign markets, the auto industry and wholesalers increased sharply.

Manufacturers of metal fabricated products boosted output 2.3% as metal stamping rose 7.4%, helped by strong exports. Inventories, which had declined for the last three quarters, rose in July and August.

Producers of electrical and electronic products cut output 2.3% following a reduction of 1.6% in July. Production of office machinery accounted for most of the decline, dropping 9.6%. Exports of office machines and equipment were particularly weak in August.

Output of paper and allied products fell 2.0% as manufacturers of pulp and paper reduced production 2.4%. Production of pulp, newsprint, and other paper dropped in August. Shipments abroad of wood pulp and newsprint were particularly weak. Shipments of newsprint to the United States decreased in four of the last five months. While newsprint stocks in the United States remained high, consumption was at its lowest level since at least 1986. Domestic demand for wood pulp and other paper also weakened during the month.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, producers of chemicals, machinery, and tobacco products raised output. Production of machinery increased in six of the last seven months. Exports and imports of industrial machinery were also strong during this period. Production of tobacco products rebounded in August following shutdowns in July. Declines in the beverage and wood products industries moderated the gain in manufacturing.

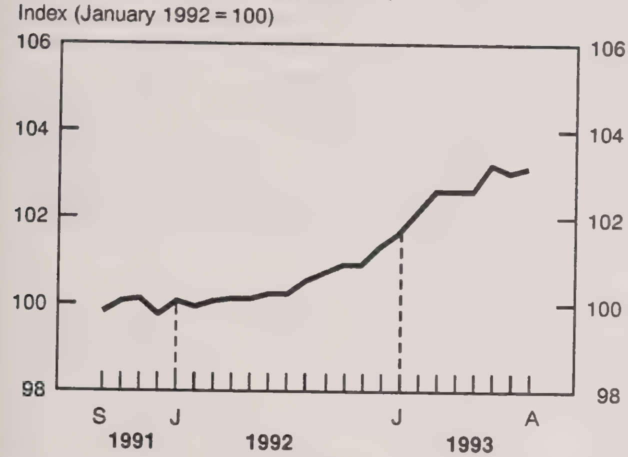
Output of utilities advanced 1.0% led by a 1.4% gain in electricity. Domestic demand and exports of electricity improved recently, while imports fell sharply over the last three months. Imports were almost 38.0% lower than a year earlier.

Output of the forestry industry dropped 3.9%, its fourth consecutive monthly decline. Weakness in domestic and foreign markets continued to restrain the industry, but higher residential dwelling starts in the United States may indicate increasing demand for Canadian lumber products in the coming months. The price of wood products increased 3.3% in August.

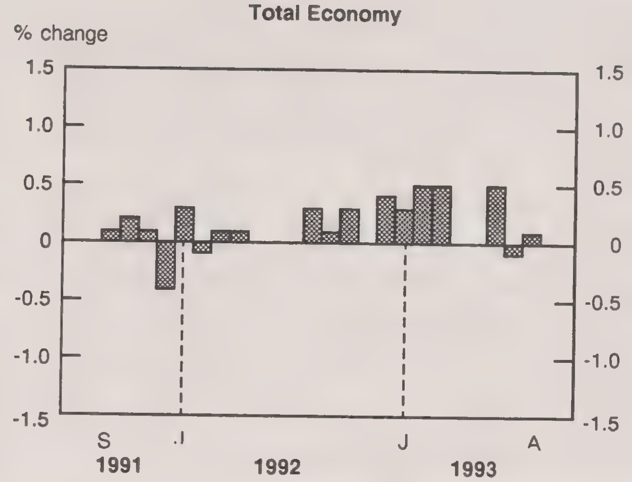
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

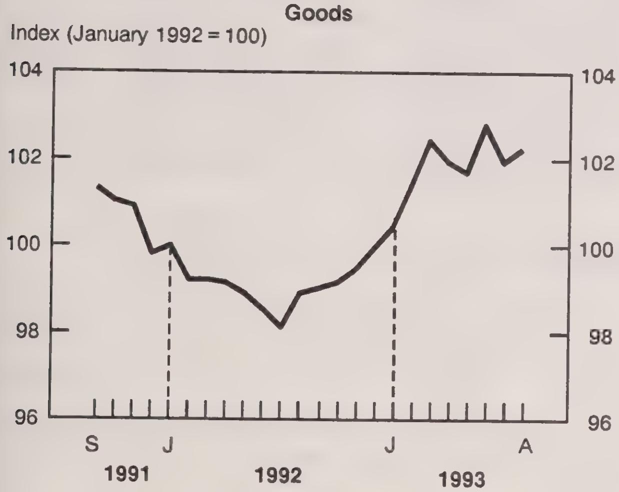
Total Economy



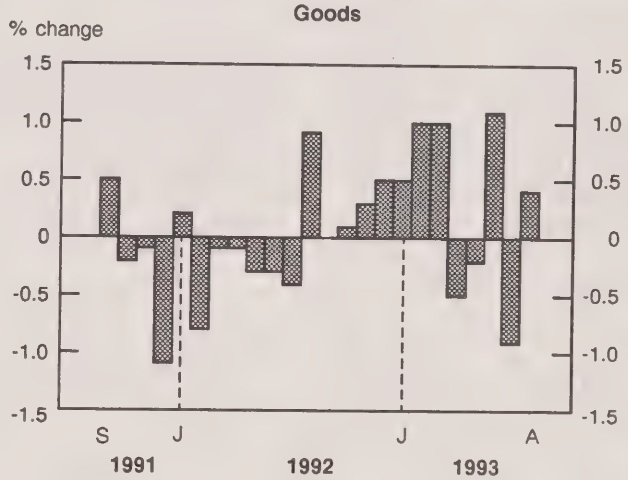
Total Economy



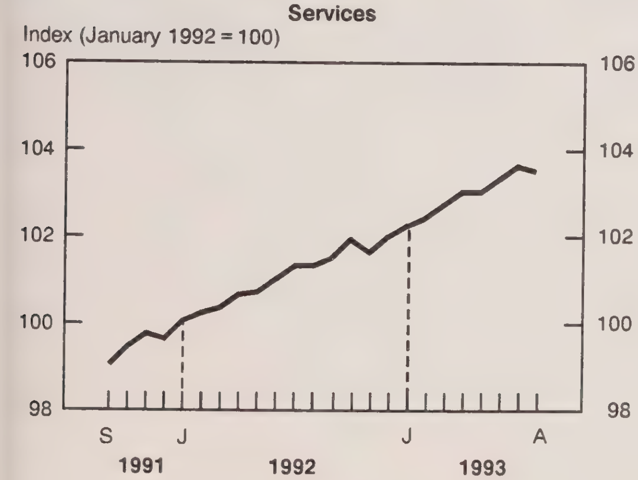
Goods



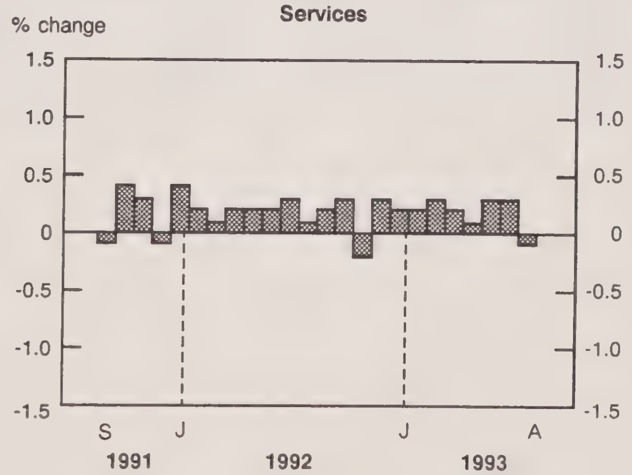
Goods



Services



Services



Construction activity fell a further 0.4%, its third consecutive decline, as weakness in residential construction more than offset gains in non-residential and engineering construction. Homebuilders have scaled back every month so far this year, although construction of apartments inched ahead in August after decreasing every month since November 1992. Sales of new houses slipped during the month after improving in June and July.

Mining output edged down 0.1% following a 4.3% decline in July. For a second consecutive month producers of coal and iron ore reduced production. In August, production of coal was curbed by a rail strike in British Columbia, as well as by weak foreign demand. Drilling activity fell 4.3% following a 24.9% tumble in July, heading toward a more normal level of production after the end of the royalty holiday program in Alberta. Production of other metal mines rebounded 8.3% following shutdowns in July.

Services-producing industries

The weakness in services was fairly widespread as government services, wholesale trade, and transportation and storage all recorded significant drops. Community, business and personal services, (especially education and health services) also contributed to the decline. Gains in finance, insurance and real estate and in communications moderated the downturn.

Output in the non-business sector declined a further 0.3%, led by declines in government services, education and health services. Output of provincial governments fell 1.6% as the government of Ontario began implementation of the social contract.

Sales by wholesalers decreased 0.5% following increases in the previous three months. Wholesalers of food, lumber, and petroleum products recorded the largest declines. Sales of machinery and equipment continued to progress.

Output of transportation and storage receded 0.5% after increasing in the previous three months. Transportation decreased 0.3%, reflecting lower activity in air and water transport. The activity in air transport continued to fluctuate around a flat trend. In August, a decline in regular services more than offset a gain in charter services. Output of pipelines dropped 2.1% as throughput of natural gas fell 2.2%. Lower domestic and foreign demand for natural gas were responsible for the decline.

Growth in output of finance, insurance and real estate slowed to 0.3% following a 0.5% gain in July. Mutual funds and rents accounted for most of the increase. Mutual fund activity continued to grow rapidly for the seventh consecutive month. Sales and assets of mutual funds were, respectively, 46.5% and 41.3% higher than a year earlier. The gain was moderated by lower activities by real estate agents and securities brokers. Sales by real estate agents declined in most provinces, as the number of houses for sale dropped in four of the last six months.

Elsewhere in the service sector, output of the communications industry rose 0.4% while retail trade was unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The August 1993 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) will be released in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	1992	1993			
	August	May	June	July	August
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
	$ millions				
Total economy	**504,339.5**	**514,731.5**	**517,546.9**	**516,851.6**	**517,278.1**
Goods-producing industries	167,907.5	172,614.8	174,476.5	172,849.6	173,499.2
Services-producing industries	336,432.0	342,116.7	343,070.4	344,002.0	343,778.9
Business sector	**411,575.8**	**421,835.9**	**424,666.8**	**424,093.9**	**424,801.2**
Goods	**166,882.5**	**171,663.0**	**173,523.5**	**171,879.8**	**172,545.0**
Agriculture	10,620.2	11,838.4	11,827.7	11,823.1	11,917.9
Fishing and trapping	768.6	832.0	800.6	769.2	753.8
Logging industry	3,028.6	3,278.2	3,227.8	3,136.6	3,014.2
Mining industries	20,253.9	21,435.0	22,773.7	21,791.1	21,761.9
Manufacturing industries	88,301.0	91,433.1	91,704.8	90,994.8	91,678.2
Construction industries	28,569.4	27,839.2	27,685.0	27,637.9	27,530.6
Other utility industries	15,340.8	15,007.1	15,503.9	15,727.1	15,888.4
Services	**244,693.3**	**250,172.9**	**251,143.3**	**252,214.1**	**252,256.2**
Transportation and storage	22,183.9	22,277.1	22,448.5	22,648.8	22,527.6
Communication industries	18,790.2	19,299.8	19,371.8	19,513.4	19,590.1
Wholesale trade	30,459.3	31,014.3	31,385.5	31,617.3	31,470.8
Retail trade	30,088.8	31,014.0	30,814.1	31,173.2	31,185.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,498.5	85,463.8	85,727.7	86,133.3	86,376.9
Community, business and personal services	59,672.6	61,103.9	61,395.7	61,128.1	61,105.7
Non-business sector	**92,763.7**	**92,895.6**	**92,880.1**	**92,757.7**	**92,476.9**
Goods	**1,025.0**	**951.8**	**953.0**	**969.8**	**954.2**
Services	**91,738.7**	**91,943.8**	**91,927.1**	**91,787.9**	**91,522.7**
Government service industry	33,968.2	33,859.6	33,806.8	33,659.2	33,475.6
Community and personal services	54,279.3	54,488.8	54,551.2	54,583.6	54,463.6
Other services	3,491.2	3,595.4	3,569.1	3,545.1	3,583.5
Other aggregations					
Industrial production	124,920.7	128,827.0	130,935.4	129,482.8	130,282.7
Non-durable manufacturing	40,997.3	42,291.7	42,197.5	42,221.5	42,187.2
Durable manufacturing	47,303.7	49,141.4	49,507.3	48,773.3	49,491.0

■

Employment, Earnings and Hours
August 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment was estimated at 9,988,000 in August, a gain of 0.4% from July 1993. The largest increases were in accommodation, food and beverage services and in retail trade.

Employment

Accommodation, food and beverage services growth was strong (+2.2%) following two months of decline. Food and beverage services registered its highest year-over-year employment increase in the past four years (+9.1%), while accommodation services continued to show a downward trend. Retail trade payroll employment continued the growth that began in January 1993, rising 0.6% in August. Retail trade sales have increased in four of the last five months.

British Columbia (+7.7%), Ontario (+6.4%) and Quebec (+6.0%) reported large year-over-year increases in retail trade payroll employment. Reduced sales and closures in department store chains leading to payroll employment losses in general merchandise stores, have been offset by gains in food stores, automobile dealers and motor vehicle repair shops.

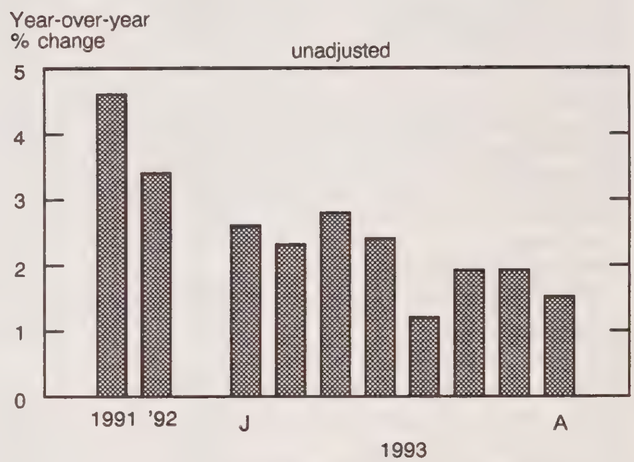
Seasonally adjusted construction employment was up slightly in August from the previous month. Year-over-year employment gains in British Columbia and Nova Scotia were offset by declines in Ontario and Alberta. Construction employment in British Columbia has shown steady year-over-year increases since the beginning of the year. With strong growth in housing starts, residential construction employment was 18% higher than a year earlier.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and defence services.*

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings rose 1.5% on a year-over-year basis, the smallest earnings growth recorded this year except for May (+1.2%). The August increase was substantially less than the increase reported in August 1992 (+3.2%).

Average weekly earnings



Lower wage settlements were partly responsible for the continuing trend of average weekly earnings. A change in the employment mix towards lower-paying industries also contributed to the lower earnings growth. The year-to-date average growth was 2.1%.

The lowest year-over-year changes in earnings were in business services, public administration, and construction. Average weekly earnings in business services (which reported 517,000 employees in August) stood at $580.22, a 1.3% drop from August 1992. This was the fourth consecutive month in which earnings declined from the previous year. These declines were due partly to increased employment in the lower-paying industries within business services.

Average weekly earnings

	Jan.-Aug. 1992 to Jan.-Aug. 1993
	% change
Finance, insurance and real estate	5.6
Retail trade	3.6
Health and social services	3.6
Manufacturing	2.8
Accommodation, food and beverage services	2.8
Public administration	2.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	2.4
Wholesale trade	2.2
All industries	**2.1**
Logging and forestry services	1.8
Transportation, communication and other utilities	1.3
Educational services	1.0
Construction	0.1
Business services	-0.4

Average weekly earnings in public administration were little changed from the previous year, due in part to the effects of the social contract in Ontario. Had unpaid holidays not been taken in Ontario, the increase in earnings would still have been the lowest recorded this year, continuing the downtrend of the previous two months.

Following an alternating pattern of positive and negative change since January, average weekly earnings in construction rose slightly in August; year-to-date average growth was 0.1%.

Total hours (employees paid by the hour)

Total hours for employees paid by the hour rose 2.9% from August 1992. This increase was due to continued strength in retail trade and manufacturing. The gain in total hours resulted from an increase in both employment and average weekly hours for small firms (less than 200 employees).

Payrolls

Total payrolls paid by businesses rose 2.3% on a year-over-year basis. The growth in payrolls resulted from increases in both employment (+0.7%) and average weekly earnings (+1.5%). Payroll growth for small firms (+3.2%) resulted from a 1.9% growth in employment and a 1.2% growth in earnings. The payroll growth of 1.7% for large firms (200 or more employees) resulted from a drop in employment (-0.4%) and a positive impact from average weekly earnings (+2.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

More detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings*

Industry Group (1980 S.I.C.)	July 1993 r	August 1993p	July 1993 to August 1993	August 1992	August 1993p	August 1992 to August 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
	dollars		% change	dollars		% change
Industrial aggregate	**561.02**	**560.61**	**-0.1**	**552.35**	**560.89**	**1.5**
Logging and forestry	737.21	725.28	-1.6	660.58	679.82	2.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	962.23	962.96	0.1	913.08	942.09	3.2
Manufacturing	675.09	674.36	-0.1	651.82	665.68	2.1
Construction	639.29	642.30	0.5	644.06	647.60	0.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	712.97	713.76	0.1	715.16	722.93	1.1
Trade	410.73	409.15	-0.4	401.98	409.35	1.8
Wholesale trade	593.10	594.10	0.2	576.63	585.79	1.6
Retail trade	333.83	332.00	-0.5	322.10	333.97	3.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	622.86	623.49	0.1	592.95	627.84	5.9
Business services	585.05	580.22	-0.8	587.75	580.22	-1.3
Education-related services	692.32	695.95	0.5	725.29	749.54	3.3
Health and social services	501.14	503.59	0.5	489.32	503.82	3.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	217.69	216.74	-0.4	219.66	223.38	1.7
Public administration	741.29	735.13	-0.8	724.01	725.69	0.2
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	526.85	529.77	0.6	513.17	530.04	3.3
Prince Edward Island	452.01	451.19	-0.2	441.53	447.70	1.4
Nova Scotia	499.66	501.91	0.5	500.75	501.91	0.2
New Brunswick	500.46	504.34	0.8	490.10	504.34	2.9
Quebec	544.16	543.38	-0.1	540.64	543.38	0.5
Ontario	592.54	591.64	-0.2	583.33	593.31	1.7
Manitoba	494.07	495.26	0.2	490.56	497.75	1.5
Saskatchewan	477.56	479.93	0.5	467.65	476.60	1.9
Alberta	554.17	554.52	0.1	550.94	556.65	1.0
British Columbia	567.23	566.89	-0.1	542.69	563.07	3.8
Yukon	662.83	658.11	-0.7	660.26	658.11	-0.3
Northwest Territories	697.70	698.56	0.1	712.45	694.79	-2.5

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Number of employees

Industry Group (1980 S.I.C.)	July 1993 r	August 1993 p	July 1993 to August 1993	August 1992	August 1993 p	August 1992 to August 1993
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
	thousands		% change	thousands		% change
Industrial aggregate	**9,948**	**9,988**	**0.4**	**9,994**	**10,063**	**0.7**
Logging and forestry	57	58	1.8	66	70	6.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	113	116	2.7	130	121	-6.9
Manufacturing	1,582	1,585	0.2	1,618	1,629	0.7
Construction	390	391	0.3	490	455	-7.1
Transportation, communication and other utilities	799	799	0.0	832	810	-2.6
Trade	1,895	1,905	0.5	1,858	1,912	2.9
Wholesale trade	562	561	-0.2	583	573	-1.7
Retail trade	1,336	1,343	0.5	1,275	1,340	5.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	640	644	0.6	664	650	-2.1
Business services	507	509	0.4	499	517	3.6
Education-related services	938	946	0.9	714	746	4.5
Health and social services	1,108	1,106	-0.2	1,145	1,122	-2.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	703	718	2.1	719	755	5.0
Public administration	712	711	-0.1	732	734	0.3
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	135	137	1.5	144	146	1.4
Prince Edward Island	39	39	0.0	43	44	2.3
Nova Scotia	279	282	1.1	283	288	1.8
New Brunswick	226	225	-0.4	240	239	-0.4
Quebec	2,402	2,420	0.7	2,433	2,455	0.9
Ontario	3,940	3,937	-0.1	4,005	3,952	-1.3
Manitoba	374	374	0.0	370	370	0.0
Saskatchewan	295	296	0.3	292	293	0.3
Alberta	954	954	0.0	974	965	-0.9
British Columbia	1,282	1,292	0.8	1,175	1,278	8.8
Yukon	11	11	0.0	13	13	0.0
Northwest Territories	21	21	0.0	21	22	4.8

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

September 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products declined 0.7% in September 1993, to 6.7 million cubic metres. This followed a 0.3% decrease in August and a 0.2% gain in July.

Sales volumes for two of the five product groups decreased in September. Domestic sales of heavy fuel oil fell 8.9% and sales of light fuel decreased 7.3%. Diesel fuel oil sales increased 1.4%.

September's sharp decrease in heavy fuel oil sales followed a 15.9% increase in August. The decline in sales of light fuel oil persisted for the second straight month following a 3.7% increase in July. Sales of motor gasoline increased for the second consecutive month.

Unadjusted

Sales of refined petroleum products increased 3.0% from September 1992, to 6.9 million cubic metres. Sales of four of the five product groups increased from September 1992.

For the first nine months of 1993, cumulative sales of refined petroleum products totalled 59.8 million cubic metres, a 0.6% increase from 1992. The largest sales increases were recorded by diesel fuel oil (+4.2%) and light fuel oil (+2.1%). Sales of heavy fuel oil decreased 10.5% from the same period in 1992, primarily reflecting reduced imports by electric utilities.

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant month-to-month variation and revision.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The September 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	June 1993 r	July 1993 r	August 1993 r	September 1993 p	August 1993 to September 1993
	thousands of cubic metres				% change
	seasonally adjusted				
Total, all products	**6 762.1**	**6 772.5**	**6 751.4**	**6 706.0**	**-0.7**
Motor gasoline	2 828.4	2 807.1	2 844.0	2 864.1	0.7
Diesel fuel oil	1 377.9	1 362.9	1 368.9	1 388.4	1.4
Light fuel oil	548.2	568.4	550.6	510.3	-7.3
Heavy fuel oil	637.2	570.8	661.8	602.8	-8.9
All other refined products	1 370.4	1 463.3	1 326.1	1 340.4	1.1
	September 1992	September 1993 p	January to September 1992	January to September 1993 p	January-September 1992 to January-September 1993
	unadjusted				
Total, all products	**6 680.9**	**6 882.7**	**59 403.4**	**59 783.4**	**0.6**
Motor gasoline	2 890.3	2 976.4	24 951.6	25 437.7	1.9
Diesel fuel oil	1 473.6	1 569.5	11 772.1	12 266.8	4.2
Light fuel oil	268.4	297.6	4 039.2	4 122.7	2.1
Heavy fuel oil	463.2	466.4	6 017.2	5 384.5	-10.5
All other refined products	1 585.4	1 572.8	12 623.3	12 571.7	-0.4

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Adult Correctional Services
1992-93

Data for 1992-93 are now available on the operation of custodial and community corrections services in Canada. Detailed caseload, caseload characteristics and resource information is available by federal and provincial jurisdictions.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701, 00180703 to 00180706.

For further information, please contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or toll-free: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products
1992 and 1993 (Preliminary)

Production and value data for 1992 and a preliminary production estimate for 1993 are now available for honey and maple products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1056 and 1057.

To order *Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products* ($10/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For further information on maple products, contact Gerry Mason (613-952-0574), Agriculture Division. For further information on honey products, contact Les Macartney (613-951-3854), Agriculture Division. ■

Pig Inventories
October 1, 1993

The number of pigs in Canada at October 1, 1993 was estimated at 10,765,000 head, down 1% from 10,853,900 head a year earlier. The population of sows for breeding and bred gilts was estimated at 1,064,100 head, a 1% increase from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

Estimates of the pig population as of October 1, 1993 will be available in mid-November in *Livestock Statistics Update* 3 (10-600E, $144). See "How to Order Publications."

For more information on this release, contact Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
September 1993

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for September 1993, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 66 118 tonnes in September 1993, up 11.12% from 59 533 tonnes the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The September 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Strawberries
1993

Data on the pack of processed strawberries for 1993 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excluding apples), 1993 (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
1	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	August 1993
2	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	October 1993
3	Help-wanted Index	October 1993
4	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1993
5	Labour Force Survey	October 1993
8	Estimates of Labour Income	August 1993
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1993
9	Large Company Capital Expenditures	1992-95
10	Composite Index	October 1993
10	Farm Product Price Index	September 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1993
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1993
12	New Housing Price Index	September 1993
16	Census of Agriculture/ Population Database	1991
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 1993
17	Building Permits	September 1993
17	Department Store Sales Advance Release	October 1993
18	Survey on Violence Against Women	1993
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	September 1993
19	Sales of Natural Gas	September 1993
22	Retail Trade	September 1993
23	Consumer Price Index	October 1993
23	Wholesale Trade	September 1993
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1993
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	September 1993
25	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	Third Quarter 1993
25	Farm Cash Receipts	Jan.-Sept. 1993
26	International Travel Account-Receipts and Payments	Third Quarter 1993
26	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1993
26	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1993
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1993
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	October 1993
30	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Third Quarter 1993
30	Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1993
30	Financial Flow Accounts	Third Quarter 1993
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1993
30	Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8: November Crop Production Estimates	
30	MAJOR RELEASE DATES	December 1993

User note: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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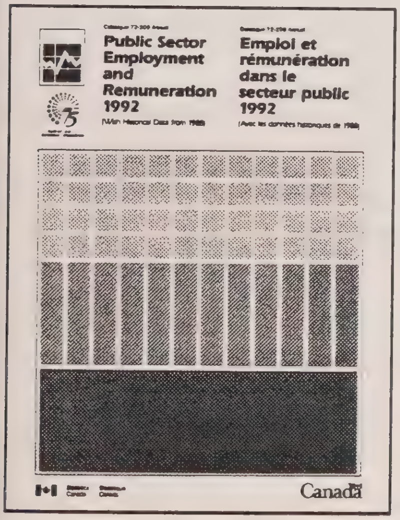
Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

1992 (with historical data from 1988)

The second edition of *Public Sector Employment and Remuneration, 1992* presents employment and remuneration data for the federal, provincial, territorial and local public sectors. The public sector universe encompasses all organizations, whether commercial or non-commercial, under the control of a government.

For the first time, the publication includes data on provincial health institutions, local school boards, hospitals and government business enterprises.

Public Sector Employment and Remuneration, 1992 (72-209, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Data Dissemination and External Relations Section (613-951-0767) or the Public Employment Section (613-951-8306), Public Institutions Division.

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: OCTOBER 1993

MAJOR RELEASES

Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

1992

Public sector employment in 1992 remained unchanged from 1991, at 2,685,200 employees.

This was the first year since 1987 that public sector employment did not increase. In comparison, the annual average growth rate for public sector employment from 1987 to 1991 was 1.3%.

Of the three orders of government, local public sector employment increased; while both federal and provincial/territorial public sector employment declined in 1992.

The provinces with the greatest public sector growth were Newfoundland, Quebec and British Columbia, which all experienced a 1% growth in public sector employment in 1992. Nova Scotia experienced the largest decline in public sector employment at 4%.

Remuneration for the public sector increased 3.8% from 1991, totalling $95.7 billion in 1992. The annual average growth rate for government remuneration from 1987 to 1991 was 6.4%.

Total government wages and salaries amounted to $81.4 billion in 1992, an increase of 4.2% from 1991. This represents a decline from the growth rate of 1987 to 1991, during which the annual average growth rate for government remuneration was 7.5%.

Total government business enterprise remuneration totalled $14.3 billion in 1992, an increase of 1.3% over 1991.

These trends are consistent with recent fiscal policy statements that have sought to control the rate of increase in government expenditures, including employment and remuneration in the public sector.

The public sector of Canada includes all commercial and non-commercial establishments under the control of a government. The public sector consists of two major sectors: government and government business enterprises. Employment in government makes up the bulk of public sector employment, with its 2.3 million employees constituting 87% of the total.

Government employment and remuneration

There were 2,335,400 government employees in 1992, an increase of 0.3% from 1991. Over the previous five years (from 1987 to 1991), the annual average growth rate of government employment was 2.1%.

Note to users

The public sector universe in this report includes all commercial and non-commercial establishments under the control of a government. Two components make up the public sector: government and government business enterprises.

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, municipalities, and funds established and controlled by governments, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, hospitals and social agencies, and the bodies administering universal pension plans.

Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. Such enterprises are similar in motivation to private business enterprises and are either in competition with private enterprises or they monopolize markets that would otherwise be serviced by the private sector.

The number of employees are shown as "on strength" and include all employees within and outside Canada who are full-time, part-time and casual employees. "On strength" includes paid employees who report to work and persons who are not being paid but who are considered to be employees, such as those on strike or on unpaid leave. Remuneration data are presented on a cash basis as compared to an accrual basis. Paid workers in Canada represent all individuals receiving a wage, salary or remuneration in kind.

Employment data in this release are annual averages. Remuneration data are annual totals.

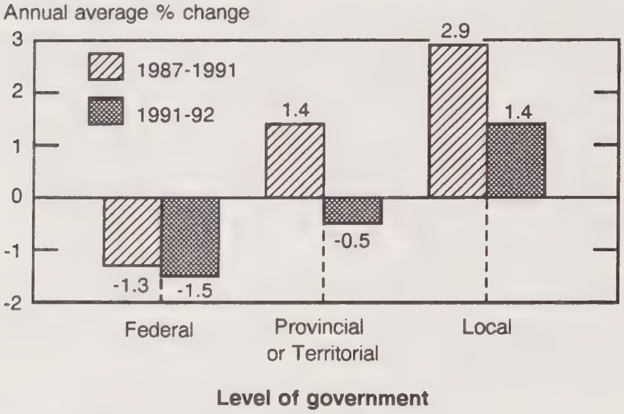
Government employment in Canada is concentrated in provincial/territorial and local governments, whose respective shares of total government employment in 1992 were 41.2% and 41.1%. The federal government accounted for 17.7% of total government employment.

Since 1987, the distribution of government employment between levels has been changing. In particular, there has been a 1.8% increase in the relative share of local government employment, while the shares of federal and provincial government employment declined by 0.9% each.

Total government employment represented 19.9% of total paid workers in Canada in 1992. Of total paid workers in Canada, provincial/territorial governments and local governments accounted for 8.7% each, followed by the federal government with 2.5%.

The federal government employed 412,900 employees in 1992, a decrease of 1.3% from 1991. (The definition of federal government used by Statistics Canada is broader than the definition used by other federal agencies. See Table 2 for a reconciliation of federal public sector employment between Statistics Canada, Public Service Commission and

Public sector employment
Comparison of 1992 growth rates to historical growth rates



Treasury Board.) This decrease in employment in 1992 may be primarily attributed to a reduction in military personnel and to the end of temporary employment for individuals hired for the 1991 Census of Population.

The annual average growth rate for federal government employment between 1987 and 1991 was 1.3%.

Provincial and territorial governments employed 963,600 employees in 1992, a decrease of 0.2% from 1991. However, from 1987 to 1991, the annual average growth rate for provincial and territorial government employment was 1.7%.

The decline in provincial/territorial employment in 1992 was mainly due to a reduction in provincial hospital employment. Hospitals, representing 51.0% of total provincial and territorial government, employed 491,600 employees in 1992 a decrease of 1.1% from 1991.

Local government employment consisted of 958,800 employees in 1992. This represented an increase of 1.5% from 1991, compared with a 3.0% annual average growth rate recorded from 1987 to 1991.

The increase in local government employment was mainly due to an increase in local school boards' employment. Local school boards, accounting for 54.1% of total local government employment, employed 518,800 persons in 1992, an increase of 1.5% from 1991.

Local hospital employment, amounting to 7.0% of total local government employment, averaged 67,000 employees in 1992, a decrease of 0.9% from 1991.

Government remuneration

Total government wages and salaries amounted to $81.4 billion in 1992, an increase of 4.2% from 1991. From 1987 to 1991, the annual average growth rate for government remuneration was 7.5%.

Total government remuneration in 1992 represented 22.7% of total wages and salaries in Canada. Local government remuneration made up 9.9%, provincial and territorial government remuneration accounted for 8.9% and federal government remuneration represented 3.9% of the total wages and salaries in Canada.

Local government had the largest share of total government remuneration at 41.5% in 1992. The share of provincial/territorial and federal government made up 37.7% and 20.8% each, in 1992.

Federal government remuneration consisted of $16.9 billion in 1992, an increase of 3.3% from 1991. That rate of change was down from the 6.9% annual average growth rate experienced from 1987 to 1991.

Provincial and territorial government remuneration amounted to $30.7 billion in 1992, 3.6% higher than 1991. In comparison, provincial/territorial remuneration had an annual average growth rate of 6.9% from 1987 to 1991.

Provincial hospital remuneration came to $13.8 billion, an increase of 2.3% from 1991.

Local government remuneration increased 5.3% from 1991, amounting to $33.8 billion in 1992. The annual average growth rate for local government remuneration between 1987 and 1991 was 8.3%.

Local school board remuneration, which made up 58.9% of the total local government remuneration, increased 5.5% to $19.9 billion in 1992.

Government business enterprises employment

Federal and provincial governments throughout Canada have announced policies to downsize or privatize public enterprises. As a result of these policies and general business conditions, employment in government business enterprises has declined by 14.3% since 1987. In 1992, employment declined 1.7% to reach 349,800 employees.

Federal government business enterprise employment decreased 2.0% from 1991 to 149,400 individuals in 1992. Provincial and territorial government business enterprise employment decreased 2.4% in 1992, to 147,600 employees. Local government business enterprise employment increased 0.7% in 1992, to 52,800 employees.

Government business enterprises remuneration

Total government business enterprise remuneration totalled $14.3 billion in 1992, an increase of 1.3% over 1991.

Federal government business enterprise remuneration amounted to $5.4 billion in 1992, a decrease of 1.8% from 1991. Remuneration in provincial and territorial government business enterprises increased by 2.4% to total $6.6 billion in 1992. Local government business enterprise remuneration totalled $2.3 billion in 1992, an increase of 5.7% over 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2717-2720, 2722 and 2724-2726.

Table 1
Public sector employment and remuneration

	Number of employees 1991	Number of employees 1992	Change from 1991	Share in 1992	Percentage of total paid workers in Canada 1992[1]
				%	
Total public sector	2,685,133	2,685,174	0.0	100.0	23.0
Federal public sector	570,857	562,309	-1.5	20.9	3.8
Provincial/territorial public sector	1,116,901	1,111,260	-0.5	41.4	10.0
Local public sector	997,375	1,011,604	1.4	37.7	9.2
Total government	2,329,097	2,335,361	0.3	100.0	19.9
Federal	418,482	412,914	-1.3	17.7	2.5
Provincial/territorial	965,646	963,613	-0.2	41.2	8.7
Local	944,969	958,833	1.5	41.1	8.7
Total government business enterprise	356,036	349,813	-1.7	100.0	3.1
Federal	152,375	149,395	-2.0	42.7	1.3
Provincial/territorial	151,255	147,647	-2.4	42.2	1.3
Local	52,406	52,771	0.7	15.1	0.5
	Remuneration 1991	**Remuneration 1992**	**Change from 1991**	**Share in 1992**	**Percentage of total wages and salaries in Canada 1992**
	$ millions			%	
Total public sector	92,153	95,651	3.8	100.0	26.8
Federal public sector	21,823	22,261	2.0	23.3	5.4
Provincial/territorial public sector	36,054	37,284	3.4	39.0	10.9
Local public sector	34,276	36,107	5.3	37.7	10.5
Total government	78,056	81,373	4.2	100.0	22.7
Federal	16,357	16,894	3.3	20.8	3.9
Provincial/territorial	29,606	30,679	3.6	37.7	8.9
Local	32,093	33,799	5.3	41.5	9.9
Total government business enterprise	14,098	14,279	1.3	100.0	4.1
Federal	5,466	5,367	-1.8	37.6	1.5
Provincial/territorial	6,448	6,604	2.4	46.2	1.9
Local	2,183	2,308	5.7	16.2	0.7

1 *From Table 13, Labour Force Annual Averages (71-220).*

The information in this report, as well as other public sector employment and remuneration information, is available in the annual publication *Public Sector Employment and Remuneration* (72-209, $39), released today.

For further information on this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquires on the Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767; fax: 613-951-0661).

Table 2
Reconciliation statement

Public sector employment – federal – as at December 31, 1992[1]

Based on Statistics Canada, Treasury Board and Public Service Commission universes

Statistics Canada's	Treasury Board's	Component	Number	Public Service Commission's
Public sector employment – federal 555,759		– Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions	386	**Federal Government Employment** 223,598
		– Public Service Staff Relations Board	83	
		– Indian Oil and Gas Canada	70	
	Federal government employment 235,343	– Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universes	223,059	
		– Employees not appointed by the Public Service Commission	1,084	
		– Term employees appointed for less than 6 months	11,200	
		– Employees of other federal government agencies for which Treasury Board is not the employer	32,263[2]	
		– National Defence military personnel	115,320	
		– RCMP uniformed personnel	19,911	
		– Government business enterprise employees	152,383	

[1] *This Reconciliation Statement provides data as at December 31, 1992 and is not precisely comparable to quarterly (or annual) average data in Tables 1.3 and 1.13 of Public Sector Employment and Remuneration (72-209).*

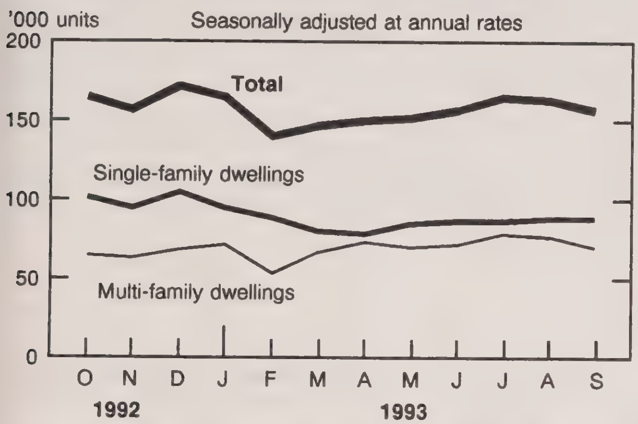
[2] *Included are employees of entities such as the Office of the Commissioner for the Federal Judicial Affairs, the National Research Council, and the House of Commons.*

Residential Building Permits

September 1993 (Advance Estimate)

Canada's municipalities issued residential building permits at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 156,000 units in September, off 4.6% from August's revised level of 164,000. Year-over-year, the number of dwelling units authorized decreased 6.1% from 166,000 in September 1992.

Dwelling units authorized

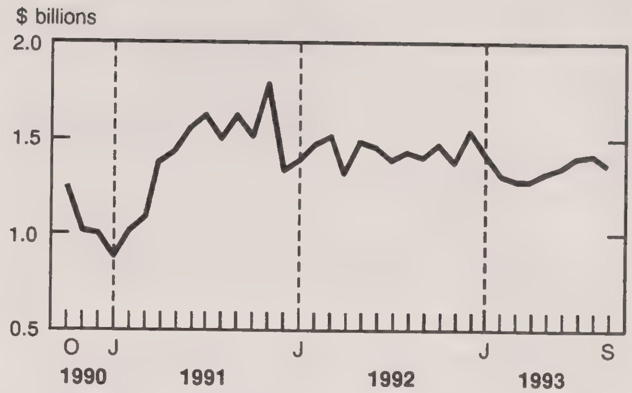


Seasonally adjusted

The decline in residential building intentions was attributable to both the multi-family (-8.8% to 69,000 units) and single-family (-1.0% to 87,000 units) dwelling sectors in September.

The Prairie (-28.5%) and Québec (-20.0%) regions posted the most significant decreases in the number of multi-family dwelling units authorized in September.

Value of residential building permits

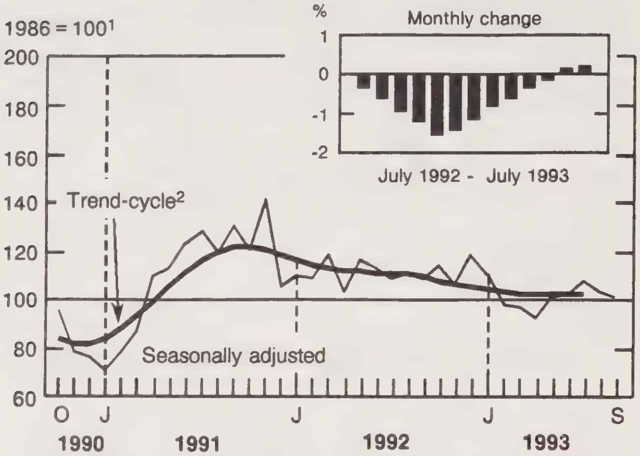


The value of building permits decreased 3.8% to $1,360 million in September, from $1,413 million in August. The multi-family dwelling sector (-12.7% to $403 million) was entirely responsible for this reduction. The Prairie (-33.2%) and Québec (-20.1%) regions accounted for most of the multi-family dwelling sector's decline. However, the multi-family dwelling sector's decrease was partly offset by a 0.5% increase (to $957 million) in the single-family dwelling sector.

Residential building permits indexes

The residential building permits index in constant dollars fell 2.2% in September 1993, to 100.6.

Residential building permits indexes



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can affect the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

In July 1993, the short-term trend index for residential permits edged up 0.2% to 101.5, from June's revised level of 101.3. This was the second consecutive month-over-month increase since October 1992 (June was up +0.1%).

The residential building permits advance estimate is based on results from over 90.0% of the municipalities surveyed.

The residential and non-residential building permits preliminary estimate for September 1993 will be released on November 17.

For further information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Value of residential building permits (advance estimate)

	Value			
	August 1993[r]	September 1993[a]	August 1993[r] to September 1993[a]	September 1992 to September 1993[a]
	$ thousands		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally adjusted	1,413,101	1,359,894	-3.8	-2.4
Unadjusted	1,515,381	1,535,111	1.3	0.1

Number of dwelling units authorized (advance estimate)

	Annual Rate			
	August 1993[r]	September 1993[a]	August 1993[r] to September 1993[a]	September 1992 to September 1993[a]
	units		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally adjusted	163,728	156,168	-4.6	-6.1
Unadjusted	172,308	175,920	2.1	-3.9

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

August 1993 (Preliminary)

Natural gas production in August 1993 rose 12.2% to 10.5 billion cubic metres, reflecting strong growth in exports, increased Canadian industrial sales and inventory replacement. Year-to-date production at the end of August 1993 was up 11.6% to 84.5 billion cubic metres from 1992.

Natural gas exports increased 13.3% from August 1992, to 5.4 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date natural gas exports increased 8.9% from 1992.

Crude oil exports increased by a strong 16.5% from August 1992, to 4.7 million cubic metres in August 1993. Year-to-date exports rose 6.2% to 34.2 million cubic metres. Crude oil production rose 5.4% from August 1992. Cumulative domestic production increased 3.9% over the same period in 1992.

Crude oil imports increased 13.2% to 2.8 million cubic metres in August and cumulatively were up 20.9% over last year, at 22.8 million cubic metres. Year-to-date, these increased imports have been received primarily by the Atlantic refineries, which have increased production of some refined products (mostly light fuel oil and motor gasoline). The increase in crude oil receipts by Atlantic refineries in August was largely offset by decreased receipts in Western Canada, a result of some refinery operations being shut-down. August's refinery receipts were up 1.8% at 7.6 million cubic metres, while year-to-date receipts were up 8.5% at 57.8 million cubic metres compared with 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530-532 and 534-547.

The August 1993 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the last week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	August 1992	August 1993	August 1992 to August 1993	January 1992 to August 1992	January 1993 to August 1993	January-August 1992 to January-August 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]						
Production	8 888.3	9 371.9	5.4	66 846.9	69 441.4	3.9
Exports	4 050.1	4 719.7	16.5	32 238.7	34 222.9	6.2
Imports	2 477.6	2 803.7	13.2	18 827.6	22 770.7	20.9
Refinery receipts	7 431.1	7 561.8	1.8	53 239.2	57 771.5	8.5
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[2]						
Marketable production	9 379.7	10 521.9	12.2	75 749.8	84 533.1	11.6
Exports	4 742.5	5 374.9	13.3	37 597.8	40 943.3	8.9
Canadian sales[3]	3 074.1	3 205.5	4.3	36 717.6	39 500.3	7.6

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
3 *Includes direct sales.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid Insulating Board
September 1993

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 209 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1993, a 0.6% decrease from 3 227[r] (revised) thousand square metres in September 1992.

For January to September 1993, shipments totalled 24 132 thousand square metres, a 5.2% increase from 22 932[r] thousand square metres in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4 to 7).

The September 1993 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products
September 1993

Manufacturers shipped 21 621 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in September 1993, down 6.8% from 23 202 thousand square metres in September 1992 but up 5.7% from 20 451 thousand square metres in August 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of September 1993 totalled 166 414 thousand square metres, down 0.2% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The September 1993 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
September 1993

Production of process cheese in September totalled 8 379 752 kilograms, up 19.4% from August 1993 but unchanged from September 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of September 1993 totalled 59 235 818 kilograms, up from 58 252 598 the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in September totalled 361 780 kilograms, up 66.8% from August 1993 but down 33.5% from September 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of September 1993 totalled 3 151 481[r] (revised) kilograms, compared with 3 434 327 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The September 1993 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, September 1993.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, July 1993.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Imports by Commodity, August 1993.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Public Sector Employment and Remuneration, 1992 (With Historical Data from 1988).
Catalogue number 72-209
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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OCTOBER 1993

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Adult Criminal Court Caseload Trends	1990-91 and 1991-92	October 7, 1993
Adult Criminal Court Statistics	1991	October 7, 1993
Air Carrier Operations in Canada	October-December 1992	October 25, 1993
Air Charter Statistics	First Quarter 1993	October 15, 1993
Asphalt Roofing	August 1993	October 1, 1993
	September 1993	October 28, 1993
Aviation in Canada		October 12, 1993
Basic Facts on Families in Canada	Past and Present	October 22, 1993
Building Board Industry	1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures	October 28, 1993
Building Permits	August 1993	October 18, 1993
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	August 1993	October 25, 1993
Canadian Economic Observer	October 1993	October 21, 1993
Cancer Statistics	1993 Estimates	October 18, 1993
Cement	August 1993	October 4, 1993
Civil Aviation Statistics	July 1993	October 14, 1993
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Coal and Coke Statistics	August 1993	October 28, 1993
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Composite Index	September 1993	October 14, 1993
Construction Type Plywood	August 1993	October 25, 1993
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	September 1993	October 21, 1993
Consumer Price Index	September 1993	October 21, 1993
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Dairy Review	August 1993	October 14, 1993
Deliveries of Major Grains	August 1993	October 25, 1993
Department Store Sales	September 1993	October 18, 1993
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1993	October 12, 1993

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Oil Pipeline Transport	July 1993	October 22, 1993
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Population Estimates by Age, Sex and Marital Status	As of July 1, 1971-1993	October 28, 1993
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Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	August 1993	October 22, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia	August 1993	October 25, 1993
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Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	August 1993	October 12, 1993
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Work Injuries Statistics	1992	October 28, 1993

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 2, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Manufacturing Industries

October 1993

The balance of manufacturers' opinions concerning the backlog of unfilled orders increased substantially during October 1993. The balance of opinions concerning employment prospects, the expected volume of production and the current level of orders received also increased.

Seasonally adjusted

The balance of manufacturers' opinions about the backlog of unfilled orders jumped between the July 1993 and October 1993 surveys. The balance of opinions on employment prospects in the next three months, the expected volume of production and on current orders received posted slight increases. The current level of finished-products inventories posted a decrease.

In October 1993, manufacturers expressed less pessimism about the expected volume of production over the next three months. The October 1993 balance of opinions posted a four-point increase to -5, from -9 in the July 1993 survey. This increase contrasts with a 20-point drop in the July 1993 survey.

The balance of -5 in October is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 26% who indicated a "lower than normal" expected volume of production from the optimistic 21% who reported a "higher than normal" expected volume of production. The remaining 53% expected a normal volume of production.

The balance of opinion for current orders received increased slightly from +2 in July 1993 to +4 in the October 1993 survey. The balance has remained positive during the last four quarters following a period of 15 negative quarters.

The October 1993 balance of opinion concerning employment prospects in the next three months increased by two points to -11. Although still negative, this is an improvement when compared to the balance of -25 posted in the April 1991 survey. The last positive balance posted for employment prospects was +4 in the April 1989 survey.

The balance of opinion concerning the backlog of unfilled orders increased from -22 in July 1993 to -5 in October 1993. This 17-point increase returns the unfilled orders balance to a level that hasn't been seen since a -6 was posted in April 1989. The balance had bottomed out in April 1991 at -58. The October 1993 increase was mainly influenced by the transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products and primary metal industries.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The balance of opinion is the difference between the proportion with a positive response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the related proportion with a negative response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components (the positive and negative components) from 100.*
>
> *The Business Conditions Survey is conducted in January, April, July and October; the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.*
>
> *Production, inventories and orders responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures. Weights for the employment prospects responses are based on number of employees reported to the Annual Survey of Manufactures.*

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders that will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

The balance of manufacturers' opinions concerning current levels of finished-product inventories decreased six points to -24 in the October 1993 survey, as a result of a 10-point increase for manufacturers who indicated that finished-product inventories were too high and a four-point drop for those who indicated that they were too low.

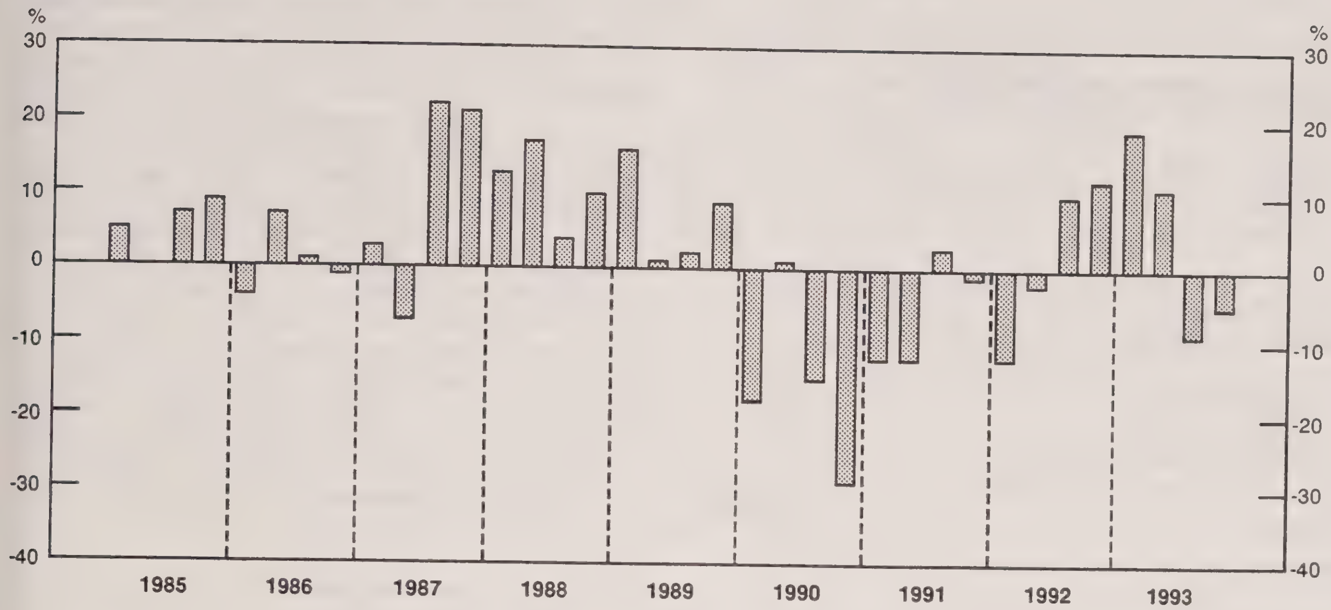
Unadjusted

About 83% of manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the October 1993 survey. Some 6% reported that a shortage of working capital impeded their level of production. A shortage of skilled labour was indicated as a production impediment by 3% of manufacturers. For the 12th consecutive quarter, less than 0.5% of respondents reported that a shortage of unskilled labour is impeding their production.

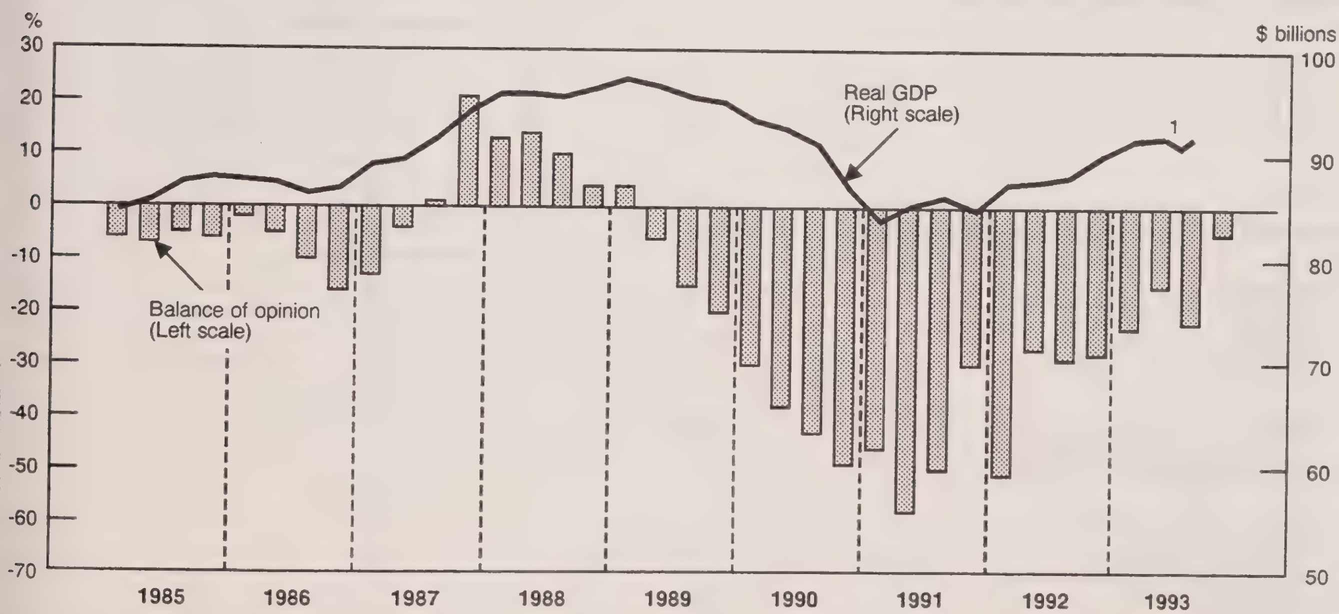
Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843 to 2845.

For further information, please contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Balance of opinion for expected volume of production
Next three months vs last three months



Balance of opinion on backlog of unfilled orders
and real GDP for manufacturing industries
Seasonally adjusted



[1] July and August 1993 average

Business Conditions Survey, manufacturing industries

	October 1992	January 1993	April 1993	July 1993	October 1993
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	48	45	45	41	53
Higher	32	37	33	25	21
Lower	20	18	22	34	26
Balance	12	19	11	-9	-5
			unadjusted		
Balance	15	7	28	-17	-2
Orders received are:					
			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	62	57	58	58	64
Rising	13	28	27	22	20
Declining	25	15	15	20	16
Balance	-12	13	12	2	4
			unadjusted		
Balance	-15	11	14	2	3
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
			seasonally adjusted		
About normal	58	65	63	58	63
Higher than normal	7	6	11	10	16
Lower than normal	35	29	26	32	21
Balance	-28	-23	-15	-22	-5
			unadjusted		
Balance	-27	-22	-17	-23	-1
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
			seasonally adjusted		
About right	68	67	74	76	62
Too low	3	4	4	3	7
Too high[1]	29	29	22	21	31
Balance	-26	-25	-18	-18	-24
			unadjusted		
Balance	-25	-25	-19	-17	-23
Employment during the next three months will:					
			seasonally adjusted		
Change little	67	66	66	69	65
Increase	8	12	11	9	12
Decrease	25	22	23	22	23
Balance	-17	-10	-12	-13	-11
			unadjusted		
Balance	-25	-15	-2	-11	-18
Sources of production difficulties:					
			unadjusted		
Working capital shortage	6	6	5	6	6
Skilled labour shortage	2	2	2	2	3
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	3	3	4	4	3
Other difficulties	7	5	3	4	4
No difficulties	80	84	85	83	83

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for October was forecast at 1.9%, with minimum and maximum values of +1.7% and +2.0%, respectively. For September, the mean forecast (+1.8%) underestimated the outcome by 0.1%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for October was 11.2% (minimum 11.0%, maximum 11.4%). For September, the mean forecast (11.3%) overestimated the outcome (11.2%).

September merchandise exports were forecast to be $15.0 billion with a minimum and maximum of $14.7 billion and $15.3 billion, respectively. For August, the mean forecast matched the actual outcome of $14.9 billion. The forecast of imports for September was $14.2 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $13.9 billion and $14.5 billion, respectively. For August, the mean forecast ($13.8 billion) underestimated the outcome by $0.5 billion.

Note to users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators.

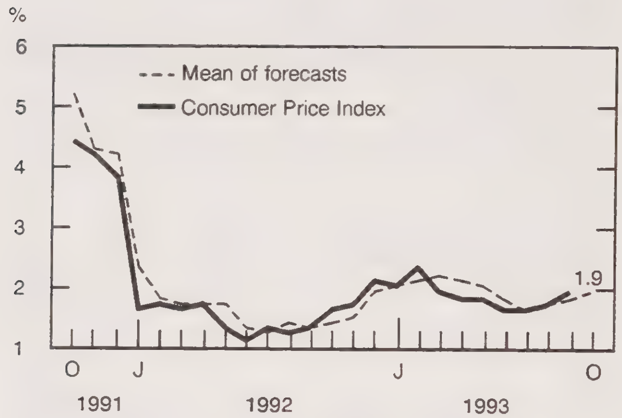
This month participants were asked for forecasts of the year-over-year changes in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for October 1993, the levels of merchandise exports and imports for September 1993, as well as the month-to-month change in the Gross Domestic Product at factor cost for September 1993.

Real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost is forecast to have changed by +0.2% between August and September 1993 (minimum 0.0% and maximum +0.5%). Between July and August 1993, the mean forecast (+0.3%) overestimated the outcome of 0.1%.

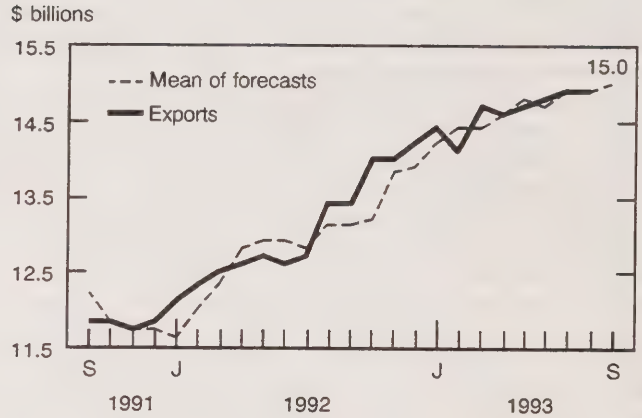
For a complete set of tables or more information about this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecasts vs actual

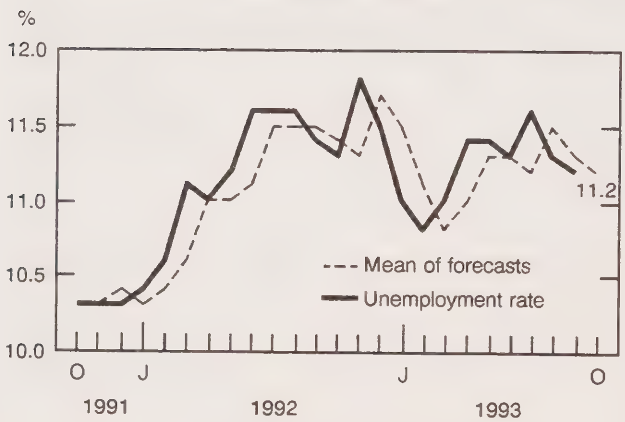
Consumer Price Index



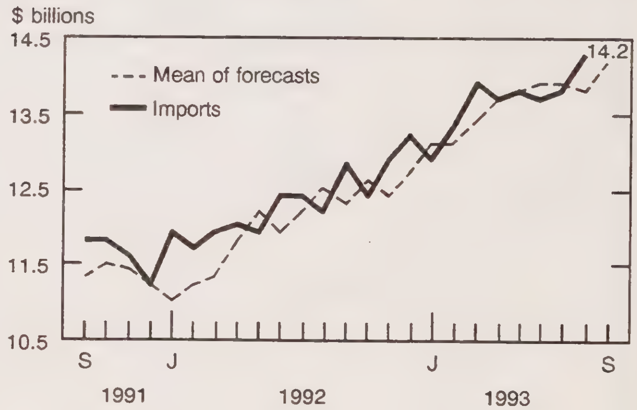
Mechandise exports



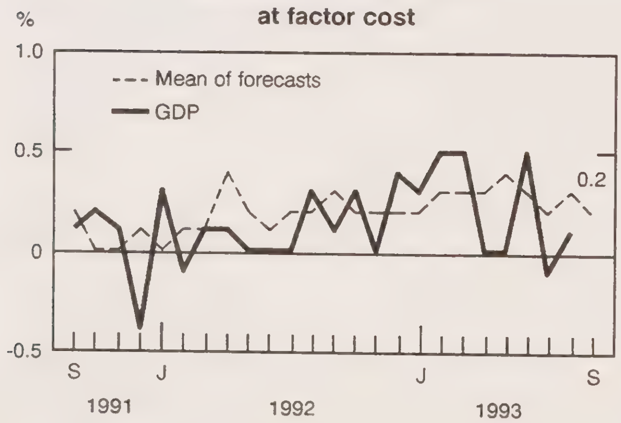
Unemployment rate



Mechandise imports



Gross Domestic Product at factor cost



■

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

Third Quarter 1993

While the composite price index for Montréal remained unchanged from the previous quarter, the other six cities all showed small increases.

Surveys of respondents in the construction industry reported that prices for non-residential construction were moving very slowly, with some indices up and others down, but the aggregate price index showed a 0.2% increase to 122.3 for the composite of the seven cities in the third quarter of 1993.

Once again Vancouver recorded the largest quarterly increase, small though it was at 0.3%, to an index of 121.4. Despite this increase, some trade contractors were indicating less confidence in the near future for new work projects.

At the other end of the scale was Montréal in which there was both positive and negative movement in many items but overall showed no composite index change from the second quarter and the index remained at 111.7.

The remaining five city indexes all recorded a quarterly increase of 0.2% with Halifax at 109.6, Ottawa at 127.1, Toronto at 125.6, Calgary at 123.9 and Edmonton at 125.6.

In a comparison with the third quarter of 1992, the price index for the seven-city aggregate increased 1.0%, the largest such increase in the last three years. On a city-by-city basis, Vancouver continued to lead the group (as it has since the second quarter 1992) with +2.4% followed by Ottawa +1.2%, Toronto +0.8%, Halifax +0.7%, Montréal +0.3% and Calgary and Edmonton both at +0.1%. Vancouver and Ottawa city indexes have exhibited this pattern, of exceeding the annual rate of change measured from each quarter, since the third quarter of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential building construction price index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Third Quarter 1992	Second Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1992 to Third Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993 to Third Quarter 1993
					% change	
Composite	**100.0**	**121.1**	**122.0**	**122.3**	**1.0**	**0.2**
Halifax	2.1	108.8	109.4	109.6	0.7	0.2
Montréal	19.3	111.4	111.7	111.7	0.3	0.0
Ottawa	8.1	125.6	126.9	127.1	1.2	0.2
Toronto	40.1	124.6	125.3	125.6	0.8	0.2
Calgary	5.0	123.8	123.7	123.9	0.1	0.2
Edmonton	6.2	125.5	125.4	125.6	0.1	0.2
Vancouver	19.2	118.5	121.0	121.4	2.4	0.3

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 21, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 13.5% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded increased by 12.9% to 4.9 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 9.1% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of October 21, 1993 decreased 2.6% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

For-hire Trucking Statistics (Commodity Origin and Destination)

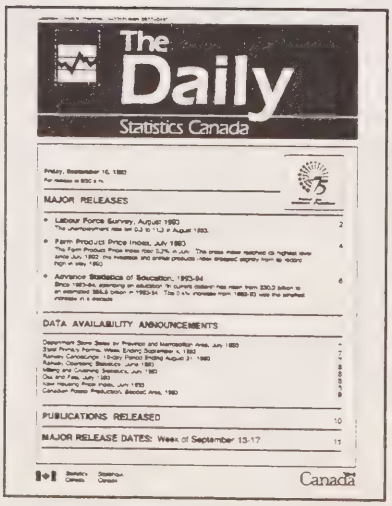
Third Quarter 1992 (Preliminary)

Preliminary results are available from the For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey for the third quarter of 1992. The survey measures the intercity commodity movements (distances of 25 km or more) of Canada-based for-hire carriers.

Canada-based for-hire trucking companies carried 36.0 million tonnes of freight during the third quarter of 1992, down 12.4% from the third quarter of 1991.

Data for the third quarter of 1992 will appear in the Vol. 9, No. 8 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579). ■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MAJOR RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, July 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September 1993.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, September 1993.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1993.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 6.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Electric Power Statistics, August 1993.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

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Wednesday, November 3, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

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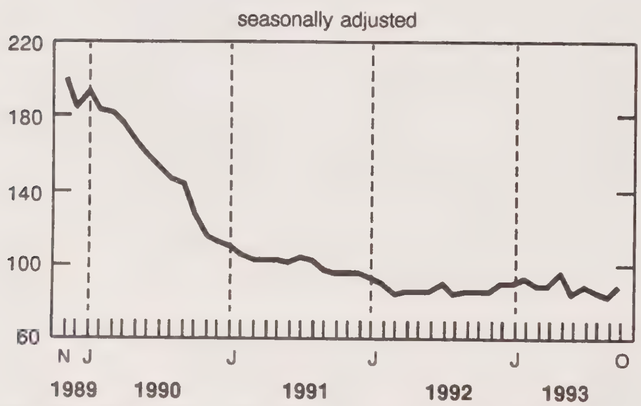
MAJOR RELEASE

Help-wanted Index
October 1993

The index (1991 = 100, seasonally adjusted) increased 7% to 87 in October. Advances occurred in all regions except the Atlantic provinces, where the index declined slightly.

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)



Note to users

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

The Help-wanted Index peaked at 217 at the beginning of 1989. The following decline in the trend came to a halt at 83 in March 1992. After recovering to 95 in May 1993, the index decreased until September. In October, the index increased 7% to 87, recovering to the level observed in July.

Regional changes

Between September and October 1993, the index increased 9% in British Columbia, 8% in the Prairie provinces, 7% in Québec, and 5% in Ontario. In the Atlantic provinces the index declined 1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indexes for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)

	October 1992	August 1993	September 1993	October 1993	October 1992 to October 1993	September 1993 to October 1993
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	**85**	**85**	**81**	**87**	**2**	**7**
Atlantic provinces	93	87	78	77	-17	-1
Québec	86	93	86	92	7	7
Ontario	86	81	81	85	-1	5
Prairie provinces	79	84	80	86	9	8
British Columbia	91	89	78	85	-7	9

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mining

1991

The total value of mineral production by all establishments classified to the mining industry was $30,461.2 million in 1991. This represented a decrease of 12.6% from 1990. The non-metal mines industry was the only group to record a gain over the 1990 value of production.

Value of mining production

	1990	1991	1990 to 1991
	$ millions		% change
Metal mines	11,714.1	10,095.0	-13.8
Gold mines	2,282.8	2,228.0	-2.4
Silver-lead-zinc mines	1,476.5	978.6	-33.7
Nickel-copper-zinc mines	5,836.2	4,898.0	-16.1
Iron mines	1,214.2	1,226.5	1.0
Other miscellaneous metal mines	904.5	763.9	-15.5
Non-metal mines (except coal)	1,802.1	1,806.6	0.3
Asbestos mines	293.7	274.0	-6.7
Peat industry	118.4	131.8	11.3
Gypsum mines	88.6	67.0	-24.4
Potash mines	968.5	988.4	2.0
Other miscellaneous non-metal mines (except coal)	332.8	345.6	3.8
Fuels industry[1]	20,509.8	17,859.6	-12.9
Coal mines	1,828.0	1,767.1	-3.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry[1]	18,681.7	16,092.6	-13.9
Quarry and sand pit industries	842.1	699.9	-16.9
Stone quarries	476.9	386.4	-19.0
Sand and gravel pits	365.3	313.5	-14.2
Industrial minerals sector	2,644.2	2,506.6	-5.2
Mining industry total[1]	**34,868.0**	**30,461.2**	**-12.6**

[1] *Excludes non-conventional crude oil industry.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7950-7969.

Summary statistics of the mineral industry are presented in *General Review of the Mineral Industries, 1991* (26-201, $22), which is now available. The data are based on the 1991 Annual Census of Mines, Quarries and Sand Pits. Publications detailing individual sections of this industry are available in the 26-000 series catalogues.

For further information on the fuels industry, coal mines and crude petroleum and natural gas (conventional, non-conventional), please contact Ron Rasia (613-951-3569), Industry Division.

For information on all other mineral industries, please contact Theresa Newman (613-992-6439), Mineral and Metal Statistics Division, Natural Resources Canada. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Third Quarter 1993

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $15.7 million for the third quarter of 1993, down 8.0% from $17.1 million for the third quarter of 1992.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The third quarter of 1993 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Cement

September 1993

Manufacturers shipped 1 192 243 tonnes of cement in September 1993, up 19.8% from 995 502[r] (revised) tonnes in September 1992 and up 10.5% from 1 078 911 tonnes in August 1993.

For January to September 1993, shipments totalled 6 939 845[r] tonnes, up 6.7% from 6 503 426[r] tonnes for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The September 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins
September 1993

Chemical firms produced 137 401 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in September 1993, a 5.6% increase from 130 056 tonnes in September 1992.

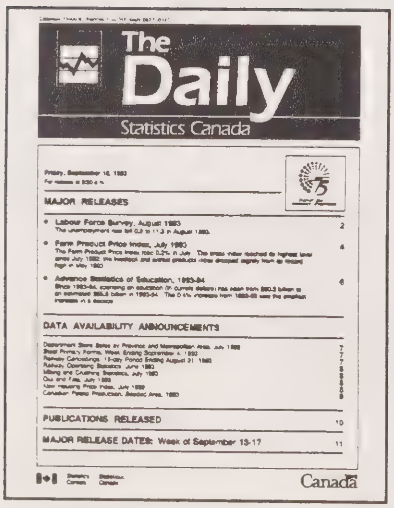
For January to September 1993, production totalled 1 222 613 tonnes, down 1.0% from 1 235 294 tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for September 1992 and September 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The September 1993 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.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- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

General Review of the Mineral Industries, 1991.
Catalogue number 26-201
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, September 1993.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), September 1993.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, September 1993.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Retail Trade, August 1993.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Wholesale Trade, August 1993.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Education Statistics Bulletin: Financial Statistics of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools, 1990-91. Vol. 15, No. 3. October 1993.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

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Challenges of Measuring an Ethnic World: Science, Politics and Reality

In April 1992, Statistics Canada and the United States Bureau of the Census jointly sponsored an international conference on the measurement of ethnicity. *Challenges of Measuring an Ethnic World: Science, Politics and Reality*, the record of that conference, is a comprehensive source of information on the theories, concepts, policies and practices that drive the collection and analysis of data on ethnicity and race.

This volume is a fundamental source of information on current theories and concepts of ethnic measurement and classification as practised in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, the former Soviet Union, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia. It also provides some direction for future research activities in this field.

To order *Challenges of Measuring an Ethnic World: Science, Politics and Reality* (uncatalogued, $35), contact any Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Census Analysis Division (613-951-8233, fax: 613-951-2952).

MAJOR RELEASES

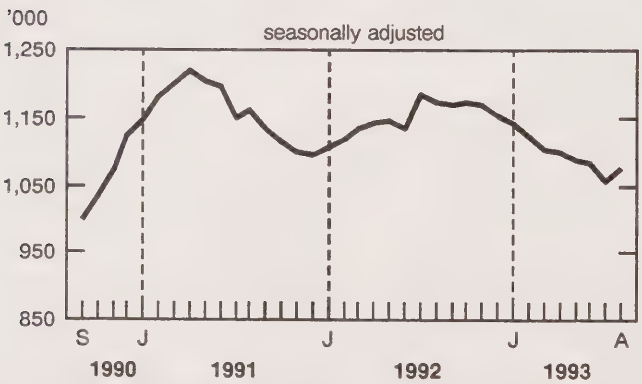
Unemployment Insurance Statistics
August 1993

For the week ended August 14, 1993, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,075,000, up 2.1% from a month earlier.

Seasonally adjusted

Between July and August 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits increased 3.6% in Quebec, 2.5% in Manitoba, 2.1% in Saskatchewan, 1.8% in Prince Edward Island, 1.4% in New Brunswick and 1.2% in Nova Scotia. Decreases were observed in the Yukon (-1.8%) and the Northwest Territories (-1.4%). The number of such beneficiaries in the other provinces changed by less than 1.0%.

Beneficiaries of regular U. I. benefits



Unadjusted

In August 1993, the estimated number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,173,000, down 9.6% from August 1992. Year-over-year, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 11.7% to 561,000 and the number of female beneficiaries declined 7.5% to 612,000.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The number of beneficiaries represents those who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*
>
> *Data on benefit payments, number of benefit weeks and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates. These estimates are affected by the number of working days in the reference month to process claims and pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*
>
> *Benefits shown here include disbursements to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and disbursements to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).*

Number of beneficiaries (all types of benefits)

	August 1993	August 1992 to August 1993
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St.John's	12,240	-13.9
Halifax	13,710	-3.7
Saint John	5,250	-13.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9,750	-9.3
Québec	32,410	-1.2
Sherbrooke	6,780	-17.6
Trois-Rivières	8,430	-2.3
Montréal	153,530	-10.9
Hull	10,760	5.4
Ottawa	18,360	-9.2
Oshawa	8,620	-33.0
Toronto	142,780	-10.3
Hamilton	20,760	-14.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	14,570	-12.1
Kitchener	12,190	-12.7
London	11,480	-7.7
Windsor	8,310	-21.5
Sudbury	7,380	-3.5
Thunder Bay	5,700	5.8
Winnipeg	23,910	-4.1
Regina	4,850	-5.3
Saskatoon	7,070	-6.9
Calgary	25,140	-15.0
Edmonton	30,720	-3.8
Vancouver	57,290	-5.9
Victoria	8,660	-10.6

Unemployment insurance disbursements in August 1993 totalled $1.4 billion, almost the same level (-0.6%) as in August 1992. From January to August 1993, $13.1 billion was paid in benefits, a decrease of 3.1% from the corresponding period in 1992. Comparing the same eight-month periods, the average weekly payment increased 2.7% to $261.28 but the number of benefit weeks decreased 5.8% to 48.9 million.

A total of 214,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in August 1993, down 9.7% from the same month a year ago. For January to August 1993, 2,034,000 claims were received, a 14.5% decrease from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The August 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for June, July and August 1993, will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment insurance statistics

		August 1992	June 1993	July 1993	August 1993	July 1993 to August 1993
		seasonally adjusted				
						% change
Regular Benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,170	1,082 r	1,053p	1,075p	2.1
Amount paid	$'000	1,319,151	1,208,956	1,207,612	1,218,327	0.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,165	4,696	4,680	4,732	1.1
		August 1992	**June 1993**	**July 1993**	**August 1993**	**August 1992 to August 1993**
		unadjusted				
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,298	1,197 r	1,138p	1,173p	-9.6
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,096	995 r	958p	991p	-9.6
Claims received	'000	237	248	294	214	-9.7
Amount paid	$'000	1,449,948	1,423,836	1,275,124	1,441,352	-0.6
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,664	5,479	4,882	5,563	-1.8
Average weekly benefit	$	251.74	255.42	253.28	255.13	1.3
		January to August				1992 to 1993
		1992		1993		
						% change
Year-to-date						
Beneficiaries – Average	'000	1,451		1,370p		-5.6
Claims received	'000	2,379		2,034		-14.5
Amount paid	$'000	13,510,231		13,091,399		-3.1
Weeks of benefits	'000	51,886		48,863		-5.8
Average weekly benefit	$	254.34		261.28		2.7

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

Farm Input Price Index

Third Quarter 1993

The Farm Input Price Index (1986 = 100) for the third quarter of 1993 stood at a preliminary level of 113.7, up 0.4% from the previous quarter and an increase of 5.1% from a year earlier. Five major group indexes rose in the quarter, two declined.

The animal production index, up 2.2%, had the largest impact on the quarterly increase, mainly as a consequence of higher prices for weanling pigs (+10.3%) and feed (+4.0%). Lower prices for feeder cattle (-0.5%) partially offset the increases. Over the year, the animal production index rose by 14.3% as all its component indexes increased: feeder cattle 23.4%, weanling pigs 30.8%, feed 6.0%, artificial insemination 15.3% and veterinary services 6.4%.

The machinery and motor vehicles index was up 0.3% over the quarter, with equal increases for machinery replacement and for machinery and motor vehicle operation. The index stood 3.4% above its year-earlier level.

The crop production index increased 0.3%. Small declines in prices for pesticides (-0.1%) and twine (-0.6%) only partially offset higher prices for fertilizer (+0.7%). Compared to the third quarter 1992, the index was up by 4.4%.

The interest index was estimated to have fallen by 3.2% compared to the previous quarter as the non-mortgage component declined by 3.9% and the mortgage component declined by 2.0%. Compared to its level a year earlier, the interest index was down 9.2%, with decreases in the non-mortgage interest (-10.8%) and mortgage interest (-6.0%) components.

After increases in the first half of this year, lumber prices declined in the third quarter and caused the building and fencing index to decrease by 3.2%.

Quarterly changes in the provincial totals fluctuated between -0.1% in Saskatchewan, through +0.1% in Atlantic provinces and Ontario to +1.2% in British Columbia. On the year-to-year comparison, all the provincial totals rose, ranging from 2.2% in New Brunswick and 2.8% in Saskatchewan to 7.9% in Ontario.

The Eastern Canada total index rose 0.3% over the quarter, showing the same pattern as the Canada total index. Of the major group indexes that are updated quarterly, five recorded an increase and two declined. The most significant increase occurred in the animal production index (+1.2%) as weanling pig prices rose by 12.9%. The interest index declined by 3.0%, owing mainly to a 3.8% decline in the non-mortgage component. The total index for Eastern Canada was 6.1% higher than a year earlier.

The Western Canada total index increased 0.5% from its level in the second quarter of this year. In this region, higher prices for feeder cattle (+4.4%) was the principal cause for a quarterly increase of 3.6% in the animal production index. Increases in four of the major components outweighed three decreases in component indexes: building and fencing (-4.7%), hired farm labour (-0.1%) and interest (-3.3%). The total FIPI for the West was 4.3% above its year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2050-2063.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $18/$72) will be available end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Third Quarter 1992	Second Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1992 to Third Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993 to Third Quarter 1993
					% change
Canada					
Total Farm Input	**108.2**	**113.3**	**113.7**	**5.1**	**0.4**
Building and fencing	114.2	122.9	119.0	4.2	-3.2
Machinery and motor vehicles	113.2	116.7	117.1	3.4	0.3
Crop production	101.0	105.1	105.4	4.4	0.3
Animal production	99.9	111.7	114.2	14.3	2.2
Supplies and services	114.2	117.9	118.0	3.3	0.1
Hired farm labour	130.7	131.6	132.7	1.5	0.8
Property taxes	121.8	125.5	125.5	3.0	0.0
Interest	109.2	102.5	99.2	-9.2	-3.2
Farm rent	98.5	101.0	101.0	2.5	0.0
Eastern Canada					
Total Farm Input	**110.8**	**117.2**	**117.6**	**6.1**	**0.3**
Building and fencing	120.7	127.4	124.9	3.5	-2.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.7	121.5	121.9	3.6	0.3
Crop production	110.0	111.2	111.4	1.3	0.2
Animal production	96.4	110.2	111.5	15.7	1.2
Supplies and services	121.3	125.2	125.2	3.2	0.0
Hired farm labour	137.3	138.8	141.0	2.7	1.6
Property taxes	124.6	128.3	128.3	3.0	0.0
Interest	111.9	105.6	102.4	-8.5	-3.0
Farm rent	124.4	128.2	128.2	3.1	0.0
Western Canada					
Total Farm Input	**106.3**	**110.3**	**110.9**	**4.3**	**0.5**
Building and fencing	106.9	117.9	112.4	5.1	-4.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	110.9	114.3	114.6	3.3	0.3
Crop production	96.5	102.4	102.7	6.4	0.3
Animal production	104.5	113.8	117.9	12.8	3.6
Supplies and services	107.1	110.7	110.7	3.4	0.0
Hired farm labour	122.7	123.0	122.9	0.2	-0.1
Property taxes	121.1	124.7	124.7	3.0	0.0
Interest	107.5	100.5	97.2	-9.6	-3.3
Farm rent	89.7	91.8	91.8	2.3	0.0

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Apartment Construction Price Index

Third Quarter 1993

The Apartment Construction Price Index (1986 = 100) is now available for the third quarter of 1993. The seven-city composite index rose 0.5% in the third quarter of 1993 and rose 1.6% from a year earlier, to a level of 117.6.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How To Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

Third Quarter 1993

Manufacturers produced 5,853,824 pairs of footwear in the third quarter of 1993, down 0.3% from 5,868,640ʳ (revised) pairs a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to September 1993 totalled 16,930,292 pairs, down 0.9% from 17,076,395ʳ pairs the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Civil Aviation Statistics

September 1993 (Preliminary)

Preliminary monthly operational data for September 1993 are now available. In September 1993, Level I air carriers reported that the passenger load factor improved over the comparable 1992 figure, for the fourth consecutive month. Capacity was down 4% in September and demand was unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for September 1993 will be in the December issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending October 30, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 30, 1993 totalled 258 611 tonnes, down 6.6% from the week-earlier 276 966 tonnes and down 10.2% from the year-earlier 287 983 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 11 869 970 tonnes, a 4.0% increase from 11 415 041 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Sour Cherries

1993

Data for 1993 on the pack of processed sour cherries are now available.

Pack of Selected Fruits (excluding apples), 1993 (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gas Utilities, July 1993.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Labour Force Information, October 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, November 5.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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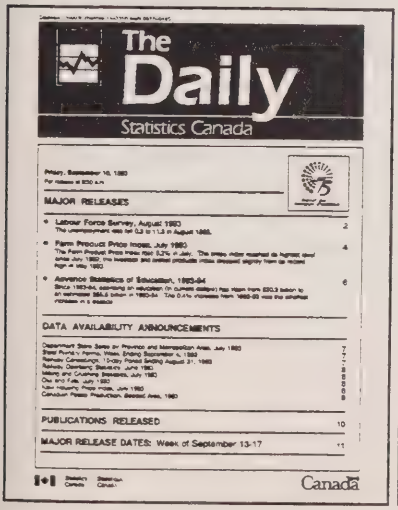
The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
Labour Force Survey, August 1993
Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Labour Force Survey

October 1993

Estimates from October's Labour Force Survey show a decline in employment of 30,000. This follows a gain of 44,000 in September and continues the recent pattern of unsettled month-to-month movements, leaving employment little changed from the March 1993 level. Decreased labour force activity in October took pressure off the unemployment rate, which edged down 0.1 to 11.1.

Employment and employment/population ratio

Seasonally adjusted

Employment fell by 30,000 to 12,391,000 in October 1993. Losses were concentrated among youths aged 15 to 24 (-28,000) and were mostly full-time jobs.

While employment gains have been made by adults over the last year, youth employment continues to trend downward, although the rate of decline is slowing. Youth employment is down 374,000 (-16%) since March 1990 and down 43,000 (-2%) since October 1992.

Employment fell by 17,000 in Quebec, following an increase of 31,000 in September. Employment in Quebec remained little changed since April 1992. In Nova Scotia employment fell by 5,000.

In Alberta, employment increased by 6,000, with a net gain of 39,000 since March 1993. Employment rose in New Brunswick (+4,000), following a loss of 14,000 over the previous three months. Employment in Ontario was not significantly different from September and has remained almost unchanged from the level recorded at the beginning of the year. There was no significant change in employment in the other provinces.

Employment declines were most pronounced in construction (-23,000) and transportation, communications and other utilities (-21,000). The loss in construction brought employment in this industry to its lowest point in six years. The loss in transportation, communications and other utilities followed four consecutive monthly gains that totalled 68,000. Employment also fell in public administration (-12,000), following a gain of 19,000 in September. Overall, there has been little change in public administration employment since March 1993. Employment edged down in finance, insurance and real estate, bringing losses over the last five months to 58,000.

Tips on accessing pre-recorded information

Current highlights and key labour force survey estimates are available after 7:00 a.m. Eastern time from a menu accessible by touchtone phone. Dial 613-951-9448 and follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded messages or press 0 (zero) to speak with a labour market analyst.

You may bypass the instructions by immediately entering the topic code for the message you wish to hear (see list of topic codes below). To repeat the information, enter the (*) key. To select another topic, press the numeric (#) key twice and enter the second digit of the topic code.

LFS information line: 613-951-9448

Press Topic Code	*To hear:*
11	*Summary of this month's situation*
12	*Industry employment*
13	*Provincial employment and unemployment data*
14	*CMA employment and unemployment data*
15	*Unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance Program*
16	*Next release date and notes to users*

Unemployment and participation rate

Seasonally adjusted

In October 1993, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment was little changed at 1,551,000 and the number of persons in the labour force decreased by 42,000.

A decline in unemployment of 24,000 among adult men was partially offset by small increases among adult women and youths.

The participation rate of adult men fell 0.2 to 74.6, continuing the long-term downward trend. Among youths, the participation rate fell 0.6 to 62.5, offsetting September's increase and resuming the downward trend established since 1989. In contrast, the participation rate for adult women has been quite stable over the past four years.

Levels and rates of unemployment and the monthly changes
October 1993

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
	thousands		%	
Newfoundland	47	+2	20.2	+0.6
Prince Edward Island	13	+1	19.0	+0.6
Nova Scotia	62	0	14.9	+0.2
New Brunswick	43	-2	13.0	-0.7
Quebec	455	+20	13.4	+0.6
Ontario	558	-14	10.4	-0.2
Manitoba	50	-1	9.2	-0.2
Saskatchewan	35	-4	7.3	-0.8
Alberta	130	-6	9.3	-0.4
British Columbia	161	0	9.3	0.0

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m. E.S.T.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary of information, *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63) is available today. The October 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

Current highlights and key Labour Force Survey estimates are available from a menu accessible by touchtone phone at 613-951-9448.

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301), Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Mike Sheridan (613-951-9480), Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Alain Baril (613-951-3325) or General Inquiries (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	October 1992	September 1993	October 1993
	seasonally adjusted		
Labour force ('000)	13,811	13,984	13,942
Employment ('000)	12,245	12,421	12,391
Unemployment ('000)	1,566	1,563	1,551
Unemployment rate (%)	11.3	11.2	11.1
Participation rate (%)	65.3	65.1	64.9
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.9	57.9	57.7
	unadjusted		
Labour force ('000)	13,777	13,963	13,910
Employment ('000)	12,343	12,538	12,488
Unemployment ('000)	1,433	1,425	1,422
Unemployment rate (%)	10.4	10.2	10.2
Participation rate (%)	65.1	65.0	64.7
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.3	58.4	58.1

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cancer Statistics
1990 and 1991 (Preliminary)

Cancer incidence data for 1990 are now available in advance of the annual publication *Cancer in Canada, 1990.* The 1990 data include information on new cases of cancer diagnosed in 1990 as reported by all but one of the provincial and territorial cancer registries. The 1991 data are now available for four provinces.

In 1990, a preliminary 101,961 new cases of invasive cancer were diagnosed (excluding New Brunswick), up 3.9% from 98,133 new cases (excluding New Brunswick) diagnosed in 1989. (New Brunswick reported 2,702 cases in 1989.) All figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancers.

Advance data for 1991 are also available for Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

For additional information, please contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740) or the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
September 1993

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 117,575 kitchen appliances in September 1993.

At the end of September 1993, year-to-date shipments totalled 606,130 kitchen appliances.

The September 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles
Third Quarter 1993

Figures for the third quarter of 1993 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

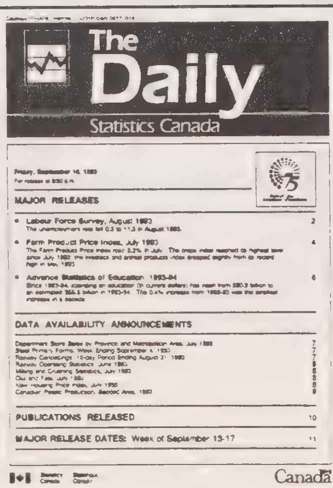
Lime Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lime industry (SIC 3581) totalled $174.5 million, up 3.3% from $169.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6859.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Production, October 1993.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $24/$72; United States: US$28.80/US$86; Other Countries: US$33.60/US$101).

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended September 1993.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19; United States: US$5.75/US$23; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27).

Cement, September 1993.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, September 1993.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, August 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Births, 1991.
Catalogue number 84-210
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; Other Countries: US$28).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 8 to 12

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
8	Estimates of Labour Income	August 1993
9	Large Company Capital Expenditures	1992-95
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	September 1993
10	Composite Index	October 1993
10	Farm Product Price Index	September 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	September 1993
10	New Housing Price Index	September 1993
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	September 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

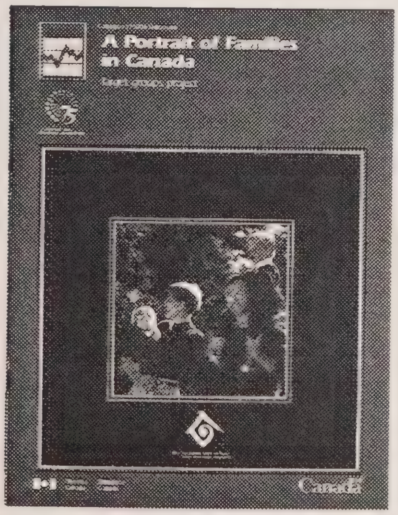
Statistics Canada

Monday, November 8, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



A Portrait of Families in Canada

In the past several decades, there have been significant changes in the structure of family living in Canada. The most dramatic include the rise in the number of common-law unions, lone-parent families and married-couple families without children living at home.

For example, in 1991, 77% of all families were headed by married couples and 10% were headed by common-law couples. Nearly one million lone-parent families now live in Canada and over 80% are headed by women.

This report was drawn from a variety of sources to give an overview of the demographic and family characteristics, employment, income, housing, family violence, and activity patterns of families.

A Portrait of Families in Canada (89-523E, $37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603, fax: 613-951-0387), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Estimates of Labour Income

August 1993 (Preliminary)

Unadjusted labour income grew by 2.6% on a year-over-year basis. The average increase in the first seven months of 1993 was 2.9%.

Seasonally adjusted

Wages and salaries were virtually unchanged in August from the July level. Throughout 1993, the monthly changes have ranged from -0.7% to +0.9%.

Most industries showed little change in wages and salaries in August. However, increases in health and welfare and commercial services were partly offset by declines in agriculture, fishing and trapping, mines, quarries and oil wells, finance, insurance and real estate, and provincial administration. The decrease in the latter industry resulted in part from the Ontario government's implementation of the social contract.

Wages and salaries rose in August in Newfoundland (+1.8%), Nova Scotia (+0.4%) and Manitoba (+0.3%). The remaining provinces and territories were little changed — except Saskatchewan (-1.6%) and Alberta (-0.4%).

Unadjusted

On a year-over-year basis, wages and salaries in August grew by 2.4%, bringing the year-to-date increase to 2.7%.

The strongest year-to-date growth in wages and salaries has occurred in forestry (+7.7%), commercial services (+4.8%), finance, insurance and real estate (+4.6%) and health and welfare (+4.1%). In contrast, year-to-date decreases were recorded in mines, quarries and oil wells (-1.9%) and construction (-2.6%). The weakness in wages and salaries in mines, quarries and oil wells was widespread across the provinces and territories, excepting Newfoundland and Ontario. In construction, the provincial pattern was more varied. Although Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad showed year-to-date growth in wages and salaries, this was outweighed by declines in the remaining provinces.

At the all-industry level, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia recorded higher year-to-date increases than the national growth of 2.7%.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Labour income is composed of wages and salaries (88%) and supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include such items as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of Gross Domestic Product.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1993 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4058), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	August 1992	July 1993r	August 1993p	July 1993 to August 1993
	$ millions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	217.3	224.4	218.8	-2.5
Forestry	237.2	247.1	247.1	0.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	561.6	578.9	576.3	-0.4
Manufacturing industries	5,075.6	5,196.7	5,197.1	0.0
Construction industry	1,690.4	1,615.0	1,614.9	0.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,806.1	2,828.1	2,830.4	0.1
Trade	3,997.7	4,121.4	4,111.9	-0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,415.9	2,550.4	2,531.3	-0.7
Commercial and personal services	3,854.2	4,026.8	4,047.9	0.5
Education and related services	2,716.1	2,796.9	2,803.3	0.2
Health and welfare services	2,719.8	2,788.8	2,822.1	1.2
Federal administration and other government offices	1,017.5	1,005.5	1,008.9	0.3
Provincial administration	720.6	728.7	709.4	-2.6
Local administration	650.9	661.2	662.5	0.2
Total wages and salaries	**28,647.7**	**29,354.0**	**29,339.4**	**0.0**
Supplementary labour income	3,749.6	3,918.3	3,907.7	-0.3
Labour income	**32,397.4**	**33,272.4**	**33,247.1**	**-0.1**

	August 1992	July 1993r	August 1993p	August 1992 to August 1993
	$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	347.0	319.4	348.8	0.5
Forestry	271.4	293.9	283.6	4.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	569.8	588.3	571.6	0.3
Manufacturing industries	5,126.4	5,390.1	5,249.7	2.4
Construction industry	1,967.0	1,843.3	1,891.1	-3.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,846.6	2,889.2	2,871.5	0.9
Trade	4,014.5	4,171.1	4,140.3	3.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,454.4	2,623.6	2,551.5	4.0
Commercial and personal services	3,993.4	4,188.1	4,195.4	5.1
Education and related services	2,241.2	2,383.2	2,305.4	2.9
Health and welfare services	2,763.3	2,859.4	2,869.0	3.8
Federal administration and other government offices	1,032.4	1,040.8	1,032.9	0.0
Provincial administration	749.8	755.3	738.8	-1.5
Local administration	661.7	689.3	673.1	1.7
Total wages and salaries	**29,038.7**	**30,035.0**	**29,722.8**	**2.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,801.0	4,011.6	3,958.2	4.1
Labour income	**32,839.7**	**34,046.6**	**33,681.0**	**2.6**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Storage Batteries
September 1993

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 256,260 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in September 1993, down 3.7% from 266,053 batteries in September 1992.

For January to September 1993, shipments totalled 1,215,456 batteries, down 11.2% from 1,368,608 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The September 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
September 1993

In September 1993, pulpwood receipts totalled 3 053 446 cubic metres, down 10.2% from 3 399 785^r (revised) cubic metres in September 1992. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 796 289 cubic metres, up 2.1% from 5 675 782^r cubic metres in September 1992. Pulpwood and wood residue consumption totalled 7 512 331 cubic metres, down 5.1% from 7 915 571^r cubic metres in September 1992. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 21.4% to 11 193 303 cubic metres, from 14 245 698^r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of September 1993, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 24 553 350^r cubic metres, down 5.9% from 26 084 186^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 12.8% to 51 092 617^r cubic metres, from the year-earlier 45 303 399^r cubic metres. Year-to-date pulpwood and wood residue consumption (76 470 245^r cubic metres) was up 4.3% from 73 306 698^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The September 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Road Motor Vehicles: Registrations
1992

Road motor vehicle registrations totalled 17.4 million for the 1992 licence year, according to the provincial and territorial governments. This was a 1.0% increase from 17.2 million registrations in 1991.

Passenger automobile registrations of 13.3 million were the largest component (76.6%) of the total registrations. Truck and truck-tractor registrations totalled 3.6 million, accounting for another 20.7%. The remaining 2.7% consisted of buses, motorcycles, etc.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 356 to 380.

The 1992 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles — Registrations* (53-219, $17) will be available at the end of November.

For further information, please contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry,
August 1993.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127;
United States: US$15.20/US$152;
Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, August 1993.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138;
United States: US$16.60/US$166;
Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels,
1991-92 Last Edition.
Catalogue number 81-257
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31;
Other Countries: US$36).

A Portrait of Families in Canada.
Catalogue number 89-523E
(Canada: $37; United States: US$44;
Other Countries: US$52).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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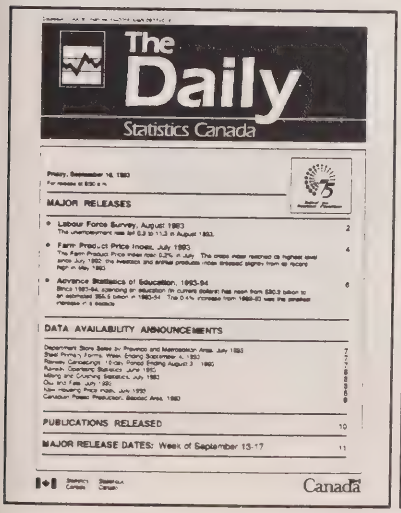

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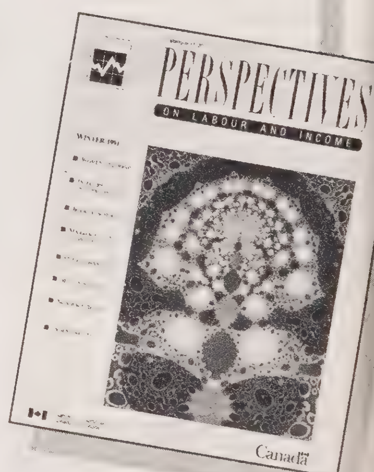

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Tuesday, November 9, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Health Reports
Second Quarter 1993

This issue of *Health Reports* presents the first results of the Transition Homes Survey. In addition, it contains a study on the health risks of smoking, overweight and physical inactivity and their links to social status. It also features a description of adult day care centres in British Columbia and two articles on the use of the Postal Code Conversion File in the health field.

The second quarter 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 2) issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information Requests (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Large Company Capital Expenditures
1992-94

A survey of 300 of the largest companies reveals that their capital spending in Canada is expected to increase by 7.7% in current dollars, to $34.0 billion in 1994. On average, firms in the survey expect inflation to be about 2.5% in 1994. If adjusted for the expected price change, investment in real terms would grow by 5.2%.

In 1994, nine of 11 industrial sectors covered expect to show increases in spending over 1993, led by the machinery and equipment industries with expenditures up by $1.1 billion or 24.4%. Growth is also expected in transportation services (+$0.4 billion or +22.8%), energy (+$0.4 billion or +2.3%) and wood and paper (+$0.3 billion or +20.6%).

Firms reporting investment outside Canada (68 firms) indicated that their actual level of spending abroad in 1992 was $2.8 billion and that they plan to spend $3.4 billion in 1993 and $3.3 billion in 1994.

Note to users

This survey is designed to capture the capital expenditures of the 300 largest corporations, based on the value of their fixed assets. In total, responding firms account for about 45% of 1992 total business spending.

While the spending plans of these large corporations do not perfectly reflect the intentions of all businesses, they do give an indication of what the direction of change might be. Moreover, the intentions of this group of corporations for 1994 can be made available some four months in advance of those for all businesses. This year's survey was conducted during August and September. Investment intentions for the total economy will be released at the end of February 1994, when data on private and public investment in Canada will appear in The Daily.

For more information on this release, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579) or Susanna Wood (613-951-0655), Investment and Capital Stock Division. You may also contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Capital expenditures of large companies[1]

Sector[2]	Actual outlay 1992	Estimated outlay 1993	Intended outlay 1994	1992 to 1993	1993 to 1994
	current $ millions			% change	
Food, beverage and tobacco[3]	877	781	959	-10.9	22.8
Wood and paper	1,215	1,288	1,553	6.0	20.6
Energy	16,421	16,346	16,716	-0.5	2.3
Chemicals, chemical products and textiles	696	542	561	-22.1	3.5
Metallic minerals and metal products	1,368	1,411	1,598	3.1	13.3
Machinery and equipment[4]	3,859	4,486	5,581	16.2	24.4
Construction and related activities	1,039	1,099	1,115	5.8	1.5
Transportation services	2,085	1,646	2,021	-21.1	22.8
Communications	2,579	2,729	2,641	5.8	-3.2
Finance and insurance	667	717	834	7.5	16.3
Consumer goods and services[5]	504	537	446	6.5	-16.9
Total all sectors	**31,310**	**31,582**	**34,025**	**0.9**	**7.7**
Total excluding energy	**14,889**	**15,236**	**17,309**	**2.3**	**13.6**

1 *Only those firms which reported for the years 1992 to 1994 inclusive have been included in this table.*
2 *Classification based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises (12-570), reflecting vertical integration of businesses rather than homogeneous industrial activities.*
3 *Also includes the food retailing sector.*
4 *Also includes the transportation equipment and the electrical and electronic products industry sectors.*
5 *Also includes the accomodation, restaurants and recreation services sector.*

■

Profile of Transition Homes/Shelters for Victims of Family Violence

1991/92

During the 1991/92 fiscal year, there were 78,429 admissions reported by the shelters for victims of family violence.

On March 31, 1992, there were 1,593 women and 1,509 dependent children resident in these shelters. The majority of these women were young: two out of three were under 35. Almost half of the children were less than five. In 25% of the most recent incidents of family violence (399 cases), police were requested to intervene; in half of these cases, charges were laid.

Generally, the average length of stay in these shelters was less than one month. The most frequently reported range was 11 to 20 days (40% of shelters). An average length of stay of 10 days or less was reported by 32% of the respondents.

These transition homes are small in size. The majority (77%) of shelters reported between 10 to 20 beds. Almost all the homes reported having cribs and the numbers varied from 1 to 26, with 70% having five or fewer.

Note to users

For the first time, national data are available on transition homes for victims of family violence, on the women and their children who sought refuge in these homes, and on the services provided and their costs.

These statistics were compiled from the Transition Home Survey carried out by Statistics Canada in March 1992 as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. Responses were received from 298 transition homes.

The total expenses reported by these transition homes amounted to approximately $97.8 million, an average of almost $364,000 per facility. The average cost per stay was just under $1,300.

This report is presented in the second quarter 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 2), issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104), which is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

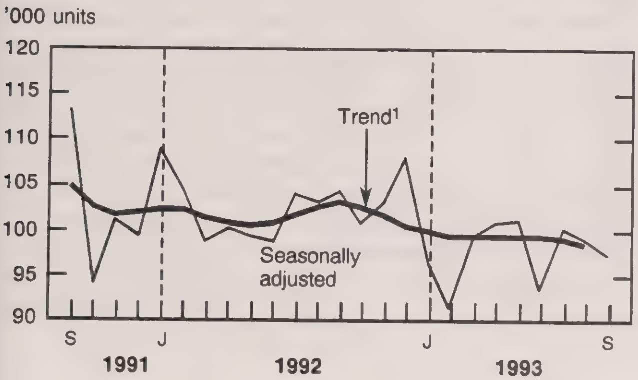
For further information on this release, contact Information Requests (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

New Motor Vehicle Sales

September 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales totalled 97,000 units in September 1993, a decrease of 1.8% from the revised August value. This decrease was due to weaker sales of passenger cars (-4.5%) while truck sales increased (+2.7%). September's decrease was a continuation of the fluctuating but generally declining sales of new motor vehicles experienced since October 1992.

New motor vehicle sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

Unadjusted

Sales of all new motor vehicles for September 1993 were 95,000 units, down 8.6% from September 1992. Sales of passenger cars decreased 11.2% and truck sales decreased 4.0%.

September's decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from declines for cars manufactured in Japan (-15.3%) and North America (-8.0%).

In September, the North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 62.5%, from 60.4% a year earlier; the Japanese share fell from 32.7% to 31.2% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The September 1993 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	June 1993[r]	July 1993[r]	August 1993[r]	September 1993[p]
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
	seasonally adjusted			
Total new motor vehicles	**93,298** -7.4	**100,003** +7.2	**98,795** -1.2	**96,968** -1.8
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	38,422 -7.1	40,425 +5.2	41,153 +1.8	38,755 -5.8
Imported[2]	19,227 -12.9	21,683 +12.8	21,643 -0.2	21,230 -1.9
Total	57,650 -9.2	62,108 +7.7	62,796 +1.1	59,985 -4.5
Trucks, vans and buses	35,648 -4.5	37,896 +6.3	35,999 -5.0	36,984 +2.7

	September 1993	September 1992 to September 1993	January to September 1993	January-September 1992 to January-September 1993
	units	% change	units	% change
	unadjusted			
Total new motor vehicles	**94,832**	**-8.6**	**920,548**	**-4.0**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	37,100	-8.0	379,776	-4.2
Japan[2]	18,486	-15.3	161,024	-14.6
Other countries[2]	3,745	-19.2	40,791	-11.6
Total	59,331	-11.2	581,591	-7.8
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America[1]	31,244	-2.1	298,631	+5.9
Imported[2]	4,257	-16.1	40,326	-12.4
Total	35,501	-4.0	338,957	+3.3

[1] *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

[2] *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.* ■

Causes of Death
1991

In Canada, 195,568 people died in 1991. The main causes of death were still cardiovascular disease (39% of deaths) and cancer (28%), followed by respiratory disease (8.6%) and "external causes of death" (6.8%), which include accidents, violence and poisonings.

In the last 20 years, mortality rates for cardiovascular disease and "external causes of death" have dropped; mortality rates for cancer have increased slightly.

Suicide accounted for 3,593 deaths, or 2% of all deaths. The risk of suicide was four times higher among men than among women. Men between 15 and 34 years of age were particularly at risk: in 1991, almost one of every four deaths in this age group was due to suicide. The suicide rate was also high among persons aged 80 and over.

The Northwest Territories had the highest male suicide rate (an average of 65 suicides per 100,000 males between 1989 and 1991), followed by the Yukon, Alberta and Quebec (all at approximately 27 per 100,000). Newfoundland had the lowest suicide rate (13 per 100,000).

In 1991, 1,170 people died as a result of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, which includes AIDS. These deaths accounted for a little more than 0.5% of all deaths. Although a sustained increase has been noted in the past, the rate of progression has declined in both 1989 and 1990. According to reports from Health Canada's Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, the number of new cases of AIDS seems to have levelled off and even to have dropped slightly since the high of 1,238 new cases observed in 1989.

This report is presented in the second quarter 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 2), issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104), which is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information Requests (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels

1991-92

More than two million students attending English schools outside Quebec were enroled in second-language French courses (regular and immersion) in 1991-92.

In 1991-92, nearly 60% of students in English schools outside Quebec were enroled in second-language French programs, up from one-third in 1970-71. This represents an increase of nearly 583,000 second-language students over a period when eligible elementary and secondary school enrolment declined by about 168,000 students.

In 1991-92, 7% of students in English schools outside Quebec were enroled in French immersion programs, the same percentage as the previous year.

Typically, 1991-92 participation rates in French second-language programs were lowest in Grades 1 and 2 and rose steadily in successive grades, peaking in late elementary or early secondary years.

The number of French immersion programs and enrolment in these programs have grown simultaneously since 1983-84. However, the annual relative growth decreased from year to year over the last decade, falling from 19% between 1983-84 and 1984-85 to 7% between 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Generally, from 1970-71 to 1991-92, enrolment in minority language programs (i.e., English instruction in Quebec and French instruction in the rest of Canada) declined 21% (from 196,000 to 159,500). It should be noted that enrolment in English schools in Quebec has decreased steadily, dropping 60% from nearly 249,000 students enroled in 1970-71 to 100,000 students in 199192.

Note: the final edition of *Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels* (81-257, $26) was released yesterday. Beginning next year, information on minority and second-language education will be available in a new quarterly publication (that is currently being developed by the Education Sub-division) and in the annual statistical compendium *Education in Canada* (81-229).

The first edition of the new quarterly will be available in March 1994 and will offer, through a series of articles, analyses of the results of various surveys on education.

For more information about these changes, please call Jim Seidle (613-951-1500). ■

Crushing Statistics

September 1993

Oilseed processors crushed 175 thousand tonnes of canola in September 1993, up 18% from the September 1992 crush of 149 thousand tonnes and up 6% from August 1993.

Canola oil production totalled 72 thousand tonnes, up 18% from September 1992 (61 thousand tonnes). Canola meal production was also substantial at 107 thousand tonnes, up from 91 thousand tonnes in September 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The September 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

August 1993

In August 1993, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines totalled 16 923 382 cubic metres (m^3), up 7.0% from August 1992. At the end of August 1993, year-to-date receipts (125 603 365 m^3) rose 6.1% from 1992.

Pipeline exports of crude oil totalled 4 700 936 m^3, up 17.8% from August 1992. Pipeline imports were 1 045 208 m^3, up 8.3% from August 1992. At the end of August 1993, year-to-date exports totalled 33 668 857 m^3, up 7.7% from 1992, while year-to-date imports totalled 7 411 668 m^3, up 11.9% from 1992.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to refineries in August 1993 totalled 5 541 950 m^3, a 3.7% decrease from 1992, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 12.9% to 405 431 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The August 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available next week. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Footwear Statistics,
Quarter Ended September 1993.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$20; United States: US$6/US$24;
Other Countries: US$7/US$28).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances,
September 1993.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended September 30, 1993.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32;
Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Health Reports,
Second Quarter 1993. Vol. 5, No. 2.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26/$104; United States:
US$31.25/US$125;
Other Countries: US$36.50/US$146).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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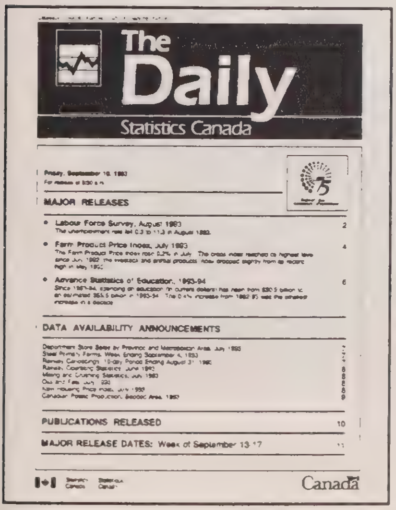
The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
Labour Force Survey, August 1993
Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

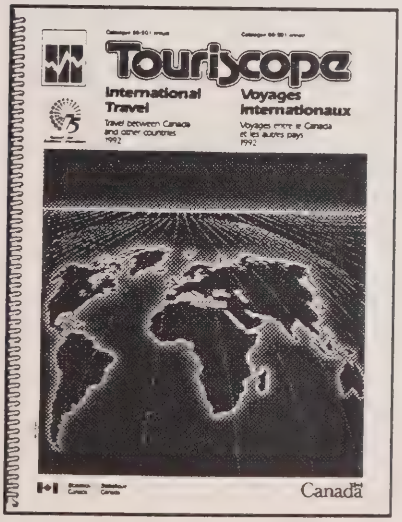
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 10, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Touriscope: International Travel
1992

The 1992 issue of *Touriscope: International Travel* summarizes annual findings regarding travel to and from Canada in the form of tables, charts, maps and an analytical review. The publication provides a profile of international travellers by province/country of residence, area of destination, mode of transportation, purpose, length of stay, expenditures, age group and sex.

Touriscope: International Travel, Travel between Canada and other countries, 1992 (66-201, $34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

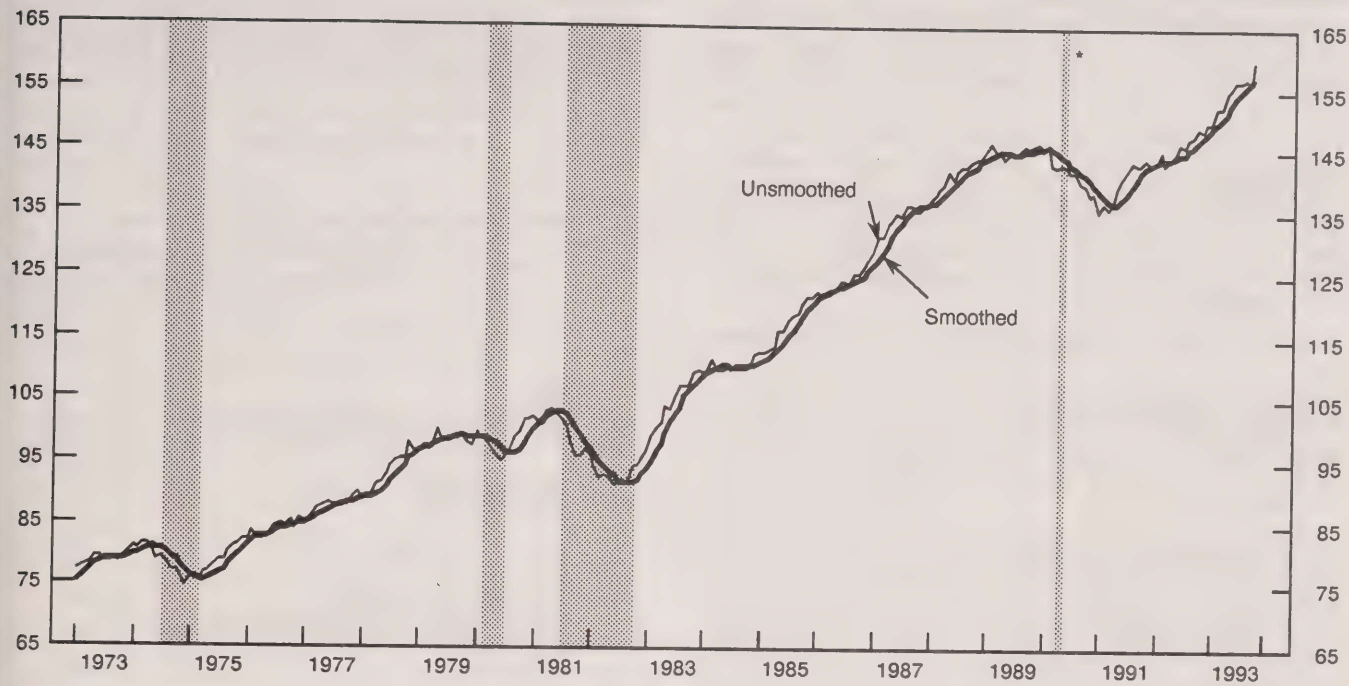
Note to users

The Daily will not be published tomorrow, Remembrance Day.

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Index

1981 = 100



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has been proposed.*

Composite Index

October 1993

The leading indicator rose by 0.5% in October, following gains of 0.4% in September and 0.6% in August. This ended a slowing trend that began in June. All the indicators of final demand picked up. Overall, eight of the 10 components were up, one was flat, and only one decreased (compared to two in September). After declines in two of the last three months, the unsmoothed index jumped by 2.0%, its largest increase in over eight years.

There was mixed evidence regarding household demand early in the fourth quarter. The housing index improved as housing starts continued on an increasing trend begun in July. However, house sales slowed over the summer after a sharp gain in the spring, and furniture and appliance sales have followed suit with only modest growth. Sales of durable goods also rose slowly, while demand for commercial services posted a fifth straight increase.

The ratio of manufacturing shipments to stocks regained the ground lost in the previous month. The rebound was led by the auto industry, where shipments passed their previous peak attained in March. Smaller gains were posted by most export-oriented industries, as the U.S. economy improved. The average workweek was unchanged, while firms boosted employment in October for the first time since April. A small drop in new orders for durable goods followed strong gains earlier in the year.

Financial markets in October recovered their vigour. The money supply accelerated to 0.5% growth, after slowing since July, while the stock market also improved.

The leading index for the United States posted a second straight increase, while manufacturing employment rose in October for the first time since February. These gains suggest that the upturn of the economy that began in August and September can be sustained. The indicators of household spending led the way along with consumer confidence.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the November 1993 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of November 15-19. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	1993 May	June	July	August	September	October	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	152.7	153.9	154.9	155.8	156.4	157.2	0.5
Unsmoothed	155.1	156.7	156.5	156.9	156.5	159.7	2.0
Housing index[1]	121.4	122.0	123.3	124.3	125.0	126.3	1.0
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,783	1,786	1,792	1,803	1,813	1,820	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,560	3,676	3,783	3,893	3,971	4,055	2.1
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	26,459	26,814	27,136	27,337	27,415	27,562	0.5
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	209.0	209.1	209.1	208.9	209.0	209.3	0.1
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	0.0
New orders – durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	9,923.1	10,067.6	10,093.3	10,097.5	10,057.9	10,033.3	-0.2
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.46	0.01*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,079.3	1,085.6	1,090.5	1,092.5	1,096.5	1,099.1	0.2
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,612.2	3,623.6	3,640.6	3,648.4	3,659.2	3,667.6	0.2

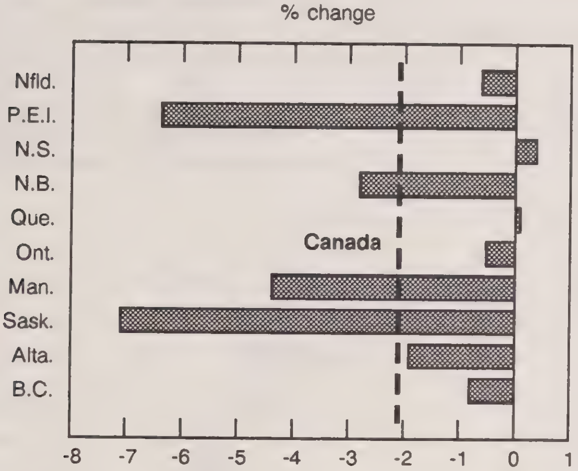
1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

Farm Product Price Index

September 1993

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 103.7 in September, down 2.1% from the revised August level of 105.9. The crops index dropped 8.3% to 87.9. Decreases occurred in the cereals, oilseeds, and potatoes indexes. The livestock and animal products index increased 1.3% to 113.4, a record high, with an increase in the cattle and calves index more than offsetting a decrease in the hogs index.

Farm product price index
August 1993 to September 1993



Crops

The crops index fell 8.3% in September to 87.9, as the cereals (-13.4), oilseeds (-2.4), and potatoes (-11.2) indexes all declined. This is the lowest the crops index has been since October 1992. Since the beginning of the 1992/93 crop year in August 1992, the index has remained at lows not seen since 1986/87. In September, the index stood 2.8% below its year-earlier level.

The cereals index fell 13.4% in September to 67.5. Since September 1992, the cereals index has been at its lowest levels since 1972/73. The decline in the cereals index resulted from the lower Canadian Wheat Board initial prices for wheat and barley, which did not come into effect until August 28. The 1993/94 initial price for #1 Canadian Western Red Spring Wheat was set at $105/tonne, 15% below the previous year's $124/tonne. Declines were recorded in initial prices for standard grades of durum wheat (-4%) and feed barley (-15%). The cereals index in September stood 14.3% below its year-earlier level.

The oilseeds index decreased 2.4% to 116.6. Canola, flaxseed, and soybean prices all showed decreases in most provinces. In September, the index stood 11.0% above its year-earlier level. Oilseeds have shown year-over-year price increases since June 1992.

After increasing sharply in recent months, the potatoes index dropped 11.2% in September. Despite the decline, the index stood at 171.0, 38.3% above the previous year's 123.6. Potato prices tend to drop in September as supplies from the new harvest become available.

Livestock and animal products

The livestock and animal products index rose 1.3% to 113.4, a record high. The index has stood at or near record high levels since the beginning of 1993. In September, the index stood 6.9% above its year-earlier level.

The cattle and calves index increased 4.0% to 127.6, a record high. The cattle and calves index has shown a year-over-year price increase since August 1992 and has shown month-to-month increases in 15 of the last 21 months. In September, the cattle and calves index stood 15.8% above its year-earlier level.

In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices dropped 2.4%, from US$73.57 in August to US$71.78 in September, well below the peak of US$82.24 reached in March. Prices could fall further as beef supplies are expected to run ahead of a year ago. While Canadian cattle and calves slaughter to the end of September was off 4.9% from the same period last year, U.S. slaughter was up 1.8% from year-earlier levels.

The hogs index dropped 3.5% to 89.2 in September. Hog prices, however, have been generally rising since the beginning of 1992. In 1993 the market has moved upward because of the declining dollar and brisk bidding by Canadian packers. The U.S. hog survey of September 1, 1993 indicated that total hog numbers were 4% below a year earlier. The summer's floods in the U.S. Midwest were a major contributor. The hogs index stood 15.7% above its year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The September 1993 issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) will be released on November 19. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Farm product price index

1986 = 100

	September 1992	August 1993	September 1993	September 1992 to September 1993	August 1993 to September 1993
				% change	
Total index	**100.1**	**105.9**	**103.7**	**3.6**	**-2.1**
Crops index	90.4	95.9	87.9	-2.8	-8.3
Cereals index	78.8	77.9	67.5	-14.3	-13.4
Oilseeds index	105.0	119.5	116.6	11.0	-2.4
Potatoes index	123.6	192.5	171.0	38.3	-11.2
Livestock and animal products index	106.1	112.0	113.4	6.9	1.3
Cattle and calves index	110.2	122.7	127.6	15.8	4.0
Hogs index	77.1	92.4	89.2	15.7	-3.5

■

New Housing Price Index

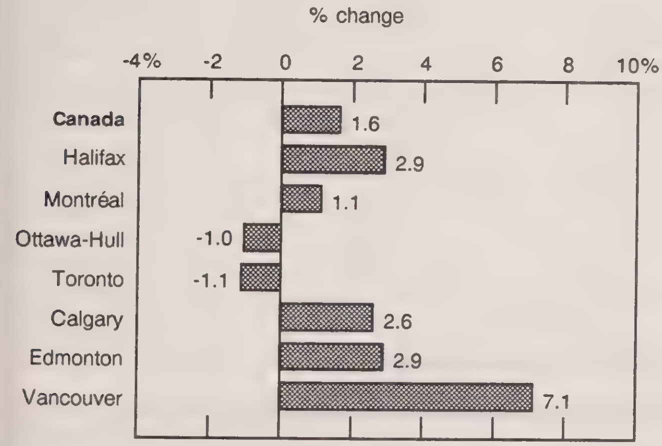
September 1993

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) stood at 136.6 in September, a slight increase of 0.1% from August 1993. The increases for Hamilton (+0.7%) and Kitchener-Waterloo (+0.6%) were partly offset by changes in other regions. Eleven of 20 cities reported either no change or modest decreases in their indexes.

The Toronto index recorded its second consecutive monthly increase in September. This was the first time that the Toronto index has had successive monthly increases since November 1989. However, the Toronto index was still 1.1% lower than its year-earlier level and 6.2% lower than it was for the same period two years ago.

The estimated house only index increased 0.2%; the land only index decreased 0.2%.

New housing price index
September 1992 to September 1993



This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 1.6% from a year earlier. This movement was influenced by an increase of 7.1% in Vancouver as well as by increases in Regina (+4.1%), Saskatoon (+3.6%) and Winnipeg (+3.6%). However, these increases were partially offset by decreases in St. Catharines-Niagara (-3.5%), Hamilton (-1.2%), Toronto (-1.1%) and Ottawa-Hull (-1.0%). Over the last six months, city indexes from Sudbury-Thunder Bay westward to Victoria have all shown annual rates of increase larger than the Canada composite movement.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

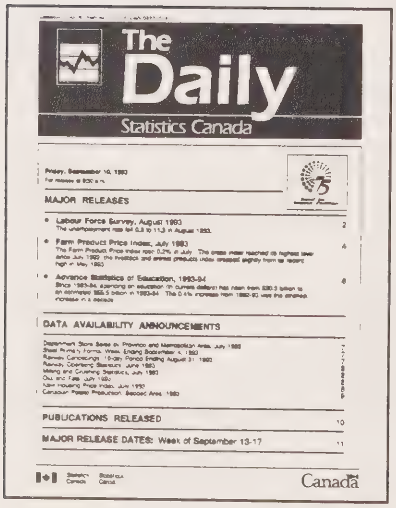
The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New housing price index

	September 1992	August 1993	September 1993	September 1992 to September 1993	August 1993 to September 1993
				% change	
Canada total	**134.5**	**136.5**	**136.6**	**1.6**	**0.1**
House only	124.1	125.9	126.1	1.6	0.2
Land only	165.3	169.7	169.4	2.5	-0.2
St.John's	127.0	127.0	127.0	–	–
Halifax	111.1	114.3	114.3	2.9	–
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	115.4	114.8	-0.5	-0.5
Québec	135.1	135.4	135.1	–	-0.2
Montréal	134.7	135.9	136.2	1.1	0.2
Ottawa-Hull	123.9	122.5	122.6	-1.0	0.1
Toronto	139.2	137.5	137.7	-1.1	0.1
Hamilton	130.1	127.6	128.5	-1.2	0.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.7	125.5	125.1	-3.5	-0.3
Kitchener-Waterloo	124.7	126.3	127.0	1.8	0.6
London	146.2	146.5	146.5	0.2	–
Windsor	127.9	127.1	127.1	-0.6	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.0	136.6	136.7	2.8	0.1
Winnipeg	108.7	112.7	112.6	3.6	-0.1
Regina	118.2	123.0	123.1	4.1	0.1
Saskatoon	107.4	111.3	111.3	3.6	–
Calgary	133.6	137.0	137.1	2.6	0.1
Edmonton	142.8	146.9	147.0	2.9	0.1
Vancouver	138.6	148.7	148.5	7.1	-0.1
Victoria	129.0	132.2	131.6	2.0	-0.5

– *Nil or zero.*



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

September 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,042.4 million in September 1993, down 0.3% from September 1992. Concessions sales totalled $52.2 million, 5.0% of total department store sales.

Department store sales including concessions

	Sales	October 1992 to October 1993
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	14.1	-1.5
Prince Edward Island	4.4	+6.8
Nova Scotia	35.1	+5.0
New Brunswick	24.6	+5.4
Quebec	187.9	+3.2
Ontario	448.9	+2.6
Manitoba	42.4	+1.1
Saskatchewan	27.2	-1.6
Alberta	106.6	-7.6
British Columbia	151.2	-8.9
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	40.2	-5.7
Edmonton	42.8	-14.4
Halifax-Dartmouth	18.1	+5.8
Hamilton	31.7	+3.4
Montréal	104.8	+4.4
Ottawa-Hull	48.5	-1.8
Québec	25.4	+4.0
Toronto	172.8	+2.0
Vancouver	81.3	-9.3
Winnipeg	38.3	+2.3

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10 to 12).

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on November 22.

The September 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in December.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Raw Materials Price Index Early Estimate

October 1993

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have increased 0.7% in October 1993 from September 1993. The mineral fuels index was the only index to increase (+5.1%). Decreases in the wood (-2.7%), animal and vegetable products (-0.1%) and metals (-0.2%) indexes moderated the overall increase. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have decreased 0.9% in October.

This is an early estimate of October's Raw Materials Price Index based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

September 1993

In September 1993, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 123.1 million fare passengers, down 1.0% from September 1992. Operating revenues totalled $128.6 million, up 1.9% from September 1992.

During the same period, 21 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fare passengers, down 14.0% from September 1992. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $20.0 million, a 6.3% decrease from September 1992.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The September 1993 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available next week.

For further information on this release, contact June Heath (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
September 1993

Revenue-freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.0 million tonnes in September 1993, up 8.8% from September 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from U.S. connections during September.

For January to September 1993, total loadings decreased 3.3% from the year before. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 17.0% during this same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The September 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the second week of November.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue-freight loadings, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing
September 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for September 1993 totalled 152 987 tonnes, up 34.2% from 114 014 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of the month totalled 1 291 280 tonnes, up 34.6% from 959 151 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The September 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard
September 1993

Waferboard production totalled 205 084 cubic metres in September 1993, up 8.9% from 188 301 cubic metres in September 1992. Particleboard production reached 124 590 cubic metres, up 4.2% from 119 556^r (revised) cubic metres in September 1992. Fibreboard production for September 1993 was 8 199 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 1.3% from 8 090 thousand square metres in September 1992.

For January to September 1993, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 753 131 cubic metres, up 16.2% from 1 509 049 cubic metres the previous year. Year-to-date particleboard production totalled 1 043 889^r cubic metres, up 17.9% from 885 597^r cubic metres from 1992. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 75 364^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 9.0% from 69 132 thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The September 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
September 1993

Steel primary forms production for September 1993 totalled 1 198 902 tonnes, down 0.1% from 1 200 278 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of the month reached 10 764 831 tonnes, a 5.1% increase from 10 245 092 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The September 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,
September 1993.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61;
United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,
September 1993.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings,
September 1993. Vol. 70, No. 9.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Touriscope: International Travel, Travel between Canada and other countries, 1992.
Catalogue number 66-201
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41;
Other Countries: US$48).

Canada's Balance of International Payments,
Second Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $27.50/$110;
United States: US$33/US$132;
Other Countries: US$38.50/US$154).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147;
United States: US$17.60/US$176;
Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 12, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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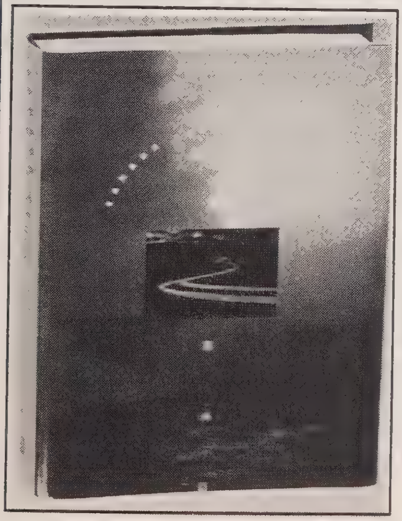
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canada Year Book
1994

Statistics Canada is pleased to announce the release of the 1994 *Canada Year Book*. This beautiful book comprises 22 chapters of captivating text and more than 100 feature articles, tables and improved charts to form a comprehensive overview of Canadian life and issues today: current events, culture, geography, economy, demography, government, industry, and more.

Highlights drawn from the 1991 Census and hundreds of surveys make this a publication of record, a must-have for everyone who relies on current knowledge of Canada: teachers, students, librarians, business people, researchers and policy makers—anyone interested in the state of the nation.

The 1994 *Canada Year Book* is hardcover, with a full-colour dust jacket and over 700 pages of text and analysis. More than 145 large-format photographic images—black-and-white and colour—represent The National Archives, The National Gallery, the Canadian Museum of Contemporary Photography, and a host of gifted Canadian photographers.

The 1994 *Canada Year Book* (11-402E, $65,) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For more information, contact Jonina Wood (613-951-1114), Communications Division.

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

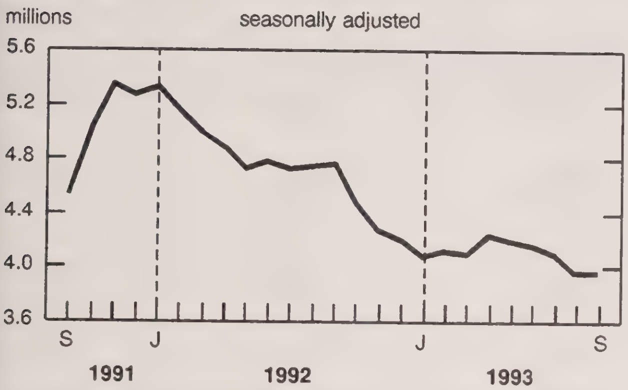
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
September 1993

At 4.0 million, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States were at their lowest seasonally adjusted level since December 1989.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



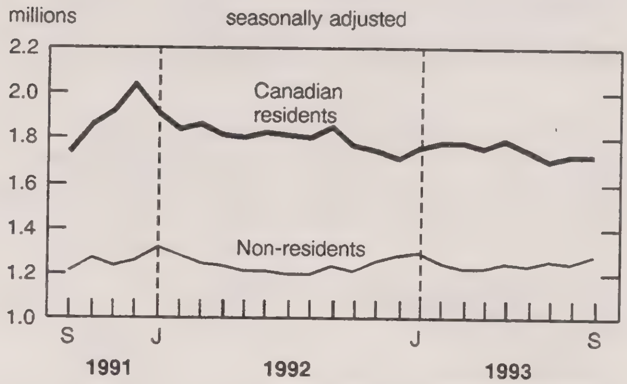
Seasonally adjusted

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show a 3.1% increase in total travel to Canada in September 1993. Meanwhile, outbound Canadian travel remained stable.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States were unchanged from August, at 4.0 million. This was the lowest level since December 1989. The trend in same-day, cross-border car trips by Canadian residents has been generally downward since February 1992, after having peaked at 5.3 million in November 1991.

The downtrend in car trips of one or more nights to the United States continued, decreasing 0.9% to 1.0 million. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 10.6% to 701,000.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel remained unchanged at 1.7 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel (including car) were stable at 1.4 million; trips to all other countries decreased 1.2% to 275,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents increased 2.9% to 1.3 million. The level of this type of travel has fluctuated within a narrow band since late 1986. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 3.3% to 1.0 million, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 1.3% to 264,000.

Unadjusted

In terms of actual counts, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 16.5% from September 1992, to 3.9 million.

Car trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 10.8% to 1.1 million. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 7.0% to 868,000.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 6.3% from September 1992 to 1.7 million: trips of one or more nights to the United States dropped 7.5% to 1.5 million, while similar trips to all other countries increased 1.2% to 255,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents increased 6.3% to 1.6 million. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 5.9% from September 1992, to 1.3 million. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased 7.8% to 375,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The September 1993 issue of *International Travel — Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Travel between Canada and other countries

	June 1993[r]	July 1993[r]	August 1993[r]	September 1993[p]
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			
One or more nights trips[1]				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	962	986	971	1,002
Other countries[2]	259	263	260	264
Residents of Canada				
United States	1,466	1,428	1,442	1,445
Other countries	276	270	278	275
Total trips				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	2,649	2,723	2,659	2,751
Other countries	292	302	302	302
Residents of Canada				
United States	5,749	5,583	5,512	5,520
Car re-entries				
Same-day	4,144	4,082	3,954	3,951
One or more nights	1,026	1,012	1,005	996

	September 1993[p]	September 1992 to September 1993	January to September[p] 1993	January-September 1992 to January-September[p] 1993
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
One or more nights trips[1]				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	1,271	5.9	9,948	0.6
Other countries[2]	376	7.8	2,596	5.6
Residents of Canada				
United States	1,462	-7.5	14,106	-6.9
Other countries	255	1.2	2,621	5.2
Total trips				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	3,144	3.6	26,241	0.2
Other countries	425	6.0	2,885	5.1
Residents of Canada				
United States	5,456	-14.1	52,484	-13.9
Car re-entries				
Same-day	3,904	-16.5	37,491	-16.5
One or more nights	1,086	-10.8	10,041	-10.5

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

How Far is it to the Nearest Hospital? Calculating Distances using the Postal Code Conversion File

Two out of three people in Canada live within a 5 km radius of a hospital. Less than 1% of Canadians live more than 50 km from a hospital.

As expected, the average distance (aerial distance) varies greatly by region. In Ontario, for example, the average distance to the nearest hospital is 5.5 km; in Newfoundland, it is 15 km. Northern Canada is sparsely populated and has few hospitals, so the distance to the nearest facility tends to be much greater.

In Atlantic Canada, 40% of the population live more than 10 km from the nearest hospital, compared with only 20% of the population in other provinces.

Note to users

Accessibility to hospital services is far from equal for all Canadians. This is due in large part to the unequal distribution of Canada's population over its vast territory.

Using the Postal Code Conversion File, the authors of this article calculated the average distance (aerial distance) to the nearest hospital, a crude but objective indicator of geographic accessibility to hospital services. This article illustrates one of the many possible applications of the Postal Code Conversion File.

This article appears in the second quarter 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 2) issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104), which was released on November 9. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information Requests (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Third Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (MEPI, 1986 = 100) was at a preliminary level of 108.9 in the third quarter of 1993, up 1.0% from the second quarter of 1993. This marked eight consecutive quarters of positive movement. The domestic component rose by 0.3% and the import component rose by 1.9%.

The total index was up 4.8% in the third quarter of 1993 from the third quarter of 1992. Both components rose: the domestic component by 2.2% and the import component by 7.5%. The increase in the import component reflected the 8.5% rise in the U.S. exchange rate.

Among the industry divisions, the three largest contributors to the overall quarterly price increase were manufacturing (+ 1.5%), transportation, communications, storage and utilities (+ 0.9%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (+ 1.6%).

Comparing the third quarters of 1992 and 1993, the three largest contributors to the annual price increase were manufacturing (+ 5.5%), transportation, communications, storage and utilities (+ 3.9%) and agriculture (+ 5.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and equipment price index
(1986 = 100)

	Third quarter 1992r	Second quarter 1993r	Third quarter 1993p	Third quarter 1992 to third quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993 to third quarter 1993
				% change	
Machinery and equipment price index:	**103.9**	**107.8**	**108.9**	**4.8**	**1.0**
Agriculture	116.0	122.0	122.3	5.4	0.2
Forestry	114.4	117.2	118.1	3.2	0.8
Fishing	106.1	108.1	109.5	3.2	1.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	102.2	106.3	108.0	5.7	1.6
Manufacturing	106.1	110.3	111.9	5.5	1.5
Construction	102.6	108.0	110.0	7.2	1.9
Transportation, communications storage and utilities	102.7	105.8	106.7	3.9	0.9
Trade	98.3	101.3	102.2	4.0	0.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	97.2	99.0	99.5	2.4	0.5
Community, business and personal services	92.6	95.4	96.0	3.7	0.6
Public administration	102.6	106.8	108.2	5.5	1.3

p These indexes are preliminary.
r These indexes might have been revised from the last quarter, and have not been finalized.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending November 6, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 6, 1993 totalled 284 217 tonnes, up 9.9% from the week-earlier 258 611 tonnes and up 11.6% from the year-earlier 254 728 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 12 123 446 tonnes, a 4.1% increase from 11 646 670 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending October 31, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded during the 10-day period decreased by 2.7% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded decreased by 2.6% to 6.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 4.1% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of October 31, 1993 decreased 3.4% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Sugar Sales

October I993

In October 1993, refiners' sales for all types of sugar totalled 96 284 tonnes: 79 582 tonnes in domestic sales and 16 702 tonnes exported. At the end of October 1993, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 906 150 tonnes: 798 679 tonnes in domestic sales and 107 471 tonnes exported.

In October 1992, sales for all types of sugar totalled 90 290 tonnes: 77 023 tonnes in domestic sales and 13 267 tonnes in export sales. At the end of October 1992, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 876 802 tonnes: 766 488 tonnes in domestic sales and 110 314 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The October 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs

October 1993

Average prices for selected farm inputs for October 1993 are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550 to 582.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1993

Price indexes (1986=100) for the third quarter of 1993 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show a 0.1% increase from the second quarter of 1993 and a 0.2% increase from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada Year Book, 1994.
Catalogue number 11-402E
(Canada: $65; United States: US$72;
Other Countries: US$84).

Transportation Equipment Industries, 1991.
Catalogue number 42-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Oil Pipeline Transport, August 1993.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1992.
Catalogue number 56-204
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31; Other Countries: US$36).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, August 1993.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Federal Government Personnel Engaged in Scientific and Technological (S&T) Activities, 1985-86 to 1993-94.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 15 to 19

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
15	National Balance Sheet Accounts	1992
16	Census of Agriculture/Population Database	1991
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 1993
17	Building Permits	September 1993
17	Department Store Sales Advance Release	October 1993
18	Survey on Violence Against Women	1993
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	September 1993
19	Sales of Natural Gas	September 1993

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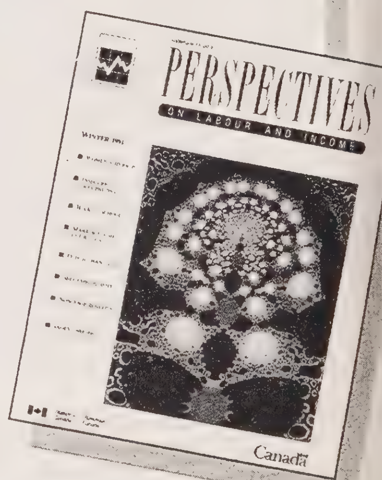

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 15, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

1991 Agriculture-Population Linkage Database

Tomorrow, *The Daily* will contain an addendum featuring new data from the 1991 Census of Agriculture-Population linkage database. It will provide data for all farm operators as well as a historical comparison of first-listed operators.

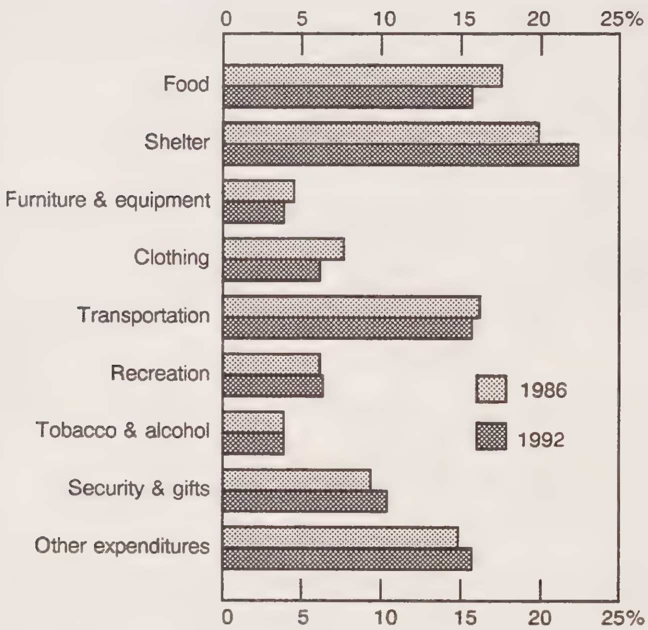
To find out more about Census of Agriculture's products and services contact the User Services Unit, Census of Agriculture (613-951-8711; or call toll-free in Canada 1-800-465-1991).

MAJOR RELEASE

Family Expenditure in Canada
1992

Data from the first national survey of family expenditures since 1986 show that average total household expenditure increased by 29% between 1986 and 1992. On a comparable basis, average personal taxes rose 42% over the six-year period, accounting for approximately 20% of total household expenditure in 1992. Total household expenditure after personal taxes increased 26% between 1986 and 1992, from $28,689 to $36,170.

Distribution of total expenditure after personal taxes



Changes in Major Categories

Shelter expenditures, at 22% of total expenditure after personal taxes in 1992, posted the highest share recorded since the first national survey in 1969.

Note to users

The Survey of Family Expenditures for 1992 was conducted in both urban and rural areas of the 10 provinces. Results are based on information provided by 9,492 households. Previous national surveys were conducted for 1969, 1978, 1982 and 1986.

Comparisons of expenditures are based on current dollars (i.e., not adjusted for inflation).

Personal taxes are the sum of income taxes plus other personal taxes (gift taxes, Newfoundland school tax, etc.).

Food expenditures have steadily decreased as a proportion of total expenditure after personal taxes. In 1992, food expenditures accounted for 16% of total expenditure, down from 17% in 1986 and from 22% in 1969.

Average household expenditure on transportation increased by 21% between 1986 and 1992. This was composed of increases of 23% for private transportation and 5% for public transportation. The smaller increase in public transportation resulted mainly from a 2% decrease in expenditures on inter-city transportation.

The share of clothing expenditures, at 6.1%, was the lowest registered since the 1969 survey. Between 1986 and 1992, average household spending on women's wear dropped by 4%. This was the first decrease in expenditures on women's wear since 1969. However, on a per person basis, expenditures on women's wear were 40% higher than on men's wear.

Changes in Detailed Categories

The overall proportion of households that reported expenditures on child care decreased from 16.2% in 1986 to 14.5% in 1992. However, for those households that paid for child care, the average expenditure increased 51% between 1986 and 1992. Spending on day-care centres and day nurseries more than doubled to become the largest expenditure item in this category.

Average household expenditure on automobile purchases decreased by 13% between 1986 and 1992, while expenditure on truck purchases (including minivans) doubled for the same period. Spending on maintenance and repair showed a 30% increase.

Average household expenditure on purchases of other consumer durables also decreased or showed only a slight increase between 1986 and 1992: household appliances (-6%) and furniture (+8%). Average household expenditure on VCRs was cut by nearly half, partly explained by the market penetration of the technology — 72% of households owned a VCR in 1992 compared to 43% in 1986.

In contrast, average household spending on computer equipment and supplies almost tripled between 1986 and 1992. The proportion of households that owned computer equipment doubled between 1986 and 1992, from 11% to 22%.

Average household expenditure on tobacco products and smokers' supplies increased by 57% between 1986 and 1992. This increase was driven primarily by a 125% increase in prices for this category.

Between 1986 and 1992, average household spending on videotape rentals plus cablevision (in-home audio-visual entertainment) increased by 83%. Over the same period, expenditures on motion picture showings, live sports spectacles plus live staged performances (outside-the-home audio-visual entertainment) rose only 27%. In 1992, expenditures on these in-home entertainment items were almost twice those of the outside-the-home entertainment items.

Tabulations of the results from the 1992 Survey of Family Expenditures are now available by geographical area, income, tenure and household characteristics. Data requests may be directed to any of the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres or to the Family Expenditure Surveys Section (613-951-9781), Household Surveys Division.

For further information about this release, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4633) or Robin Chaplin (613-951-4642), Family Expenditure Surveys Section. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Dairy Review

September 1993

Creamery butter production totalled 5 800 tonnes in September, a 3.3% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 8 200 tonnes, a decrease of 7.9% from September 1992.

An estimated 573 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in August 1993, a decrease of 0.7% from August 1992. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first eight months of 1993 to 4 574 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 2.7% from the January-August 1992 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The September 1993 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on November 26. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and Fats

September 1993

Production by manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in September 1993 totalled 70 175 tonnes, a decrease of 11.9% from the 79 664 tonnes produced in August 1993. The 1993 year-to-date production totalled 596 869 tonnes, an increase of 6.1% from the corresponding 1992 figure of 562 588 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 12 192 tonnes in September 1993, up from the 10 809 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 93 083 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 89 485 tonnes in 1992.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 679 tonnes in September 1993, up from the 5 612 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date in 1993 were 49 998 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 52 593 tonnes in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The September 1993 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See «How to Order Publications».

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags

Third Quarter 1993

Figures for the third quarter 1993 for plastic film and bags are now available. The publication *Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin* (47-007, $6.75/$27.00) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Metal Mines, 1991.
Catalogue number 26-223
(Canada: $26United States: US$31;
Other Countries: US$36).

Nursing in Canada 1992: Registered Nurses.
Catalogue number 83-243
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18;
Other Countries: US$21).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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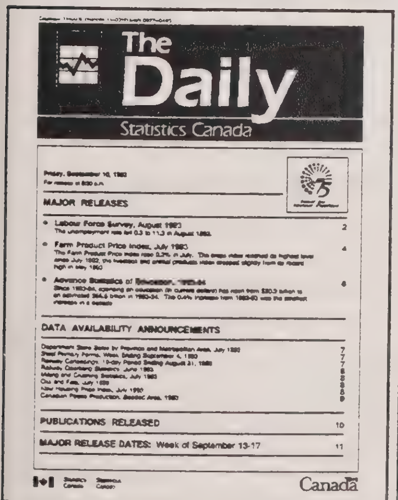

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence 75

Tuesday, November 16, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

1991 Agriculture-Population Linkage Database

Addendum to today's *Daily*

New data from the 1991 Agriculture-Population linkage database are released today in an addendum to *The Daily*. These findings provide the most in-depth look ever at Canadian farm operators.

As well as presenting information on occupation, education, mobility and place of birth of farm operators, the addendum provides comparisons between the farm operators and the general working population.

To learn more about Census of Agriculture's products and services, contact the User Services Unit, Census of Agriculture (613-951-8711 or toll-free in Canada: 1-800-465-1991).

MAJOR RELEASES

National Balance Sheet Accounts

1992 (Revised)

Total assets on the national balance sheet (the sum of all domestic sectors' balance sheets) amounted to just over $6.0 trillion at the end of 1992, about nine times Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

National wealth

National net worth (total assets less liabilities) grew a modest 2% in 1992 (see Chart 1). This amounted to $78,200 on a per capita basis, up from $77,300 at the end of 1991. The growth in net worth was much slower in 1991 and 1992 than in the previous few years, due mainly to weak growth in tangible assets.

National wealth, defined as the value of the economy's tangible assets, was $2.5 trillion at the end of 1992. Reproducible assets (such as buildings, roads, dams, machinery and equipment) totalled $2.0 trillion and land surrounding structures accounted for the remainder. National wealth as currently defined excludes natural resources such as subsoil metal and mineral assets, freestanding timber and public land. Of the $2.5 trillion of national wealth, $0.3 trillion was accounted for by non-resident claims and the remainder, $2.2 trillion, represented Canada's net worth.

Credit market summary

For 1992 as a whole, there was a further softening in the demand for funds that reflected the very slow pace of economic recovery during the year, despite declines in interest rates. Credit market debt (consumer credit, mortgages, loans, short-term paper and bonds) of domestic non-financial sectors totalled $1.5 trillion by year-end 1992. The ratio of such debt to GDP rose to 214% (see Chart 2). Even so, debt outstanding of domestic non-financial sectors grew by 7% annually on average over the last three years, down from 10% for 1989. Governments accounted for the largest share of net new borrowings during the year, while demand by non-financial corporations continued to weaken as in the previous two years. A notable development was the depreciation of the Canadian dollar, which accounted for some of the increase in indebtedness of Canadian sectors, with a significant impact on foreign-currency denominated issues.

Note to users

Preliminary data for 1992 were released in The Daily on April 15, 1993. In today's release, the estimates for 1992 and earlier years have been revised, in some cases back to 1961.

The revisions are in four areas. First, the value of residential land has been revised, reflecting improved methodology and source data. Second, the estimates of capital stock have been revised for some sectors, also back to 1961. Third, the balance sheets for "non-financial private corporations" and "other financial institutions, n.e.i." (largely holding companies) have been revised from 1980 forward. The estimates for the latter two sectors are now derived using consolidated enterprise survey data as the source rather than tax data. Fourth, the balance sheet estimates for the non-resident sector are revised from 1961 forward.

Personal sector

Credit market debt of the personal sector reached $461 billion at the end of 1992, growing 5%. This rate of increase was similar to that of 1991, but still relatively weak when compared to the 11% growth of 1989 (see Chart 3). Interest-sensitive mortgage demand was up somewhat, although the long-term decline in mortgage rates did not appear to have had a major impact on the demand for mortgage credit. Consumer credit debt was repaid, on balance, in 1992. Nevertheless, household debt (consumer credit plus mortgage credit) continued to grow more rapidly than disposable income as the ratio of the former to the latter reached over 86% of personal disposable income at the end of 1992—21% representing consumer debt and 66% being mortgage debt.

Non-financial corporations

Non-financial private corporations accounted for $346 billion of credit market debt by year-end 1992, an increase of less than 2% over the previous year (see Chart 4). This was the smallest percentage increase since 1983, when corporations moved to reduce their debt as they emerged from the 1981-82 recession. Weak demand for borrowed funds was consistent with the sharp declines in capital expenditure and continued low profits picture for the year. Financial activity was confined to restructuring balance sheets in the sector, as shorter-term borrowings were replaced with longer-term debt and

Chart 1
National net worth

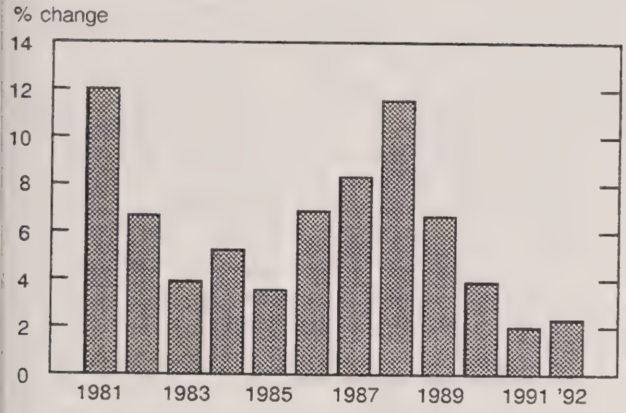
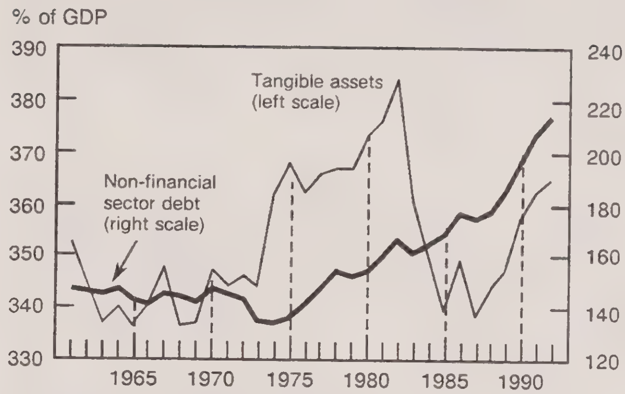
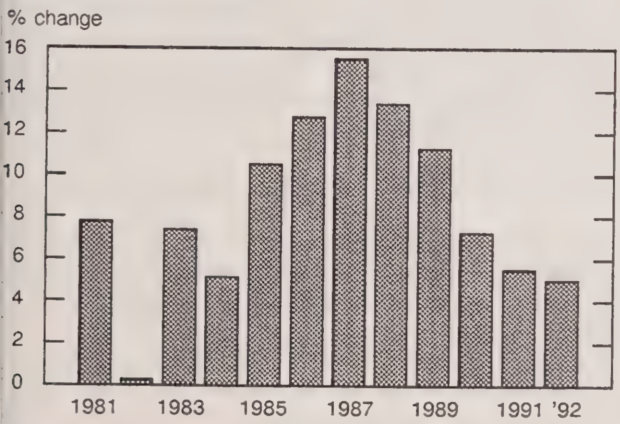


Chart 2
National wealth[1] and credit market debt[2]



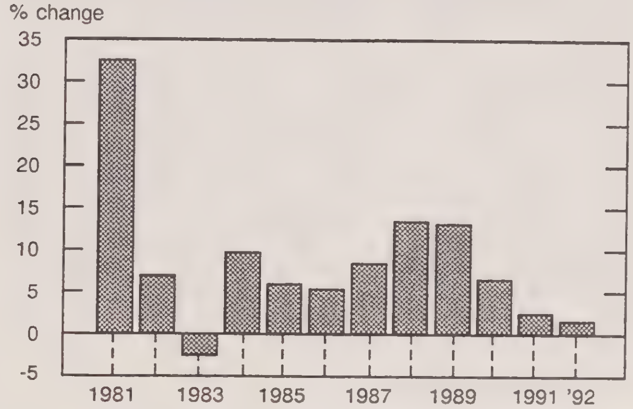
1. Tangible assets, national balance sheet.
2. Non-financial sectors.

Chart 3
Personal sector debt



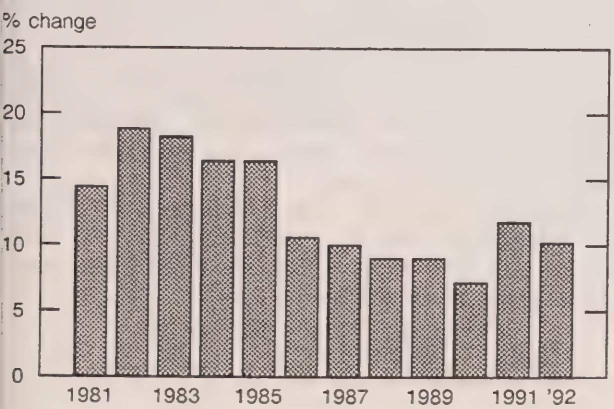
Note: Credit market debt.

Chart 4
Debt of non-financial private corporations



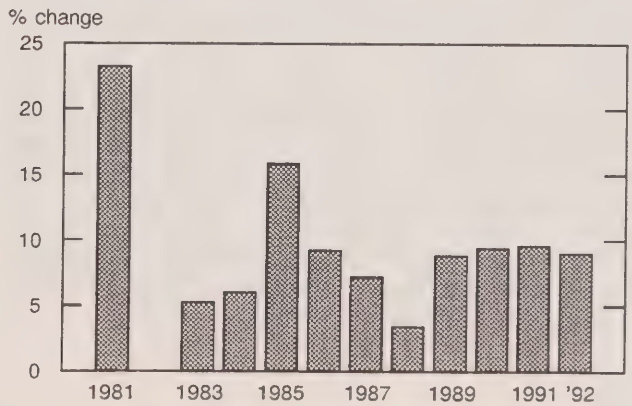
Note: Credit Market Debt.

Chart 5
Government debt



Note: Credit market debt.

Chart 6
Net worth, non-resident sector[1]



1. Canada's net indebtedness position.

equity. Share issues remained relatively strong in 1992, as in the previous year, acting to further reduce the debt-to-equity ratio. The level of short-term paper liabilities was reduced again in 1992 by $15 billion (about one-third), as funds raised through loans recovered somewhat.

Government sector

The federal government's credit market debt rose to $372 billion by the end of 1992. The growth in indebtedness slowed, as total funds raised on financial markets were about 80% of what had been raised in 1991. Still, debt continued to grow at a faster pace than GDP, reaching 53% of this aggregate, up from 51% at the end of 1991. On a national accounts basis (excluding the public service superannuation account), total liabilities of the federal government were $409 billion at the end of 1992, $37 billion higher than total credit market debt; net debt (total liabilities less financial assets) stood at $344 billion.

Other levels of government (provincial and local governments and hospitals) accounted for $217 billion of credit-market debt at year-end 1992, or 31% of GDP. This represented an annual growth of 15%, compared to 16% in 1991. At the provincial level, borrowing was not much changed from the previous year, despite higher deficits; however, provinces accumulated financial assets at a considerably slower rate than in 1991, thereby reducing their demand for borrowed funds.

Financial institutions

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by financial institutions (the financial intermediation ratio) rose marginally in 1992. In aggregate, financial institutions increased financial assets at 8%, the same percentage as in 1991. The growth of mutual funds was considerably above this average, in excess of 40%. The assets of life insurance companies and segregated funds of life insurance companies (largely longer-term, retirement-oriented investment assets) rose by 7%, compared to 8% for trusteed pension plans. The growth of the assets of chartered banks was up from 1991 as the market for negotiated loans strengthened somewhat, while that of near-banks weakened—largely the result of difficulties in the trust companies sector.

Non-residents

Liabilities of domestic sectors held as assets by non-residents totalled $595 billion by year-end 1992. Of this amount, $101 billion was in the form of provincial government direct plus guaranteed bonds, as foreigners acquired $11 billion of such bonds in the year. This pushed the sector's share of provincial government plus enterprise long-term debt up to 46%. Non-residents also held a significant proportion of federal government securities at the end of 1992. The sector's share of federal short-term paper and bonds combined has grown steadily over the last seven years, and at year-end 1992 stood at 23%—more than double what it registered at year-end 1985.

With Canada's external assets at $294 billion, Canada's net indebtedness (net investment position) with non-residents was $301 billion at the end of 1992, up 9% from 1991 (see Chart 6). The nation's net debt to the rest of the world has trended upwards since the mid-1970s, expressed relative to both GDP and national wealth. Although Canada's economy is currently about one-ninth the size of the U.S. economy, its foreign debt is currently about one-third that of the United States, down from 39% for 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-795.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3789 and ask for the information officer.

National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1983-92 (13-214, $35), containing an overview of the year plus approximately 50 tables covering the sectors and subsectors of the economy, is scheduled for release in December.

A computer printout containing the detailed national balance sheet matrices is also available from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of $50. Users can purchase the balance sheet data on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $300. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date for $60 per year.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer. □

National balance sheet accounts: principal aggregates and ratios

	1982	1989	1990	1991	1992	1982 to 1992	1991 to 1992
			$ billions			% change	
National wealth	1,458.1	2,296.5	2,395.6	2,462.6	2,537.8	74.0	3.1
Total credit market debt	628.6	1,219.1	1,308.1	1,402.7	1,490.4	137.1	6.3
Persons and unincorporated business							
Net worth	1,024.5	1,796.9	1,874.9	1,990.2	2,094.8	104.5	5.3
Consumer credit	46.0	92.4	97.6	98.9	98.0	113.0	-0.9
Mortgage debt	116.3	248.6	269.0	290.5	314.7	170.6	8.3
Other debt	26.8	46.6	49.2	49.1	48.0	79.1	-2.2
Total debt	189.2	387.6	415.8	438.5	460.7	143.5	5.1
Non-financial private corporations							
Equity	206.4	372.8	385.3	396.3	405.4	96.4	2.3
Debt	188.2	312.2	332.5	340.8	346.1	83.9	1.6
Non-financial government business enterprises							
Debt	59.1	73.6	82.1	89.1	94.8	60.4	6.4
Federal government debt	112.4	292.8	314.6	345.8	372.0	231.0	7.6
Other levels of government debt	79.7	152.8	163.2	188.5	216.8	172.0	15.0
Non-residents net assets held in Canada	135.6	230.4	252.1	276.4	301.3	122.2	9.0
GDP	379.9	662.0	670.7	680.6	696.5	83.3	2.3
Personal disposable income (PDI)	264.9	432.1	453.6	466.0	476.9	80.0	2.3
Ratios							
National wealth/GDP	383.8	346.9	357.2	361.8	364.4	-5.1	0.7
Total credit market							
Debt/GDP	165.5	184.1	195.0	206.1	214.0	29.3	3.8
Debt/wealth	43.1	53.1	54.6	57.0	58.7	36.2	3.0
Persons and unincorporated business							
Net worth/PDI	386.7	415.9	413.3	427.1	439.3	13.6	2.9
Consumer credit/PDI	17.4	21.4	21.5	21.2	20.5	17.8	-3.3
Mortgage credit/PDI	43.9	57.5	59.3	62.3	66.0	50.3	5.9
Total debt/GDP	49.8	58.5	62.0	64.4	66.1	32.7	2.6
Total debt/net worth	18.5	21.6	22.2	22.0	22.0	18.9	0.0
Non-financial private corporations							
Debt/equity	91.2	83.7	86.3	86.0	85.4	-6.4	-0.7
Debt/GDP	49.5	47.2	49.6	50.1	49.7	0.4	-0.8
Non-financial government business enterprises							
Debt/GDP	15.5	11.1	12.2	13.1	13.6	-12.3	3.8
Federal government							
Debt/GDP	29.6	44.2	46.9	50.8	53.4	80.4	5.1
Other levels of government							
Debt/GDP	21.0	23.1	24.3	27.7	31.1	48.1	12.3
Non-residents							
Net assets held in Canada/GDP	35.7	34.8	37.6	40.6	43.3	21.3	6.7
Net assets held in Canada/wealth	9.3	10.0	10.5	11.2	11.9	28.0	6.3

National balance sheet accounts, principal aggregates: per capita estimates

	1982	1989	1990	1991	1992	1982 to 1992	1991 to 1992
			$			% change	
National assets	120,200	191,700	199,100	206,400	213,900	78.0	3.6
National wealth	57,600	83,300	85,700	87,100	88,800	54.2	2.0
National net worth	52,200	74,900	76,700	77,300	78,200	49.8	1.2
Household debt							
Consumer credit	1,800	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,400	88.9	-2.9
Mortgages	4,600	9,000	9,600	10,300	11,000	139.1	6.8
Total	6,400	12,400	13,100	13,800	14,400	125.0	4.3
Government debt							
Federal	4,400	10,600	11,300	12,200	13,000	195.5	6.6
Provincial	3,000	5,400	5,700	6,500	7,300	143.3	12.3
Local	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400	40.0	0.0
Total	8,400	17,300	18,300	20,100	21,700	158.3	8.0
International indebtedness position	5,400	8,400	9,000	9,800	10,500	94.4	7.1

■

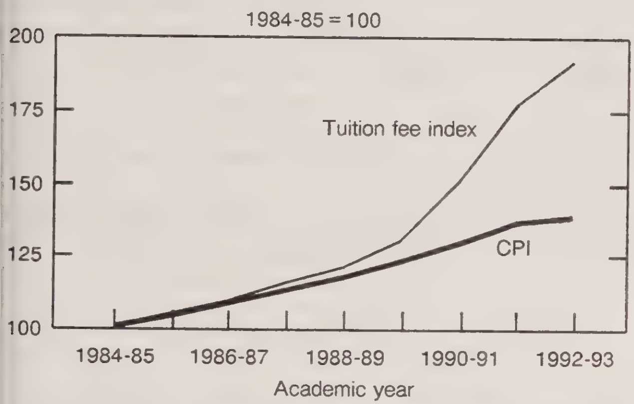
Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Universities

1993-94

Tuition for the undergraduate arts programs at universities increased by an average of 9% for 1993-94 over the previous year.

Over a five-year period from 1988-89 to 1992-93, the University Tuition Fee Price Index for Canadian students has increased by 58%, compared with a 16% increase for the Consumer Price Index during the same period.

University Tuition Fee Price Index and the Consumer Price Index for all-items



For the 1993-94 academic year, university tuition fees in Quebec and Ontario are still lower than in the other provinces, with most undergraduate arts students paying around $1,500 and $2,000 respectively per academic year. Alberta has the highest tuition fees for the undergraduate arts programs, with half its universities charging between $3,000 and $4,000.

Full-time students this academic year are paying $220 on average in additional fees, which include fees for athletics, health services, student societies and other fees. Additional fees can range from $20 to $1,000, depending on the university and the program.

Except at a few universities, accommodation costs in 1993-94 are virtually unchanged from the previous academic year. At most universities, room and board for single students costs between $4,000 and $5,000 for the academic year.

Non-resident students are charged substantially higher tuition fees than Canadian students. For example, in 1993-94, non-resident students in Ontario's undergraduate arts programs are paying between $7,000 and $8,000 per academic year, about three times the tuition fees paid by Canadian students.

Tuition and living accommodation costs at Canadian universities, 1993-94 (81-219, $22) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Michel Cormier (613-951-0608, fax: 613-951-9040), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Tuition and living accommodation costs for full-time students at selected universities (those with the largest provincial enrolment)

1993-94 academic year

	Undergraduate arts tuition	Additional fees	Room and board for single students	Total tuition, fees, room and board
			$	
Memorial University	2,000	30-798	3,184-3,664	5,214-6,462
University of Prince Edward Island	2,490	292	4,913-5,016	7,695-7,798
Dalhousie University	2,655	201-261	4,285-4,750	7,141-7,666
University of New Brunswick	2,470	197-317	3,955-4,610	6,622-7,397
University of Quebec	1,528	120	1,760-2,640*	3,408-4,288*
University of Toronto	2,025	109-1,014	2,597-5,581	4,731-8,620
University of Manitoba	2,156	58-460	4,141-4,637	6,355-7,253
University of Saskatchewan	2,280	75	3,645-3,888	6,000-6,243
University of Alberta	2,038	350	3,261-4,457	5,649-6,845
University of British Columbia	2,232	169-176	4,035-4,266	6,436-6,674

* *Excluding board.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of Major Grains

September 1993

Except for oats, rye and canola, deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers in September 1993 decreased from September 1992.

Deliveries of major grains

	September 1992	September 1993
	thousand tonnes	
Wheat (excluding durum)	2 790.8	872.5
Durum wheat	385.5	177.0
Total wheat	**3 176.3**	**1 049.5**
Oats	153.8	175.9
Barley	508.1	260.0
Rye	48.9	51.9
Flaxseed	40.6	28.7
Canola	638.8	694.0
Total	**4 566.5**	**2 260.0**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The September 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Soft Drinks

October 1993

Data on soft drink production for October 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Touriscope: International Travel, Advance Information, September 1993. Vol. 9, No. 9.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, September 1993.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, September 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, September 1993.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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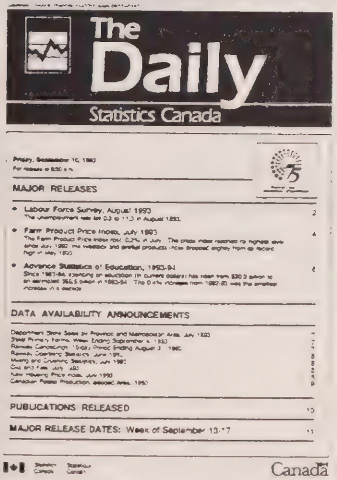
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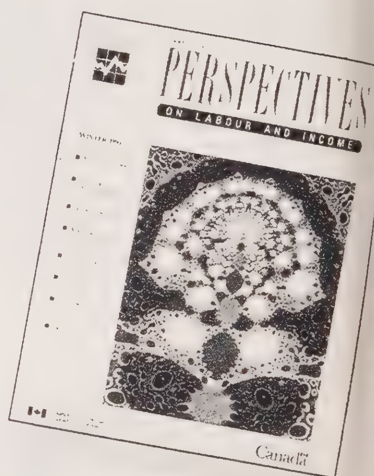

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Tuesday, November 16, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

ADDENDUM

1991 AGRICULTURE-POPULATION LINKAGE DATABASE

HIGHLIGHTS

- For 38% of Canada's 390,725 farm operators, farming is actually their secondary occupation – their main occupation is non-agricultural.
- Between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Agriculture, the percentage of primary farmers – those who reported agriculture as their principal occupation – declined, from 68% to 65%.
- In 1991, approximately two-thirds of male farm operators reported being primary farmers compared to fewer than half of female farm operators.
- With an average 11.1 years of schooling, farm operators show an increased level of education, consistent with the trend in the general working population.
- In 1991, primary farmers reported an average $124,935 in gross farm receipts compared to an average $47,676 for secondary farmers.

The Canadian Farmer – A New Look

Who is running Canada's farms?

In the 1991 Census of Agriculture, about 62% of farm operators reported their principal occupation was agricultural, usually farmer/farm manager. For the other 38%, farming was a secondary occupation, part-time occupation or hobby, and their principal occupation was non-agricultural.

Today's release from the 1991 Census of Agriculture-Population linkage database is the most in-depth look at Canadian farm operators ever, comparing them with the general labour force, based on their occupation and sex.

The analysis is in two parts. Part 1 focuses on all 390,725 farm operators (up to three per farm) reported in the 1991 Census of Agriculture. This is a significant change, because censuses of agriculture prior to 1991 allowed only one operator to be reported per farm.

Part 2 provides a historical perspective. To do so however, second and subsequent operators from the 1991 Census of Agriculture must be omitted. Only the first operator listed for each farm on the 1991 Census of Agriculture (278,095) can be compared with single operators listed in 1986 (293,090).

Women represented one-quarter of all farm operators in 1991

	Total	Male	Female
	Number	%	
Canada	**390,725**	**74.2**	**25.8**
Nfld.	900	81.1	18.9
P.E.I.	3,130	85.3	14.5
N.S.	5,165	79.0	21.1
N.B.	4,235	81.8	18.2
Que.	53,300	75.2	24.8
Ont.	100,865	71.3	28.7
Man.	34,780	77.4	22.6
Sask.	78,015	79.1	20.9
Alta.	81,380	73.2	26.8
B.C.	28,955	65.3	34.7

Principal Occupation

Like other Canadians, farm operators reported their principal occupation for the week prior to Census day on the Census of Population questionnaire. Respondents were requested to report only one occupation.

For the purposes of *The Daily*, those operators who reported an agricultural principal occupation will be referred to as **primary farmers**. Those operators reporting a non-agricultural occupation are denoted as **secondary farmers**.

Occupations of farm operators in Canada in 1991

	Number	Percent of total
Farm operators with an agricultural occupation (primary farmers)		
Farmer / farm manager	201,635	83.6
Other agricultural occupations	39,665	16.4
Total	**241,305**	**100.0**
Farm operators with a non-agricultural occupation (secondary farmers)		
Construction trades	15,855	10.6
Managers and administrators	12,530	8.4
Sales	11,890	8.0
Clerical	11,855	7.9
Motor transport operators	10,385	7.0
Bookkeepers / account recording	9,555	6.4
Teachers	8,630	5.8
Medical and health	7,775	5.2
Mechanics and repairers	5,955	4.0
Other non-agricultural occupations	54,980	36.8
Total	**149,415**	**100.0**
All farm operators	**390,725**	**100.0**

Part 1

Farm Operator Profiles, 1991 – All Farm Operators

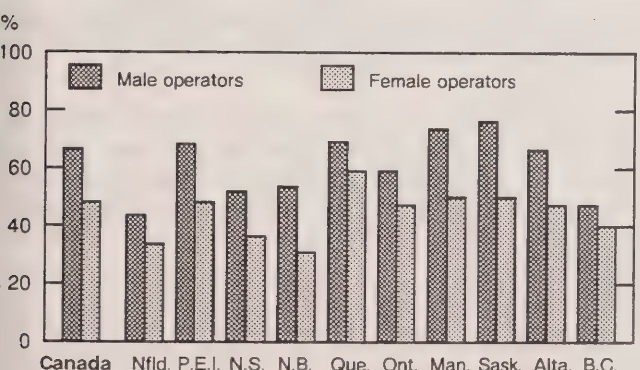
Changes to the 1991 Census of Agriculture: A more complete profile of the people who manage farms!

By reporting up to three operators per farm in the 1991 Census of Agriculture, respondents have provided a more complete account of who is involved in Canadian agriculture. This allows us to examine the characteristics of all 390,725 farm operators, but it limits us to a profile for 1991; previous censuses of agriculture recorded only one operator per farm.

Of the 390,725 operators identified in the 1991 Census of Agriculture, 149,415 (38%) were secondary farmers. For these operators, farming was a secondary occupation, perhaps a part-time endeavour or a hobby. Farmers also drove trucks, taught school, worked at construction or practiced medicine, virtually every occupation.

The rest of Canada's farm operators, 241,305 or 62%, were primary farmers – usually farmers or farm managers.

Male farm operators more likely to report an agricultural occupation in 1991 than females



About two-thirds of male farm operators in Canada were primary farmers in 1991, compared to fewer than half of females

At the national level, 66% of male operators were primary farmers, as were 49% of women. Over half of male operators in all provinces except Newfoundland (44%) and British Columbia (48%) were primary farmers in 1991. In most provinces, female farm operators were more likely to be secondary farmers. Exceptions were Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where half of female farm operators were primary farmers, and Quebec where 59% were primary farmers.

Saskatchewan (77%), Manitoba (74%) and Quebec (69%) were the provinces with the largest concentration of male farm operators as primary farmers.

Most female farm operators ran a farm with someone else in 1991 (90% at the national level). Typically, these women operated farms with their husbands. They often also held full- or part-time jobs away from the farm and reported farm work as their secondary occupation. In many cases, their husbands reported managing the farm as a principal occupation.

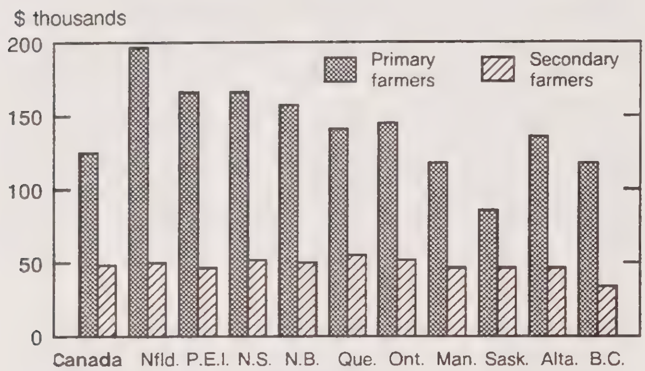
Female secondary farmers associated with larger farms than male secondary farmers

Not surprisingly, average gross farm receipts, farm area and farm capital were all higher for primary farmers than secondary farmers in the 1991 Census of Agriculture. Of primary farmers, males consistently reported higher average values than females for gross farm receipts, farm area and farm capital.

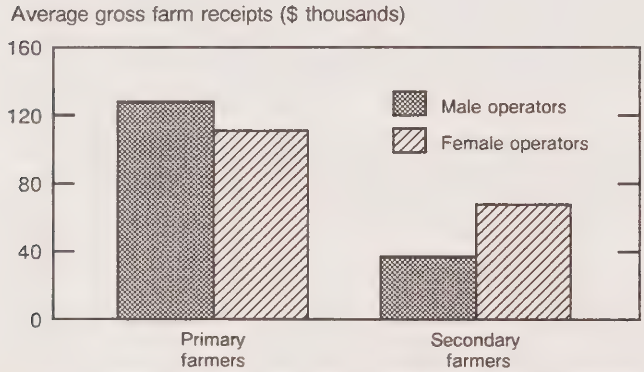
Interestingly however, for secondary farmers, females were associated with farms which had higher average gross farm receipts, farm areas (except in British Columbia) and farm capital.

Many female secondary farmers actually ran the farm with their husbands and held off-farm jobs. In these cases, the male operators were often primary farmers while their wives were secondary farmers. Therefore, female secondary farmers were generally associated with larger operations (in size, gross farm receipts and farm capital) than male secondary farmers. Where female primary farmers operated farms on their own, they were typically smaller than farms run by male primary farmers.

1990 average gross farm receipts higher for primary farmers



Gross farm receipts of Canadian female secondary farmers were higher than those of their male counterparts in 1990

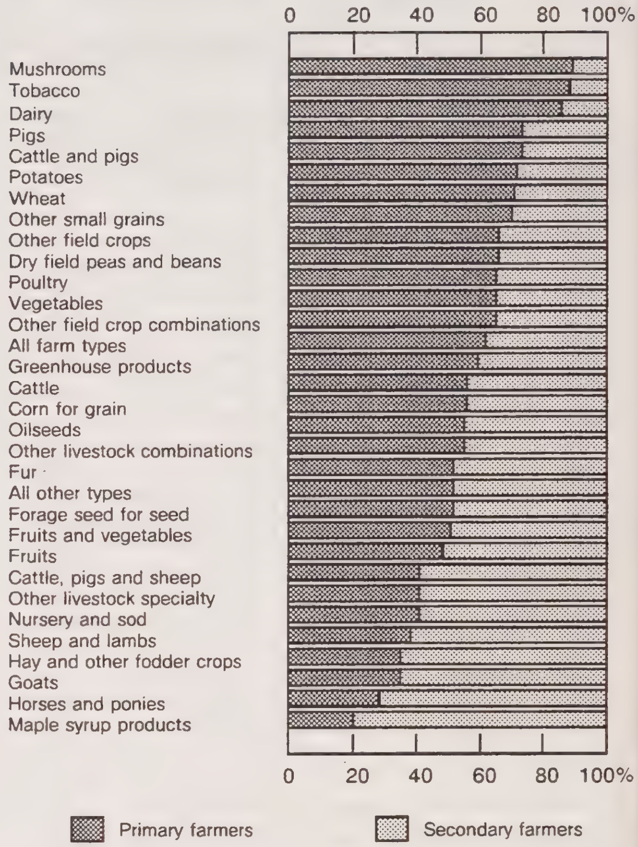


Secondary farmers operate different types of farms than primary farmers

Certain types of farms were likely to be run by secondary farmers. These include maple (80%), horse (72%), goat (65%), hay (65%) and sheep (62%) farms.

Types of farms more likely to be managed by primary farmers were mushroom (89%), tobacco (88%), dairy (86%) and pig (73%) farms.

In 1991, 89% of Canadian mushroom farm operators were primary farmers

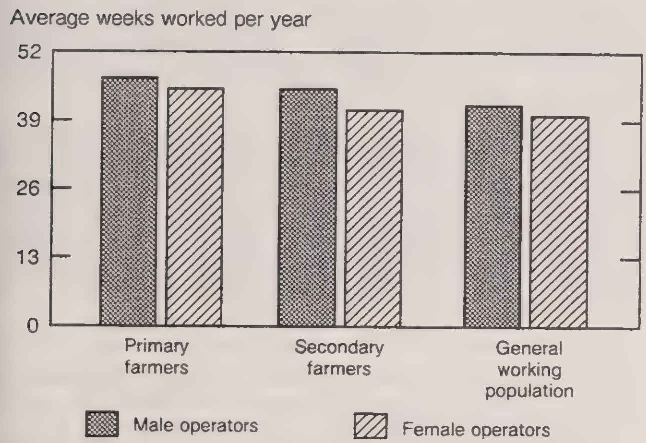


Primary farmers worked more weeks per year and hours per week

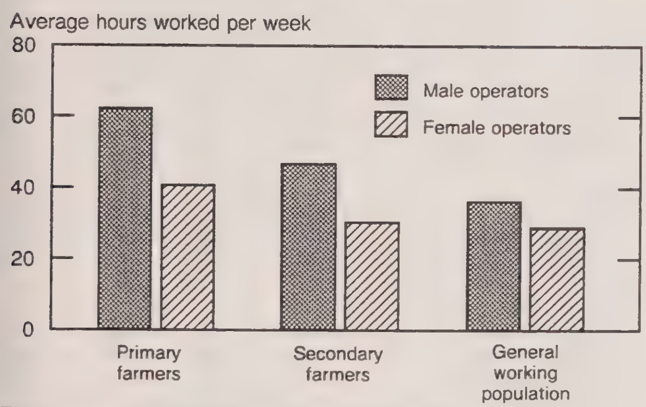
Canadian primary farmers worked more weeks in 1990 (47 vs. 44) and more hours for the week prior to Census day (57 vs. 41) than secondary farmers. The averages for the general working population were lower than either: 41 weeks per year and 33 hours per week.

In all cases, male operators reported an equal or greater number of weeks per year and hours per week than females. However, these figures included only farm work or paid work, and did not include volunteer work, housework, maintenance or home repairs.

Primary farmers worked the most weeks per year in Canada in 1990



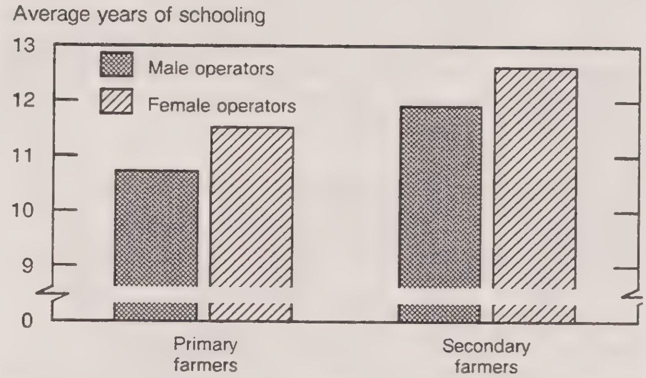
Canadian male primary farmers reported the highest number of hours worked during the week prior to Census day 1991



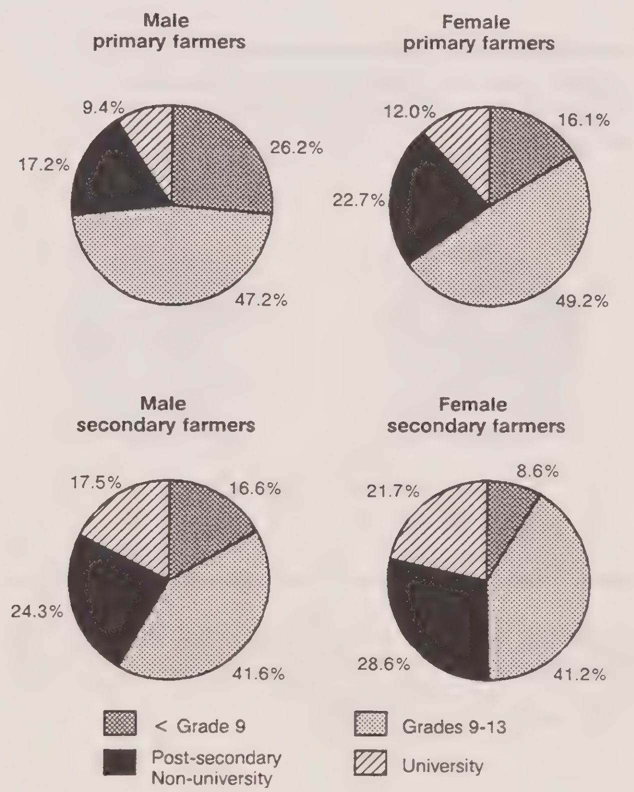
Female farm operators more highly educated than their male counterparts

Education levels of farm operators varied with sex and occupation. Generally, female operators had a higher average number of years of schooling than males. Nationally, female farm operators averaged 12.0 years of schooling, compared to 11.1 years for male operators. This compared to 13.0 years of schooling for females and 12.8 years for males among the general working population.

Canadian secondary farmers reported more years of schooling on average in 1991



Canadian female secondary farmers had the highest rate of post-secondary and university education in 1991

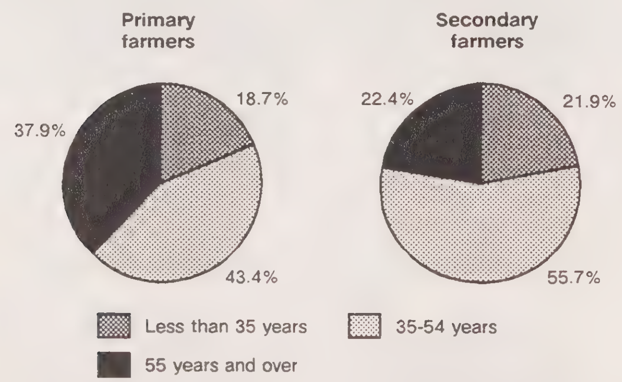


A higher proportion of women farm operators than men had university level educations (17% compared to 12%) in 1991. This held true for both primary and secondary farmers in all provinces, except in Newfoundland and New Brunswick for primary farmers. In the general working population, 26% of women and 25% of men attained university level education. The highest level of university education attainment was among female primary farmers in Prince Edward Island (36%).

Most male primary farmers in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were 55 years and over

The largest age category of farm operators at the national level and in the provinces was the 35 to 54 age group, regardless of occupation or gender (48% of all operators at the national level). Exceptions were male primary farmers in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In these cases, the largest proportion of operators were 55 years or older.

In 1991 a smaller proportion of Canadian primary farmers than secondary farmers were in the under 35 year age category



In general, a higher proportion of secondary farmers were under 35, while a smaller proportion were in the 55 and over category when the groups were compared to primary farmers.

On average, secondary farmers were younger than primary farmers (45 years vs. 49 years at the national level) in 1991.

Quebec was the exception with primary farmers being younger on average than secondary farmers (44 vs. 45 years). Quebec also had the lowest overall average age in 1991, at 44 years.

As well as being affected by occupation, the age of farm operators varied by sex. Female operators averaged 46 years of age in Canada in 1991, compared to 48 years for males. Female operators were older than males on average only in Prince Edward Island (49 vs. 48 years).

Age differences were observed for farm operators based on the sequence in which they were reported on the Census of Agriculture questionnaire.

Average age of Canada's farm operators, 1991

	Total	First-listed	Second-listed	Third-listed
	Years			
Male				
Total	48	49	42	31
Primary farmers	49	50	43	32
Secondary farmers	45	46	42	30
Female				
Total	46	50	45	43
Primary farmers	48	52	47	46
Secondary farmers	44	49	43	39
All operators				
Total	47	49	45	34
Primary farmers	49	51	46	35
Secondary farmers	45	46	43	34

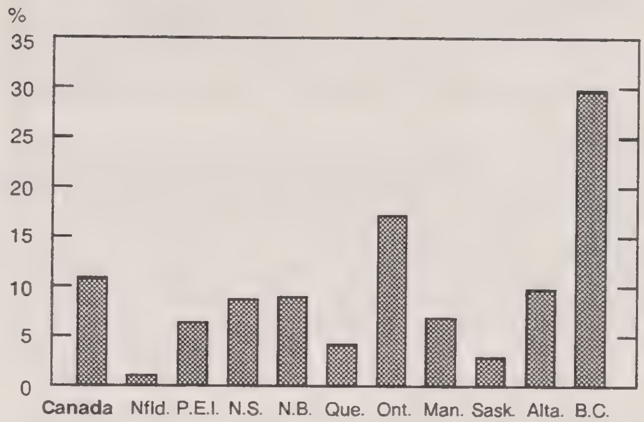
At the national level, operators listed first on the questionnaire were older on average (49 years) than those listed second (45 years). Third-listed farm operators were the youngest, with an average age of 34 years. This situation held true at the national level regardless of sex or occupation.

Thirty percent of British Columbia operators born outside Canada

Results of the 1991 Census indicated that approximately 11% of Canadian farm operators were born outside of Canada. Primary and secondary farmers reported similar percentages.

However, there were significant provincial differences in 1991. Notably in British Columbia, 30% of all farm operators and 35% of primary farmers were born outside Canada. Reporting the lowest percentages of operators born outside of Canada were Newfoundland (1%), Saskatchewan (3%) and Quebec (4%).

The 1991 Census indicated that 11% of Canadian farm operators were born outside of Canada



Profile of general working population[1] and all farm operators[2] by occupation, 1991

Characteristics	Units	General working population Total	General working population Male	General working population Female	Farm Operators: All operators Total	All operators Male	All operators Female	Primary farmers[3] Total	Primary farmers[3] Male	Primary farmers[3] Female	Secondary farmers[4] Total	Secondary farmers[4] Male	Secondary farmers[4] Female
Canada													
Number of persons	no.	14,429,705	7,932,640	6,497,065	390,725	290,020	100,705	241,305	192,370	48,930	149,415	97,650	51,770
Percent of total	%	100.0	55.0	45.0	100.0	74.2	25.8	100.0	79.7	20.3	100.0	65.4	34.6
Education													
Under Grade 9	%	7.7	9.2	5.8	20.2	22.9	12.2	24.1	26.2	16.1	13.8	16.6	8.6
Grades 9-13	%	40.1	40.4	39.7	45.3	45.3	45.1	47.6	47.2	49.2	41.5	41.6	41.2
Post-secondary non-university	%	26.4	25.1	28.2	21.2	19.6	25.7	18.3	17.2	22.7	25.8	24.3	28.6
University	%	25.8	25.4	26.3	13.4	12.2	17.0	9.9	9.4	12.0	19.0	17.5	21.7
Average years of schooling	years	12.9	12.8	13.0	11.3	11.1	12.0	10.8	10.7	11.5	12.1	11.9	12.6
Work activity													
Average weeks/year worked[5]	weeks	41	42	40	46	46	43	47	47	45	44	45	41
Average hours/week worked[6]	hours	33	36	29	51	57	35	57	62	41	41	47	30
Age													
Under 35 years	%	46.5	45.2	48.1	19.9	19.3	21.7	18.7	18.6	18.8	21.9	20.6	24.4
35 - 54 years	%	42.9	42.7	43.1	48.1	46.7	52.2	43.4	41.9	49.3	55.7	56.1	54.9
55 years and over	%	10.6	12.1	8.8	32.0	34.0	26.2	37.9	39.4	31.9	22.4	23.3	20.7
Average age	years	37	38	36	47	48	46	49	49	48	45	45	44
Birthplace/ Mobility													
Not born in Canada	%	19.6	19.9	19.3	10.7	10.0	12.7	11.0	10.0	14.9	10.2	9.9	10.7
Moved in the past 5 years	%	50.5	49.5	51.7	16.2	14.9	19.8	11.7	10.8	14.9	23.5	23.0	24.4
Farm characteristics													
Average gross farm receipts in 1990[5]	$	...	...	...	95,390	97,728	88,658	124,935	128,460	111,074	47,676	37,183	67,470
Average total farm area	acres	...	...	...	608	636	530	771	807	630	346	299	435
Average total farm capital	$	...	...	...	498,997	507,605	474,206	590,553	604,056	537,468	351,137	317,593	414,410

1 *Includes persons aged 15 years and over participating in the labour force.*
2 *Data relate to up to three operators per farm as recorded on the 1991 Census of Agriculture questionnaire.*
3 *Refers to farm operators with an agricultural occupation.*
4 *Refers to farm operators with a non-agricultural occupation.*
5 *The data are reported for the year preceeding the Census year.*
6 *Refers to the week prior to Census day.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
Source: *1991 Agriculture-Population linkage database, 1991 Census of Population database*

Part 2

Historical Farm Operator Profiles, 1986-1991 – First-listed Operators

Although 37% of Canadian farms reported more than one operator in the 1991 Census of Agriculture, this section refers only to the person reported in the first position on the questionnaire. This allows comparison with previous censuses, when only one farm operator was reported per farm.

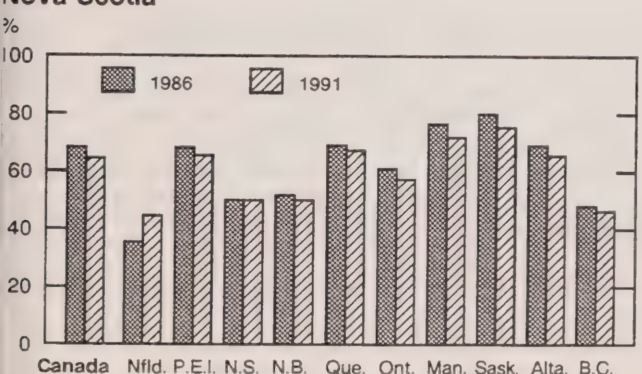
Unlike the previous section, no analysis by sex is presented. Because most female operators were listed in the second and third positions on the 1991 Census of Agriculture questionnaire, an analysis of first-listed operators reveals little about women who operate farms. The first complete comparison of farm operator characteristics over time by sex will only be possible when results of the next Census of Agriculture are compared to those from 1991.

Share of farm operators reporting an agricultural occupation declined

Between 1986 and 1991, the percentage of Canadian primary farmers declined from 68% to 65%.

All provinces registered declines except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

Percentage of primary farmers declined in Canada except in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia



Seventy-six percent of Saskatchewan farm operators reported an agricultural occupation in 1991, the highest of any province. Newfoundland at 45% and British Columbia at 46% of farm operators, reported the lowest shares in 1991.

Primary farmers operated larger farms

Primary farmers operated much larger farms than secondary farmers – larger in total farm area, gross farm receipts and total farm capital. In fact, average gross farm receipts in 1990 reported by primary farmers ($114,220) were 231% higher than for secondary farmers. The average farm area, at 758 acres, was 162% larger and farm capital, at $553,419, was 82% higher.

The increase in gross farm receipts since 1985 was 26% for primary farmers and 4% for secondary farmers.

The contrast in average gross farm receipts between the agricultural and non-agricultural occupational groups was most pronounced in Atlantic Canada and much less pronounced in the Prairies. This was because farms operated by primary farmers in Atlantic Canada had higher average gross farm receipts than in the Prairies. In all provinces except Saskatchewan, the average gross farm receipts of primary farmers exceeded $100,000; in most of Eastern Canada they exceeded $125,000. The average gross farm receipts for secondary farmers were all less than $45,000 in 1990 in all provinces.

Characteristics of farms operated by primary and secondary farmers

	Primary farmers	Secondary farmers
Total farm area (acres)		
1986	691	262
1991	758	289
% change	9.7	10.3
Gross farm receipts (in 1990 $)		
1985	90,778	33,113
1990	114,220	34,510
% change	25.8	4.2
Total farm capital ($)		
1986	441,278	215,868
1991	553,419	303,627
% change	25.4	40.6

Farm operators and general population show increases in average years of schooling between 1986 and 1991

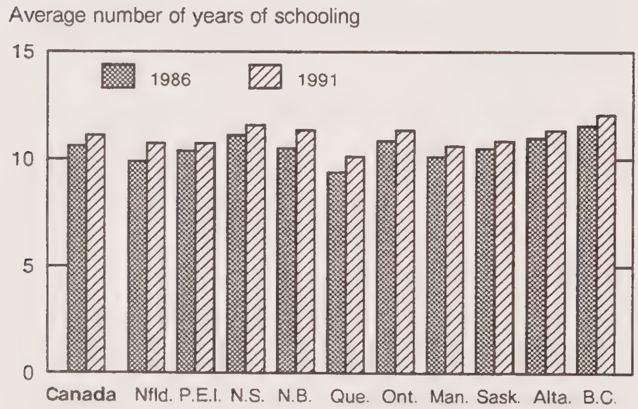
Farm operators had, on average, 11.1 years of schooling in 1991, or 5% more than in 1986. Secondary farmers had 11.9 years, while primary farmers had 10.6 years. By comparison, the general working population averaged 12.9 years of schooling in 1991 or 4% higher than in 1986.

In 1991, British Columbia farm operators averaged 12.1 years of schooling, the highest of all provinces. Quebec (at 10.1 years) and Manitoba (at 10.6 years) had the lowest average years of schooling.

Average years of schooling in Canada

	1986	1991	% change
General working population	12.4	12.9	4.0
All operators	10.6	11.1	4.7
Primary farmers	10.2	10.6	3.9
Secondary farmers	11.4	11.9	4.4

Operators in all provinces showed higher number of years of schooling



In all provinces, the average years of schooling for farm operators climbed between 1986 and 1991, consistent with the trend towards higher education in the general working population.

As well, the percentage of operators reporting less than a Grade 9 education dropped from 29% in 1986 to 23% in 1991, a 21% decline.

Farm operators getting older

Most operators (48%) were between 35 and 54 years old at the time of the 1991 Census. The share of operators in this age category has remained in the 46% to 52% range for a number of censuses. In 1991, 43% of primary farmers fell in this middle age category compared to 57% of the secondary farmers.

The significant story is that changes are taking place in the younger (under 35 years) and the older (55 years and over) age groups.

The share of operators under 35 years declined from 20% in 1986 to 16% in 1991 – a decline of 20%. The decline was slightly less for secondary farmers.

For older operators (55 years and over), the change from 1986 to 1991 for primary farmers was a 10% increase (from 38% in 1986 to 42% in 1991). Secondary farmers remained unchanged at 25%.

Age categories of farm operators in Canada

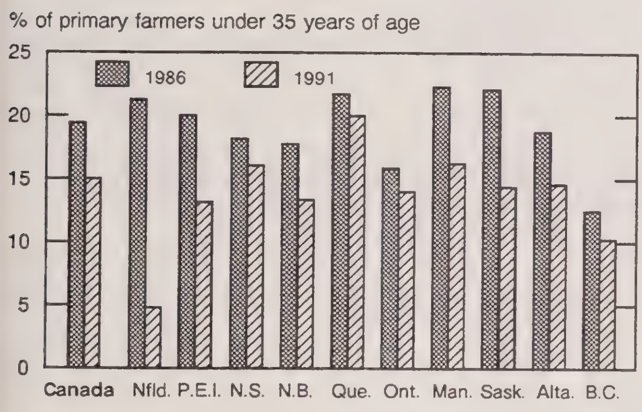
	Percentage of all farm operators in Canada					
	< 35 years		35-54 years		55 years +	
	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991
All operators	19.7	16.2	46.3	48.1	34.0	35.7
Primary farmers	19.5	15.1	42.4	43.3	38.1	41.6
Secondary farmers	20.2	18.2	54.5	56.9	25.2	24.9

Long-term trend or short-term fluctuation?

This phenomenon of a decline in the share of younger farm operators and the increase in the share of older farm operators between 1986 and 1991 was also observed between 1981 and 1986. In the 1966 and 1971 Censuses the share of younger operators was only 15% (slightly less than the 16% in 1991) while the share of older operators was 32% and 33% (compared to 36% in 1991).

A decrease in the proportion of younger farm operators occurred in all provinces. British Columbia had the highest proportion of older primary farmers with 49% at 55 years and older and only 10% under 35 years. The decline in the share of farm operators under 35 years since 1986 was most pronounced in Newfoundland at 78% for primary farmers; those in Quebec were the youngest in 1991 with 20% under 35 years. However, this is a decline of 8% since 1986.

Percentage of youngest primary farmers (<35 years) showed sharp decline



Primary farmers least mobile

Primary farmers were not a highly mobile occupational group; only 11% moved between 1986 and 1991. By contrast during the same five-year span, 50% of the general population moved, and 23% of secondary farmers moved.

British Columbia's primary farmers were the most mobile, with 20% moving. Primary farmers in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island were the least mobile. In each of these provinces, fewer than 8% of these farmers reported moving between 1986 and 1991.

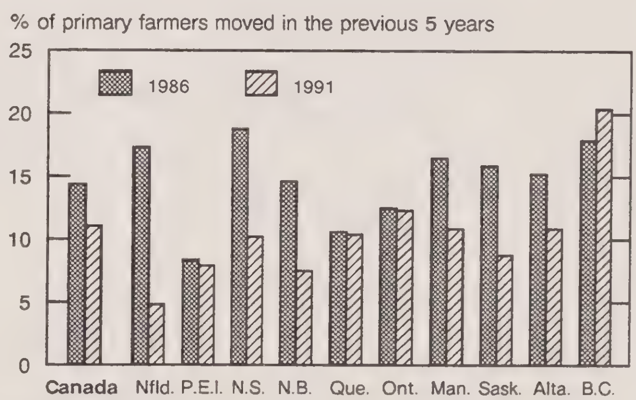
Percent moving during 5 years prior to Census, Canada

	1981-1986	1986-1991	% change
General working population	48.6%	50.5%	3.9
All operators	16.9%	15.3%	-9.5
Primary farmers	14.3%	11.0%	-23.1
Secondary farmers	22.6%	23.1%	2.2

Generally, primary farmers were even less mobile in 1991 than in 1986. Only 11% moved between 1986 and 1991 compared to 14% between 1981 and 1986.

However, at the provincial level, British Columbia primary farmers were more mobile (20% moved between 1986 and 1991 and 18% between 1981 and 1986.)

B.C. primary farmers increasingly mobile



Data Sources

Data in today's addendum to *The Daily* originate from the 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Agriculture-Population linkage databases. The data on the general Canadian population come from the 1986 and 1991 Censuses of Population databases.

Confidentiality and Random Rounding

The figures shown in the tables have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding. This is done to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures including totals are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5 or 10. While protecting the data from disclosure, this technique does not add significant error to the census data. However, there are some consequences for users. Since totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individually rounded figures in distributions. Minor differences can also be expected in corresponding total and cell values in various census tabulations. Percentages, percentage distributions, rates and averages for the most part are based on unrounded data.

Upcoming Releases

In December 1993, the Census of Agriculture will be releasing the second segment of *Trends and Highlights of Canadian Agriculture and Its People* (10-545E, $29).

Canadian Agriculture at a Glance (96-301, $49) will be available in June 1994.

Income data for farm operators and their families will be released when data validation is completed, planned for the spring of 1994. This will mark the final release of variables from the 1991 Census of Agriculture and the Agriculture – Population linkage database.

Further Information

This issue of *The Daily* outlines only a sample of highlights from the 1991 Census of Agriculture-Population linkage database. The User Services Unit of the Census of Agriculture also produces customized tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For more information on our products and services, contact the User Services Unit, Census of Agriculture, at (613) 951-8711; or call toll-free in Canada at 1-800-465-1991.

Please address other inquiries to:

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REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

The Violence Against Women Survey

Tomorrow, *The Daily* will be dedicated to the results from the Survey on Violence Against Women. The issue will include rates of violent victimization and wife assault, the impact of victimization, the use of justice and social services, perceptions of personal safety and self-protection, as well as information on the survey's methodology.
For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

September 1993

The seasonally adjusted value of manufacturers' shipments rose to a record $26.3 billion in September, surpassing the previous high of $26.2 billion recorded in February 1989.

The value of shipments increased 1.4% in September, the third increase in the last four months. Increases were widespread as 19 of the 22 major groups reported higher shipment levels. This contrasts with the increase in August, when gains were concentrated in only two industries: the motor vehicle, parts and accessories and the wood industries.

Much of the strength in shipments in recent months has come from the export-oriented industries, notably the automotive sector, wood and primary metals. This corresponds to recent U.S. indicators that showed the U.S. economy gaining strength. New home sales in the United States jumped 21% in September, while the U.S. gross domestic product, fuelled by consumer spending, had its best quarterly performance this year. Also, the recent strength in motor vehicle shipments may have been in anticipation of announced plant shutdowns during the later part of this year, when several car manufacturers will change certain production lines to new models.

The short-term trend smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period. The trend for shipments rose 0.8% in the most recent period, reflecting strong increases in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories, wood, and primary metals industries.

The trend for unfilled orders decreased for the first time in a year. The inventories trend increased in the five most recent periods after three years of declines.

Shipments

Preliminary estimates indicate that manufacturers' shipments increased 1.4% to $26.3 billion in September. The September increase was widespread across the major groups, unlike the increase in the previous month (which was concentrated in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories and the wood industries). Nineteen of the 22 major groups (accounting for 95% of shipments values) increased; three decreased. The largest increases in dollar terms were in wood (+4.7%), transportation equipment (+1.2%) and primary metals (+3.1%).

The trend for shipments rose 0.8% in the most recent period, reflecting increases in 16 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 82% of shipment values). The rate of increase in the trend had been slowing during the first five months of 1993. However, the month-to-month percentage change in the trend increased from 0.1% in May to 0.8% in the most recent period, reflecting strong shipment levels over the last four months in the motor vehicle, parts and accessories, wood, and primary metals industries.

Inventories (owned)

Inventories (owned) edged down 0.1% to $35.1 billion, the first decline after six consecutive increases. The largest decreases were in the refined petroleum and coal products (-9.1%) and food (-0.8%) industries. Electrical and electronic products (+1.9%) and wood (+1.4%) recorded the largest increases. The trend for inventories (owned) has risen over the five most recent periods, following three years of declines.

Inventories/shipments ratio

The inventories/shipments ratio declined from 1.35 in August to 1.33 in September, an historical low. The trend has been relatively stable since February.

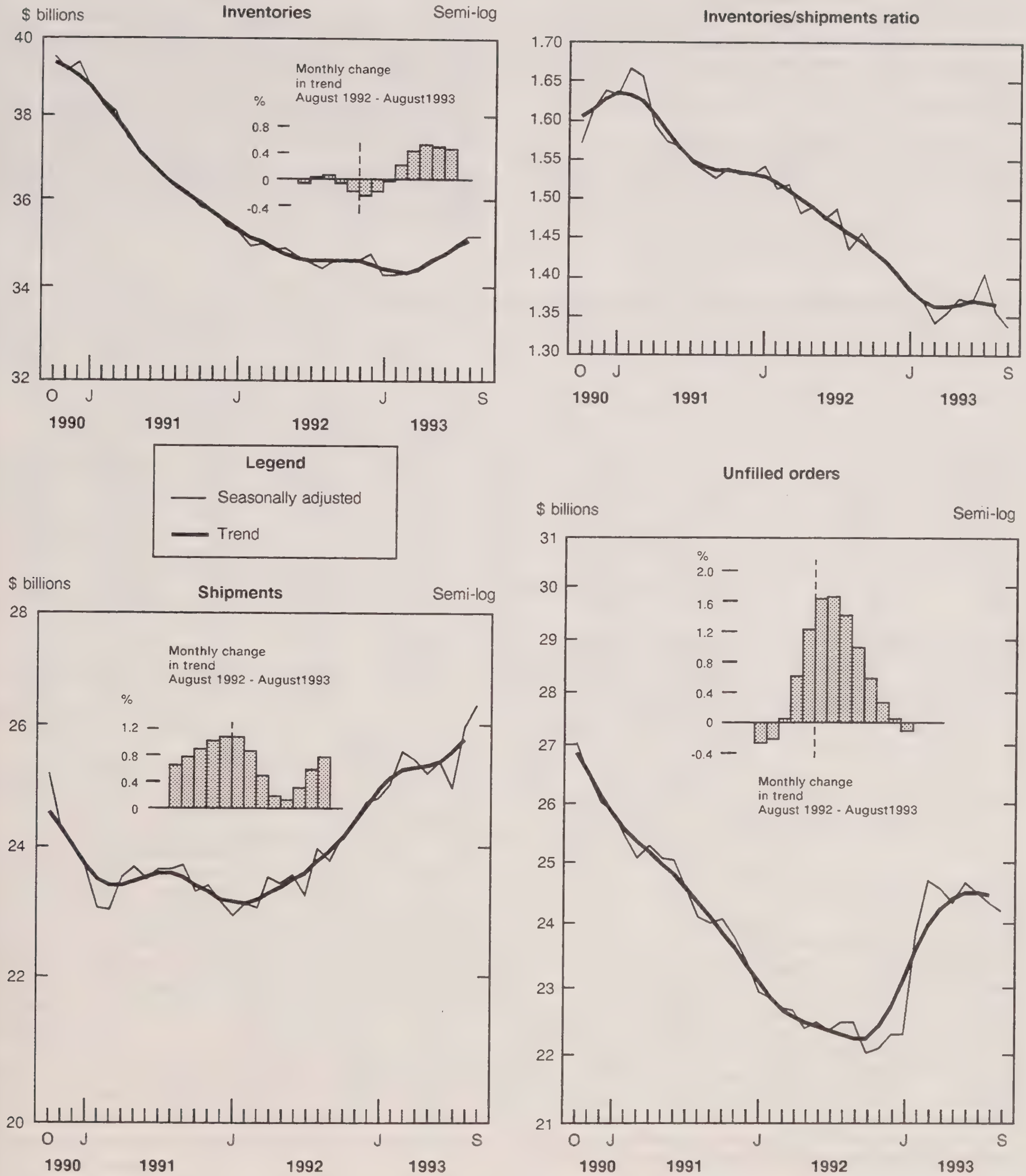
Unfilled orders

Unfilled orders decreased 0.6% to $24.2 billion, the fifth decline in six months. Transportation equipment (-0.9%) accounted for most of September's decrease. The trend decreased for the first time in a year.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Manufacturers' inventories, shipments and unfilled orders



New orders

New orders increased 1.5% to $26.2 billion in September. The trend for new orders rose over the last two periods after declining in April and May.

Year-to-date

Manufacturers' shipments for the first nine months of 1993 were estimated at $228.6 billion, 8.6% higher than in the corresponding period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the September 1993 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period		Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
		unadjusted				seasonally adjusted			
		$ millions							
September	1992	25,020	34,160	22,427	24,798	23,769	34,569	22,495	23,750
October	1992	25,677	34,125	21,917	25,167	24,146	34,545	22,053	23,704
November	1992	24,557	34,262	21,856	24,496	24,387	34,575	22,101	24,434
December	1992	23,088	33,986	21,912	23,144	24,711	34,656	22,309	24,919
January	1993	21,677	34,451	22,249	22,014	24,747	34,212	22,323	24,761
February	1993	23,254	34,854	23,875	24,880	25,003	34,211	23,864	26,544
March	1993	27,361	34,985	24,893	28,378	25,567	34,263	24,723	26,426
April	1993	25,807	34,771	24,823	25,738	25,412	34,322	24,595	25,284
May	1993	26,218	34,617	24,447	25,841	25,188	34,496	24,354	24,946
June	1993	27,443	34,432	24,718	27,714	25,392	34,667	24,679	25,717
July	1993	22,406	34,544	24,614	22,302	24,925	34,921	24,526	24,772
August	1993	25,894	34,987	24,390	25,670	25,981	35,142	24,360	25,815
September	1993	27,841	34,701	24,159	27,611	26,340	35,116	24,216	26,196

Period		Shipments S.A.	Shipments Trend	Inventories S.A	Inventories Trend	Inventories/shipments ratio S.A.	Inventories/shipments ratio Trend	Unfilled orders S.A.	Unfilled orders Trend	New orders S.A.	New orders Trend
		seasonally adjusted									
		month-to-month % change				ratio		month-to-month % change			
September	1992	-0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.45	1.44	-0.1	-0.2	-1.4	0.8
October	1992	1.6	0.9	-0.1	0.0	1.43	1.43	-2.0	0.1	-0.2	1.2
November	1992	1.0	1.0	0.1	-0.1	1.42	1.42	0.2	0.7	3.1	1.6
December	1992	1.3	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.40	1.40	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.7
January	1993	0.1	1.1	-1.3	-0.2	1.38	1.38	0.1	1.9	-0.6	1.5
February	1993	1.0	0.9	0.0	-0.2	1.37	1.37	6.9	1.9	7.2	0.9
March	1993	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.34	1.36	3.6	1.6	-0.4	0.3
April	1993	-0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.35	1.36	-0.5	1.1	-4.3	-0.3
May	1993	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.37	1.36	-1.0	0.7	-1.3	-0.3
June	1993	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.37	1.37	1.3	0.3	3.1	0.0
July	1993	-1.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.40	1.37	-0.6	0.1	-3.7	0.3
August	1993	4.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.35	1.36	-0.7	-0.1	4.2	0.6
September	1993	1.4	*	-0.1	*	1.33	*	-0.6	*	1.5	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

■

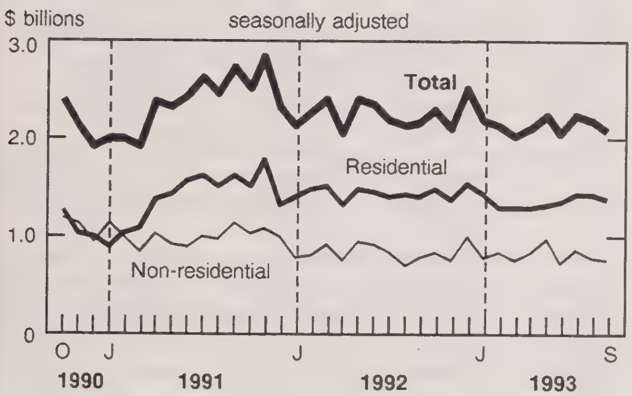
Building Permits

September 1993 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued declined 4.5% to $2,080 million in September, down from the revised $2,178 million in August. The non-residential (-5.1%) and residential (-4.2%) sectors were both responsible for the decrease in the total value of building permits.

All regions reported decreases in the total value of building permits in September. The largest drops occurred in Quebec (-11.3%) and the Prairies (-8.3%).

Value of building permits issued



Residential sector

The value of residential building permits decreased 4.2% to $1,357 million in September, from August's revised level of $1,416 million.

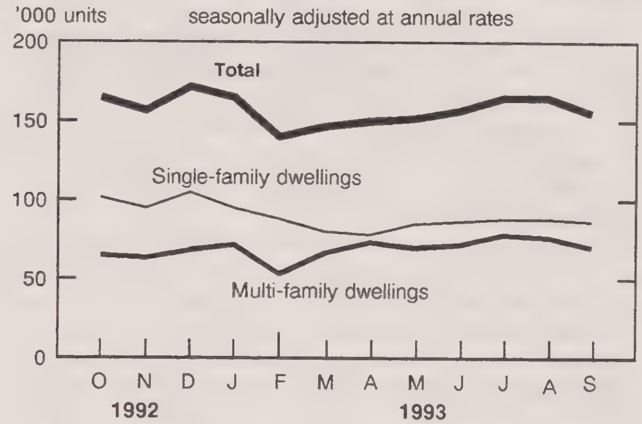
All regions posted decreases in the value of residential building permits in September except Ontario (+2.4%), where the single-family dwelling sector recorded a notable gain (+7.8%).

The multi-family dwelling sector declined 12.0% in September to $406 million, largely due to the Prairies (-29.3%), Quebec (-20.0%) and the Atlantic (-15.2%) region. The single-family dwelling sector also recorded a slight decrease (-0.4%) in the value of building permits.

The January to September 1993 seasonally adjusted value of residential building permits dropped 5.7% from the corresponding period in 1992. Ontario (-16.7%) and Quebec (-4.8%) reported the largest decreases; British Columbia (+8.0%) posted the biggest increase.

The seasonally adjusted total number of dwelling units authorized decreased 5.4% in September to 155,000 units at an annual rate, compared with 164,000 units in August. The decrease was mainly attributable to the multi-family dwelling sector (-9.1% to 69,000 units). The Prairies (-25.7%) and Quebec (-17.2%) were responsible for the sector's shortfall.

Dwelling units authorized

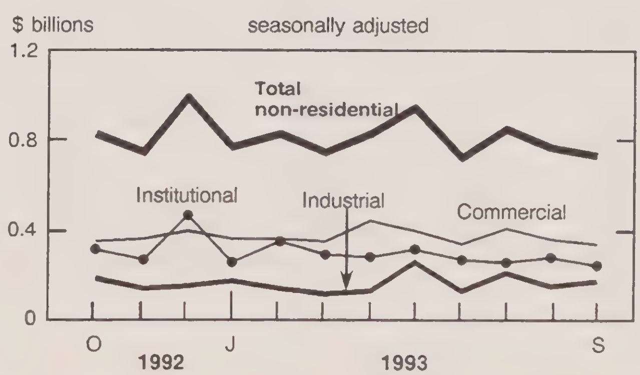


Non-residential sector

The value of non-residential building permits for September decreased 5.1% to $724 million, down from $762 million in August.

The Prairies (-14.3%), Ontario (-6.1%) and Quebec (-5.6%) shared in the non-residential sector slump due mainly to the poor performance of the institutional sector.

Value of non-residential permits issued



Industrial projects posted an increase of 10.5%; however, this was not enough to offset declines in institutional (-12.7%) and commercial (-5.7%) projects. The downturn in institutional construction stemmed from all regions except British Columbia (+49.7%).

The January to September 1993 seasonally adjusted value of non-residential building permits fell 2.0% from the same period last year.

Building permits indexes

The building permits index (excluding engineering projects) in 1986 constant dollars fell 3.6% to 88.8.

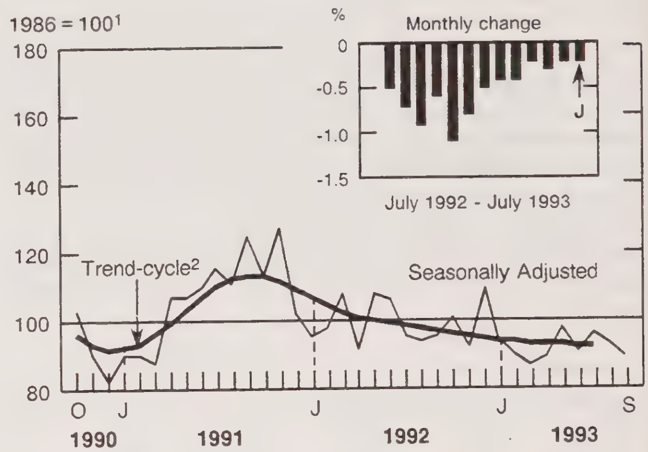
The short-term trend index for building permits (which smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained on a longer period) went down 0.2% in July 1993 to 91.7. The last four month-over-month declines averaged 0.2%.

The short-term trend index for residential building permits edged up 0.2% in July 1993 to 101.5, compared to June's revised level of 101.3. This was only the second consecutive monthly increase since October 1991 (June was up 0.1%). The non-residential sector on the other hand was down 0.9% to 78.5.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The September 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) will be released on November 25. The residential building permits advance estimate for October will be released on December 1.

Building permits indexes



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

For further information on statistics, contact Johanne Bureau (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of residential and non-residential building permits

Regions and type of construction	August 1993[r]	September 1993[p]	September 1992 to September 1993	August 1993 to September 1993	August 1993[r]	September 1993[p]	September 1992 to September 1993	August 1993 to September 1993
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total construction	**2,178,119**	**2,080,470**	**-3.5**	**-4.5**	**2,317,759**	**2,393,096**	**-2.1**	**3.3**
Residential	1,415,837	1,356,842	-2.6	-4.2	1,519,570	1,529,972	-0.3	0.7
Non-residential	762,282	723,628	-5.3	-5.1	798,189	863,124	-5.2	8.1
Industrial	144,952	160,108	31.5	10.5	163,256	189,880	43.1	16.3
Commercial	351,096	330,977	-19.2	-5.7	338,171	392,407	-19.9	16.0
Institutional	266,234	232,543	-0.2	-12.7	296,762	280,837	-2.4	-5.4
Atlantic								
Total construction	**116,026**	**114,202**	**-10.2**	**-1.6**	**145,001**	**140,408**	**-11.7**	**-3.2**
Residential	81,409	78,576	-10.2	-3.5	108,831	96,846	-10.2	-11.0
Non-residential	34,617	35,626	-10.1	2.9	36,170	43,562	-14.7	20.4
Industrial	4,369	4,751	14.5	8.7	4,114	3,298	12.0	-19.8
Commercial	22,581	25,331	26.0	12.2	25,210	33,162	27.1	31.5
Institutional	7,667	5,544	-63.9	-27.7	6,846	7,102	-67.8	3.7
Quebec								
Total construction	**429,479**	**380,749**	**-9.0**	**-11.3**	**429,094**	**461,286**	**-12.1**	**7.5**
Residential	268,594	228,867	-6.0	-14.8	256,097	270,030	-7.0	5.4
Non-residential	160,885	151,882	-13.2	-5.6	172,997	191,256	-18.4	10.6
Industrial	21,515	32,303	62.2	50.1	26,891	29,143	38.4	8.4
Commercial	75,877	70,844	-36.1	-6.6	67,111	89,532	-35.7	33.4
Institutional	63,493	48,735	10.1	-23.2	78,995	72,581	-2.0	-8.1
Ontario								
Total construction	**749,527**	**744,295**	**-2.8**	**-0.7**	**833,929**	**848,728**	**1.6**	**1.8**
Residential	474,048	485,577	-0.5	2.4	539,457	559,603	3.9	3.7
Non-residential	275,479	258,718	-6.8	-6.1	294,472	289,125	-2.8	-1.8
Industrial	83,234	80,468	13.8	-3.3	101,692	89,615	29.2	-11.9
Commercial	92,271	112,248	-14.0	21.7	76,675	122,000	-11.3	59.1
Institutional	99,974	66,002	-13.5	-34.0	116,105	77,510	-14.3	-33.2
Prairies								
Total construction	**320,214**	**293,540**	**-11.6**	**-8.3**	**343,211**	**343,654**	**-7.2**	**0.1**
Residential	207,406	196,897	-5.2	-5.1	225,866	217,752	-1.4	-3.6
Non-residential	112,808	96,643	-22.2	-14.3	117,345	125,902	-15.8	7.3
Industrial	23,396	20,427	64.4	-12.7	19,119	39,268	84.6	105.4
Commercial	58,608	60,233	-2.1	2.8	62,445	67,358	-0.4	7.9
Institutional	30,804	15,983	-68.2	-48.1	35,781	19,276	-68.2	-46.1
British Columbia[1]								
Total construction	**562,873**	**547,684**	**6.6**	**-2.7**	**566,524**	**599,020**	**8.0**	**5.7**
Residential	384,380	366,925	0.3	-4.5	389,319	385,741	2.4	-0.9
Non-residential	178,493	180,759	22.3	1.3	177,205	213,279	19.8	20.4
Industrial	12,438	22,159	52.6	78.2	11,440	28,556	58.2	149.6
Commercial	101,759	62,321	-28.0	-38.8	106,730	80,355	-32.6	-24.7
Institutional	64,296	96,279	105.7	49.7	59,035	104,368	156.2	76.8

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbian region.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales Advance Release
October 1993

Department stores sales including concessions for October totalled $1,114 million, down 2.7% from October 1992. Sales for the major department stores were $592 million (-6.0%), while sales for the junior category were $522 million (+1.3%).

Note that this advance release is a very preliminary indicator of the Monthly Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area Survey.

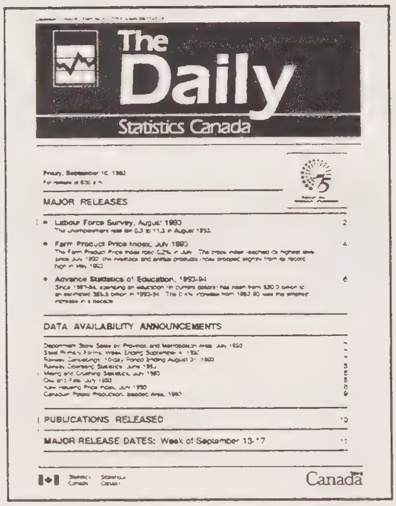
For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Peas
1993

Data on the pack of processed peas for 1993 are now available.

Pack of Processed Peas (32-235, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■



The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, September 1993.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended September 1993.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Energy Statistics Handbook, November 1993.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 1993.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

75 Years of Excellence Ans d'excellence

Thursday, November 18, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY

HIGHLIGHTS

- One-half of all Canadian women have experienced at least one incident of violence since the age of 16
- Almost one-half of women reported violence by men known to them and one-quarter reported violence by a stranger
- One-quarter of all women have experienced violence at the hands of a current or past marital partner (includes common-law unions)
- One-in-six currently married women reported violence by their spouses; one-half of women with previous marriages reported violence by a previous spouse
- More than one-in-ten women who reported violence in a current marriage have at some point felt their lives were in danger
- Six-in-ten Canadian women who walk alone in their own area after dark feel "very" or "somewhat" worried doing so
- Women with violent fathers-in-law are at three times the risk of assault by their partners than are women with non-violent fathers-in-law

Between February and June, 1993, Statistics Canada conducted a national survey (excluding the Yukon and the Northwest Territories), on behalf of Health Canada, on male violence against women. Approximately 12,300 women 18 years of age and older were interviewed in depth by telephone about their experiences of physical and sexual violence since the age of 16, and about their perceptions of their personal safety.

This is the first national survey of its kind anywhere in the world. Most research in this area reflects the experiences of women who report violent incidents to the police or use the services of shelters and counselling services. This survey went directly to a random sample of women to ask them about their experiences, whether or not they had reported to the police or anyone else. Random selection helps ensure that the women who responded are statistically representative of all Canadian women and that the results can be generalized to the female population at large. Today's *Daily* summarizes the major findings of this survey.

One-half of women have experienced violence

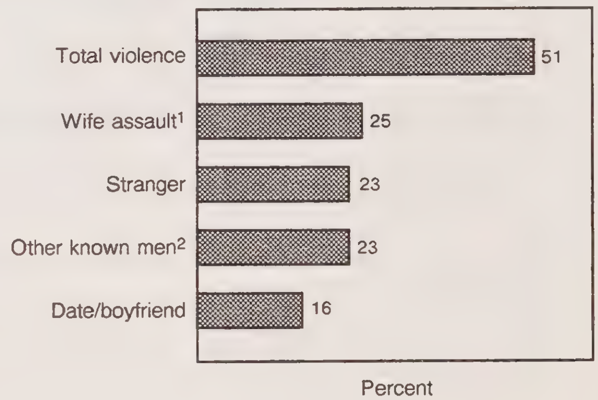
The results of this survey suggest that violence against women is widespread and has serious consequences for victims. One-half (51%) of Canadian women have experienced at least one incident of physical or sexual violence since the age of 16. Twenty-five percent of all women have experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of a marital partner (marital partners include common-law relationships throughout this report). One-in-five violent incidents reported to this survey were serious enough to result in physical injury.

Only behaviours considered an offence under the Canadian *Criminal Code* were addressed in this survey. A wide range of behaviours are included under the *Criminal Code* as physical and sexual assaults: physical assaults range from threat of imminent attack to attack with serious injury; sexual assaults include unwanted sexual touching up to and including violent sexual attacks with severe injury to the victim (see Boxes for precise definitions). While 34% of women experienced a physical assault, a small minority (5%) experienced threats only. Similarly, 39% of women reported having been sexually assaulted and 15% experienced unwanted sexual touching only. (These figures include violence by spouses).

Defining Violence "Violence" in this survey is defined as experiences of physical or sexual assault that are consistent with legal definitions of these offences and could be acted upon by a police officer. Respondents were asked specific questions about physical and sexual assaults they had experienced since the age of 16 by strangers, dates, boyfriends, and other men known to them. Physical and sexual assaults by marital partners are defined as "wife assault" (see following Boxes for definitions).

Other Statistics on Violence The Violence Against Women Survey is one of a number of data collection projects funded by Health Canada through the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. Others include a survey of transition houses, and inventories of residential services for battered women and programs for men who batter. Statistics Canada also maintains a number of surveys that contribute to statistics on violence such as the General Social Survey, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, and the Homicide Survey.

Proportion of women 18 years and over who have ever experienced violence by relationship to perpetrator, Canada, 1993



1 *Includes common-law unions. The 2.6 million Canadian women who have experienced violence by a marital partner make up 25% of the total population of 10 million women and 29% of the 9 million women who have ever had a marital partner.*

2 *Includes friends, acquaintances, neighbours, family members (excluding spouses and dates/boyfriends).*

This survey confirms what other research has suggested: that women face the greatest risk of violence from men they know. Almost one-half (45%) of all women experienced violence by men known to them (dates, boyfriends, marital partners, friends, family, neighbours, etc.), while 23% of women experienced violence by a stranger (17% reported violence by both strangers and known men).

Measuring Sexual Assault Under the *Criminal Code*, a very broad range of experiences qualify as sexual assault, ranging from unwanted sexual touching to sexual violence resulting in wounding, maiming or endangering the life of the victim. Estimates of sexual assault by men other than spouses were derived through the following two questions:

Sexual attack

"Has a (male stranger, date or boyfriend, other man known to you) ever forced you or attempted to force you into any sexual activity by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way?"

Unwanted sexual touching

"Has a (male stranger, other man known to you) ever touched you against your will in any sexual way, such as unwanted touching, grabbing, kissing or fondling?"

Questions about sexual assault in dating relationships were restricted to sexual attacks.

Incidents that met the above criteria were counted as sexual assaults whether or not they also involved physical assault.

The threat of violence is considered so real that fully 60% of women in Canada who walk alone in their area after dark feel worried doing so.

Not only do Canadian women report significant levels of violence, many have been victimized on more than one occasion. This is particularly noticeable in the case of sexual assault. Almost 60% of women who experienced a sexual assault were the targets of more than one such incident. Forty-three percent of those who had experienced a sexual attack, and 57% of those who had experienced unwanted sexual touching, said it happened to them more than once.

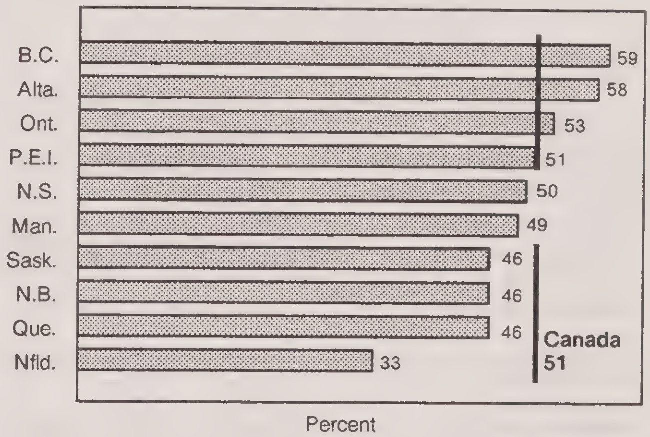
Many women experienced ongoing violence from spouses and live-in partners. Sixty-three percent of women who have been assaulted by a current or past spouse were victimized on more than one occasion, 32% more than ten times.

Witnessing violence in the home very often establishes a pattern of aggressive behaviour. Women who reported having a violent father-in-law were three times as likely (36%) as women with non-violent fathers-in-law (12%) to be assaulted by their partners. According to this survey, children witness the violence against their mothers in four of ten marriages where violence was reported.

The highest rates of violence were reported by women in British Columbia (59%), Alberta (58%) and Ontario (53%). Newfoundland residents reported the lowest rates (33%) while women in the remaining provinces reported rates around the national average (51%).

Generally, women living in large urban centres reported higher rates of violence (54%) than did women living outside large urban areas (46%). However, there were no significant differences in the rates of wife assault for these two groups. (Large urban centres are defined as census metropolitan areas with populations of 100,000 or over.)

Proportion of women 18 years and over who have ever experienced violence by province, Canada, 1993



One-in-ten victimized in the past 12 months

Ten percent of women experienced violence in the twelve months prior to the survey.

This survey examined the risk of different segments of the female population to violent victimization. Experiences of violence were reported by women from all socio-economic backgrounds. However, the highest 12-month rates of violence were reported by women with household incomes under $15,000, by young women 18 to 24 years of age, and by those with some post-secondary education.

It should be noted that public tolerance of all forms of violence has changed dramatically in recent years among both men and women. Some of the differences indicated here in the rates of violence by women in various age, income and education categories may be due in part to varying degrees of tolerance, memory recall, or to different levels of willingness to report these experiences to an interviewer.

Number of women 18 years and over who have experienced violence in the past 12 months by age, household income, and education, Canada, 1993

	Total female population	Total women victimized (past 12 months)	
	No.	No.	%
	Number in thousands		
Total	10,498	1,016	10
Age group			
18-24	1,315	353	27
25-34	2,338	331	14
35-44	2,256	191	8
45-54	1,628	91	6
55 and over	2,961	49	2
Household income			
Less than $15,000	1,324	166	13
$15,000-$29,999	1,860	198	11
$30,000-$59,999	3,580	312	9
$60,000 or more	2,036	197	10
Not stated/Don't know	1,698	142	8
Education			
Less than high school diploma	2,747	207	8
High school diploma	2,805	260	9
Some post secondary education	3,299	401	12
University degree	1,628	148	9

One-in-four married women assaulted by spouses

Twenty-five percent of all Canadian women have experienced violence at the hands of a current or past marital partner since the age of 16. This figure is even greater if we consider only those women who have ever been married or lived in a common-law relationship (29%). Fifteen percent of currently married women reported violence by their current spouse; 48% of women with a previous marriage reported violence by a previous spouse. These different rates may reflect the difficulty for many women living with a violent partner to disclose their experiences to an interviewer, the increased risk of violence to many women during separation, or the great numbers of marriages that have ended because of abuse.

One-fifth (19%) of women who experienced violence by a previous partner reported that the violence occurred following or during separation and, in one-third of these cases, the violence *increased* in severity at the time of separation.

The violence in some marriages does not stop with pregnancy: 21% of women abused by a current or previous partner were assaulted during pregnancy.

The most prevalent form of marital violence was pushing, grabbing or shoving, followed by threats, slapping, throwing objects, kicking, biting and hitting with his fists. A significant number of women also reported being beaten up, sexually assaulted, choked, hit with something, and having a gun or knife used against them.

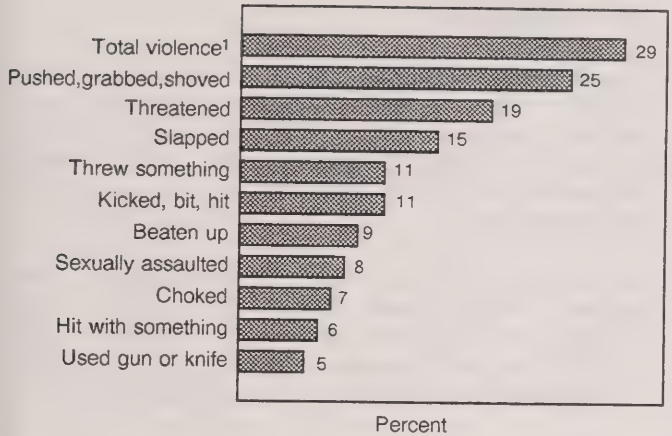
Measuring Physical Assault Experiences of physical assault by men other than spouses are estimated through responses to two questions:

> ***"Now, I'm going to ask you some questions about physical attacks you may have had since the age of 16. By this I mean any use of force such as being hit, slapped, kicked, or grabbed to being beaten, knifed, or shot. Has a (male stranger, date or boyfriend, other man known to you) ever physically attacked you?"***

In addition, the *Criminal Code* considers threats of physical violence to be assaults, so long as they are face-to-face and the victim has a reasonable expectation that the action will occur. Responses that satisfy the following condition are counted as physical assaults:

> ***"The next few questions are about face-to-face threats you may have experienced. By threats I mean any time you have been threatened with physical harm, since you were 16. Has a (male stranger, date or boyfriend, other man known to you) ever threatened to harm you? Did you believe he would do it?"***

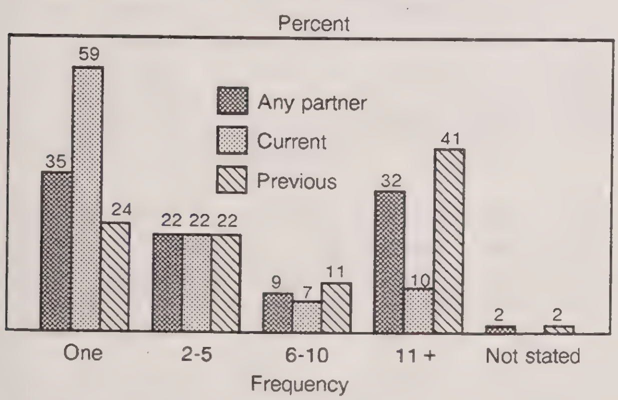
Proportion of ever-married women 18 years and over by type of violence committed by current or previous partner, Canada, 1993



[1] *Figures do not add to 100% because of multiple responses.*

Repeated or ongoing abuse was more commonly reported in marriages that had ended. Three-quarters of women who experienced violence by past partners endured repeated assaults, 41% on more than ten occasions. In the case of women abused in current marriages, 39% experienced more than one violent episode, 10% more than ten.

Proportion of ever-married women 18 years and over who have experienced violence by a marital partner[1] by frequency, Canada, 1993



[1] *Includes common-law unions*

Measuring Wife Assault Violence by spouses is approached using a method derived from the Conflict Tactics Scales[1] in which respondents are asked a series of questions describing violent actions their spouses may have taken against them. This approach offers respondents numerous opportunities to disclose violence and describes specific actions rather than asking a single question about "abuse" or "assaults". Violent actions include the following:

- ***threatened to hit you with his fist or anything else that could hurt you***
- ***thrown anything at you that could hurt you***
- ***pushed, grabbed or shoved you***
- ***slapped you***
- ***kicked, bit, or hit you with his fist***
- ***hit you with something that could hurt you***
- ***beat you up***
- ***choked you***
- ***threatened to or used a gun or knife on you***
- ***forced you into any sexual activity when you did not want to by threatening you, holding you down, or hurting you in some way***

[1] Murray A. Straus and Richard J. Gelles, *Physical Violence in American Families: Risk Factors and Adaptions to Violence in 8,145 Families*, Transaction Publishers, New Jersey, 1990.

For one-in-three (34%) victims of wife assault, the abuse or threats of abuse were so serious that they feared for their lives. While this percentage was higher in the case of past marriages (45%), it is important to note that 13% of women reporting violence in a current marriage had at some point felt their lives were in danger (130,000 or 2% of all currently married women).

The generational cycle of violence

Research has suggested that witnessing violence against one's mother will increase the likelihood that men will be violent toward their spouses. This survey indicates clear support for a theory of a generational cycle of violence. Women with violent fathers-in-law were three times as likely as women with non-violent fathers-in-law to be assaulted by their partners. Given this strong relationship, it should be of some concern that 39% of women in violent marriages reported that their children witnessed the violence against them.

The role of alcohol

Alcohol was a prominent factor in women's experiences of violence: perpetrators had been drinking in more than 40% of violent incidents. Victims were more likely to report that perpetrators had been drinking in cases involving intimates (dates, boyfriends and marital partners) than in cases involving other known men or strangers.

The rate of wife assault for women currently living with men who drank regularly (at least four times per week) was triple the rate of those whose partners didn't drink at all. Rates were six times as high for women living with men who drank heavily (those who frequently consume five or more drinks at one time).

Physical and emotional effects of victimization

Eighteen percent of violent incidents were reported to have involved physical injury. A higher proportion of wife assault incidents (45%) resulted in injury than did other sexual or physical assaults.

More than one-quarter (28%) of injuries received medical attention. Injuries inflicted by spouses were twice as likely as others to receive medical treatment (43% compared to approximately 20% of others). Wife assault was also more likely to result in women taking time off from their daily activities as a result of the incident.

In addition to physical injury, nine-in-ten incidents had an emotional effect on the victim. The most commonly reported consequences were anger, becoming more cautious and less trusting, and fear.

Use of weapons

Six percent of violent incidents by men other than spouses involved a weapon or something that was used as a weapon. One percent of incidents involved guns, 3% involved knives and other sharp instruments, and 2% involved blunt instruments and other weapons.

Weapons were used by 44% of violent spouses. This included 38% of ever-married women who had something thrown at them that could hurt them, 19% who were hit with something that could hurt them, and 16% who had a gun or knife used against them.

Violent incidents experienced by women 18 years and over by type of victimization and whether they were injured, received medical attention or took time off from everyday activities because of the incident, Canada, 1993

	Total violent incidents		Wife assault		Other assaults[1]			
					Sexual assault[2]		Physical assault	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Number in thousands							
Total	20,543	100	2,801	100	13,462	100	4,280	100
With injury	3,685	18	1,253	45	1,466	11	965	23
No injury	16,810	82	1,538	55	11,961	89	3,311	77
Total with injury	3,685	100	1,253	100	1,466	100	965	100
Received medical attention	1,026	28	543	43	276	19	207	21
Did not receive medical attention	2,652	72	1,190	81	706	56	756	78
Total	20,543	100	2,801	100	13,462	100	4,280	100
Took time off from everyday activities	3,164	15	864	31	1,472	11	828	19
Did not take time off	17,268	84	1,920	69	11,929	89	3,419	80

1 Includes assaults by strangers, dates, boyfriends and other known men.
2 Approximately 45% of sexual assaults were unwanted sexual touching.
Numbers may not add to total because a small number were "not stated".

Violent incidents experienced by women 18 years and over by type of victimization and criminal justice processing, Canada, 1993

	Total violent incidents		Wife assault		Other assaults[1]			
					Sexual assault		Physical assault	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Number in thousands							
Total	**20,543**	**100**	**2,801**	**100**	**13,462**	**100**	**4,280**	**100**
Reported to the police	2,796	14	727	26	867	6	1,202	28
Not reported to the police	17,571	86	2,056	73	12,491	93	3,025	71
Not stated/Don't know	176	1	19	1	104	1	53	1
Total reported to the police	**2,796**	**100**	**727**	**100**	**867**	**100**	**1,202**	**100**
Perpetrator arrested/ charges laid	913	33	205	28	297	34	411	34
Perpetrator not arrested/ charges not laid	1,671	60	514	71	492	57	666	55
Not stated/Don't know	212	8	8	1	79	9	125	10
Total perpetrator arrested/charges laid	**913**	**100**	**205**	**100**	**297**	**100**	**411**	**100**
Perpetrator appeared in court	559	61	162	79	136	46	260	63
Perpetrator did not appear in court	254	28	39	19	--	--	--	--
Not stated/Don't know	100	11	--	--	69	23	--	--

[1] *Includes assaults by strangers, dates, boyfriends and other known men.*
– *amount too small to be expressed*

Few incidents reported to the police

It is well known that, for a variety of reasons, a significant proportion of all types of criminal incidents are not reported to the police. In all, 14% of all violent incidents reported by respondents to this survey were reported to the police. Wife assault and other physical assaults (26% and 28%) were more likely than sexual assaults (6%) to be reported.

Thirty-three percent of all incidents reported to the police resulted in a charge laid against a perpetrator. Assaults not involving marital partners were more likely to result in a charge (34%) than were assaults by spouses (28%).

Having charges laid does not always result in a perpetrator appearing in court. Charges may be dropped by the police, by the crown attorney or because it is the wish of the victim. According to this survey, perpetrators of violence against women appeared in court in six-in-ten incidents where charges were laid by the police. Perpetrators of wife assault were more likely than others to appear in court.

This survey did not lend itself to an examination of changes in rates of reporting to the police over time. However, it seems reasonable to expect that changing societal attitudes toward these types of offences, changes in legislation, and improvements in court services may have influenced victims' decisions to report these offences to the police in recent years.

Few women used support services

In general, the use of social services by women who have experienced violence is fairly low: in only 9% of violent incidents did victims report using the services of a social agency. The percentage was highest in

Number of women 18 years and over who felt worried in certain situations by age group and situation, Canada, 1993

Situation	Total[1]		Age group											
			18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Number in thousands													
Walking alone in her area after dark	4,270	60	762	69	1,231	67	1,034	60	590	51	375	54	277	52
Waiting for/using public transportation alone after dark	2,481	76	632	81	703	80	521	79	306	72	180	69	139	51
Walking alone to her car in parking garage	4,144	83	590	83	1,187	88	1,102	86	691	82	360	80	213	62
When home alone in the evening	4,075	39	576	44	1,089	47	911	41	603	38	448	38	447	26

[1] *Excludes women who are never in these situations.*

the case of wife assault: a total of 24% used a social service, 8% contacted and 6% stayed at a transition house (representing 200,000 who have contacted and 150,000 women who have stayed at a transition house). Overall, in 16% of incidents of wife assault, violent partners received counselling for their violent behaviour. Again, the increase in the availability of services for women who have been victimized, and for their partners, may have produced an increase in the percentage of women who have used these services in recent years.

The sources of support on which women relied most heavily were friends and neighbours (51% of incidents) and family (42%). Fewer women told a doctor (9%) or religious leader (2%) about the experience. It is important to note that many women told neither support services, a doctor, clergy, friends, family, nor reported the incident to the police. By this estimation, victims in 22% of violent incidents told no one about the experience prior to disclosing it to an interviewer.

Six-in-ten women fearful in their own areas

This survey included a series of questions designed to measure women's perceptions of their personal safety in a number of different situations, and steps they take to protect themselves from violent victimization in their everyday lives. Overall, 83% of women who use parking garages stated that they were "very" or "somewhat" worried when walking alone to their car in a parking garage, 76% were worried when waiting for or using public transportation alone after dark, 60% of women who walk alone after dark in their area were worried about their personal safety while doing so, and 39% of women were worried when at home alone in the evening.

Fearful situations are unavoidable for many women. Forty-two percent of women who were worried about walking alone in their area after dark must do this at least weekly. Three-in-ten women who were worried about waiting for or using public transportation alone after dark, and about walking alone to their car in a parking garage, also must do so at least weekly.

Concern for one's personal safety generally declines with age in each of these situations. For example, 52% of women 65 years of age and over stated that they were "very" or "somewhat" worried walking alone in their area after dark compared to 69% of women 18 to 24 years of age. Women in large urban centres were more likely than women living in small urban centres or rural areas to be concerned for their personal safety, especially in situations involving public transportation and walking alone after dark.

Number of women 18 years and over who felt worried in certain situations by experiences of violence and situation, Canada, 1993

Situation	No violent incident						At least one incident					
	Total[1]		Worried		Not worried		Total[1]		Worried		Not worried	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Number in thousands											
Walking alone in her area after dark	3,065	100	1,695	55	1,370	45	3,938	100	2,542	65	1,396	35
Waiting for/using public transportation alone after dark	1,293	100	909	70	384	30	1,955	100	1,553	79	402	21
Walking alone to her car in a parking garage	2,108	100	1,663	79	444	21	2,850	100	2,461	86	387	14
When home alone in the evening	4,913	100	1,688	34	3,226	66	5,326	100	2,351	44	2,973	56

1 Excludes women who are never in these situations.

Women living in Newfoundland and Saskatchewan expressed the lowest levels of concern for their personal safety. Alberta and Nova Scotia residents expressed levels of concern somewhat higher than the national average.

Methodology This survey was conducted using the Random Digit Dialing method of contacting households. With this method, every household with telephone service had a chance of being selected. Households without telephones could not participate, nor could women who did not speak English or French. Only 1% of the female population of the ten provinces live in households without telephone service; in approximately 3% of the households contacted, there was a non-response due to language.

From the approximately 19,000 eligible households contacted, 12,300 interviews were obtained, a response rate of 64%. Non-response occurred for a variety of reasons including refusals, language, and unavailability of the woman selected for the interview. Most non-response occurred before the respondent was contacted. Among those households where a respondent was contacted (13,500), the response rate was 91%.

Estimates of proportions of the female population of Canada 18 years of age and over produced from this survey are expected to be within 1.2% of the true proportion 19 times out of 20. Estimates of proportions of subpopulations will have wider confidence intervals.

Understandably, women who had experienced violence expressed higher levels of concern for their personal safety in all situations than women who had not experienced violence.

Self-protection

Respondents to this survey were asked about actions they take for their personal safety. Seventeen percent of Canadian women "always" or "usually" carry something to defend themselves or to alert other people, 31% try to avoid walking past teenage boys or young men, 60% of women who drive check the back seat of the car for intruders before getting in, and 67% lock the car doors while driving alone. Eleven percent of women have taken a self-defence course in order to improve their personal safety.

Violent victimization influences women's decisions to take action to protect themselves. Those who had experienced violence were more likely to state that they "always" took these protective measures than were women who did not report these experiences. In addition, women living in large urban centres were more likely than women living in small urban centres or rural areas to take these precautions to protect themselves.

For more information, contact Holly Johnson, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-0599).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for clients who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are also offered. Call or write your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre for more information.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade
September 1993

The merchandise trade surplus climbed by $326 million in September to over $1.0 billion. The year-to-date balance stood at $8.8 billion, almost two-thirds higher than for the same period in 1992. With exports to the United States up by $498 million and imports up by $186 million, the trade surplus with the United States recovered over half of August's decline, rising by $312 million to $1.9 billion in September.

After a slight decrease in August, seasonally adjusted exports rose by $667 million to a record $15.6 billion in September. Increases were registered for most commodity groupings, with the largest increases for automotive products (+$317 million), industrial goods (+$167 million) and forestry products (+$101 million).

Seasonally adjusted imports also continued to set records, rising by $341 million in September, to $14.5 billion. As with exports, there were increases for virtually all commodity groups, but it was the automotive sector which contributed most to overall growth (+$311 million). Year-to-date imports were up 13.6%.

Export trends

The export trend has risen by 27.5% over the past 21 months, and now stands 14.4% above its level in August 1992. The strength has come principally from trade with the United States, with exports rising by 19.2% in the last year.

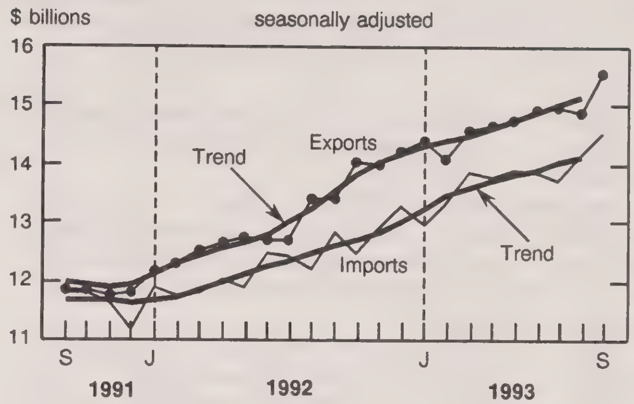
Agricultural and fishing products were up for the seventh month in a row; wheat exports have increased by 15.6% over the past six months.

Industrial goods increased for the fourth month in a row, with increases registered for all commodity groupings. The largest increases have been for exports of iron ores and nickel ores, up by 44.7% and 56.1% respectively over the last six months.

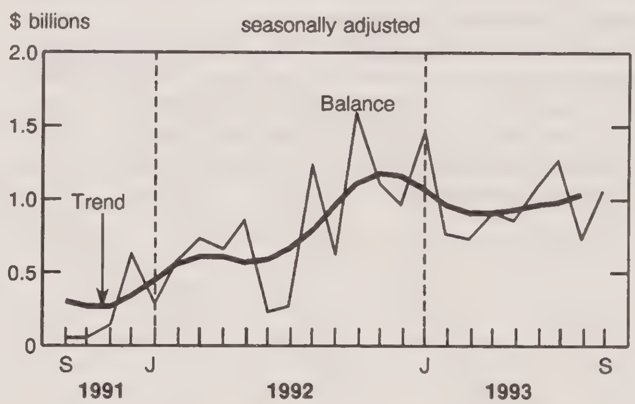
Machinery and equipment exports have been increasing for 20 months and are now 15.0% higher than in August 1992.

The overall trend for automotive exports was up in August, but exports of trucks continued to decline. The most recent strength in the trend has been provided by car exports, which now stand 42.5% above last year's level.

Merchandise trade
Balance of payments basis



Merchandise trade balance
Balance of payments basis



Energy exports decreased for the first time in seven months; crude petroleum exports continued to increase, rising by over 15% in the last six months, but there were declines for natural gas and other energy products (including refined petroleum, which reflected lower production).

Forestry products fell for the sixth month in a row, despite strength in the seasonally adjusted numbers in September. There was continued weakness in the newsprint and woodpulp areas, mostly due to lack of demand from the United States as consumption remains low and stocks remain high.

Import trends

The import trend increased for the twentieth consecutive month, and now stands 13.4% higher than in August 1992. Over the last year, the largest increases have been for imports from the United States (+17.2%) and from non-OECD countries (+17.4%). Imports from Japan increased in the latest month, but are still 5.8% lower than a year earlier.

Industrial goods imports have been increasing for 22 months, and now stand 16% over their level a year earlier.

Machinery and equipment imports now stand 14.9% higher than a year earlier. The upward trend continues for industrial and agricultural machinery as well as for aircraft and telecommunications and other specialized equipment.

The trend for automotive imports, now stabilized, stands 13.1% above its level a year earlier. Car imports continued to fall (their sixth monthly decline), largely a result of weak consumer demand. Truck imports, however, were 20.0% higher than last August. Imports of parts also increased as assembly plant output returned to normal levels following summer production slow-downs.

Continuing its downward trend, the energy sector declined by almost 15% in the last four months. During this time, imports of crude petroleum fell by 17.4% and imports of refined petroleum fell by 7.6%. Imports of coal have declined by almost one-quarter in the last six months.

Note to users

Merchandise trade is only one component of the balance of payments. Other components include service transactions, investment income and transfers.

In the second quarter of 1993, the merchandise trade surplus of $2.9 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $6.8 billion. Canada's second-quarter merchandise trade surplus of $5.4 billion with the United States contrasted with a current account deficit of $0.2 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the September 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of December, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade, balance of payments basis

	Exports				Imports			
	September 1993	August 1993	July 1993	September 1992	September 1993	August 1993	July 1993	September 1992
	seasonally adjusted							
	$ millions							
United States	12,620	12,122	12,015	10,373	10,718	10,532	9,875	9,028
Other trading areas	2,937	2,768	2,933	3,029	3,792	3,637	3,820	3,771
Total	**15,558**	**14,890**	**14,948**	**13,402**	**14,510**	**14,168**	**13,695**	**12,799**
Agricultural and fishing products	1,304	1,294	1,277	1,267	923	902	906	835
Energy products	1,468	1,510	1,605	1,428	400	571	622	575
Forestry products	1,931	1,831	1,899	1,743	134	125	121	120
Industrial goods and materials	2,741	2,574	2,660	2,541	2,664	2,631	2,566	2,338
Machinery and equipment	3,104	3,016	2,994	2,648	4,672	4,634	4,317	3,997
Automotive products	4,273	3,955	3,820	3,179	3,366	3,054	3,128	2,952
Other consumer goods	439	412	397	340	1,861	1,814	1,684	1,661
Special transactions trade	337	336	332	294	474	434	349	330

Merchandise trade, monthly variation of the trend

	Exports				Imports			
	August 1993	July 1993	June 1993	August 1992	August 1993	July 1993	June 1993	August 1992
	% change							
Agricultural and fishing products	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.2	-0.0	0.1	0.4	1.9
Energy products	-0.6	0.1	1.4	2.1	-6.1	-5.0	-3.5	-2.1
Forestry products	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	3.0	0.7	0.2	-0.7	1.5
Industrial goods and materials	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6
Machinery and equipment	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.9
Automotive products	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	1.2
Other consumer coods	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.7
Special transactions trade	1.8	2.8	3.6	6.4	6.5	6.3	5.4	1.1

■

Sales of Natural Gas

September 1993 (Preliminary)

Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 3 449 million cubic metres, up 0.5% from September 1992. Declines in residential and commercial sales were more than offset by strong growth in industrial sales.

On the basis of rate structure, September sales were as follows with the percentage changes from September 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 508 million cubic metres (-5.3%); commercial sales, 409 million cubic metres (-8.6%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 532 million cubic metres (+3.5%).

The decrease in residential and commercial sales in September was primarily due to warmer than normal weather conditions in Western Canada.

At the end of September 1993, year-to-date natural gas sales amounted to 42 978 million cubic metres, up 7.0% from 1992. Year-to-date sales were as follows with the percentage changes from 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 10 382 million cubic metres (+7.4%); commercial sales, 8 119 million cubic metres (+3.4%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 24 477 million cubic metres (+8.2%).

The September 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of natural gas in Canada

Rate structure	September 1992	September 1993P	September 1992 to September 1993	Year-to-date 1992	Year-to-dateP 1993	Year-to-date 1992 to 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**3 430 316**	**3 448 618**	**+0.5**	**40 149 730**	**42 977 992**	**+7.0**
Residential	536 217	507 783	-5.3	9 670 475	10 381 824	+7.4
Commercial	448 033	409 282	-8.6	7 854 748	8 118 729	+3.4
Industrial	1 905 790	1 969 971	+3.5	18 230 308	18 863 139	+8.2
Direct[1]	540 276	561 582		4 394 199	5 614 300	

Sales of natural gas, by province

Rate structure	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands of cubic metres						
Total	**3 448 618**	**345 931**	**1 081 159**	**86 950**	**246 082**	**1 219 429**	**469 067**
Residential	507 783	12 364	197 201	29 100	50 430	146 416	72 272
Commercial	409 282	46 534	143 556	25 300	22 577	118 309	53 006
Industrial	1 969 971	285 068	508 633	32 100	1 551	954 704	187 915
Direct[1]	561 582	1 965	231 769	450	171 524	–	155 874
Degree days[2]							
September 1992	...	122	82	211	240	263	123
September 1993	...	130	104	230	232	217	104

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.*
... *Figures not applicable.*
- *Nil or zero.*
P *Preliminary figures.*

Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes
September 1993

Current-and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to September 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to September 1993. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The September 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index
October 1993

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index data for October 1993 are now available.

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada (1986 = 100) remained unchanged in October from September's level of 133.3.

On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 1.4%, from 131.5 in October 1992 to 133.3 in October 1993. This was the smallest October-over-October index movement since 1984, when an increase of 1.0% was recorded.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes
October 1993

Data for October 1993 are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending November 7, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded during the seven-day period increased by 17.3% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded increased by 20.6% to 5.0 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 21.8% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of November 7, 1993 decreased 2.9% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

August 1993

The seven selected railways reported a net loss of $4.7 million in August 1993. Operating revenues totalled $525.9 million, a 1.4% decrease from August 1992.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres decreased 6.6% for the same period.

At the end of August 1993, year-to-date operating revenues decreased 1.9% from the same period of 1992.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The August 1993 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released later.

For detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey, All Carriers

Second Quarter 1993

For the second quarter of 1993, the 1,558 for-hire trucking carriers that earn $1 million or more annually had operating revenues of $2.3 billion and operating expenses of $2.2 billion. The operating ratio for the second quarter of 1993 was 0.96, unchanged from the second quarters of 1991 and 1992.

For-hire trucking carriers travelled 1.61 billion kilometres in the second quarter, the greatest distance travelled since the fourth quarter of 1990. This was mainly due to an increase in the distance travelled by owner-operators working for general freight carriers. Owner-operators working for the 769 general freight carriers travelled 514 million kilometres in the second quarter of 1993, well over their historic level of 350 million kilometres per quarter.

Detailed data for the second quarter of 1993 will appear in the December 1993 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dan Calof (613-951-2519, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight Annual Survey, For-hire Carriers

1991

Financial and operating statistics for Canada-based, for-hire carriers with annual revenues between $1 million and $5 million are now available for 1991.

A summary will appear in the Vol. 9, No. 8 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75).

For further information on the survey, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

October 1993

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Local Government Short-term Debt

September 1993

Estimates of the short-term debt (Treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments as at September 30, 1993 are now available, as are revised estimates for previous quarters.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending November 13, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 13, 1993 totalled 279 253 tonnes, down 1.7% from the week-earlier 284 217 tonnes and down 1.7% from the year-earlier 284 208 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 12 402 699 tonnes, a 4.0% increase from 11 930 878 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

October 1993

Manufacturers shipped 3 733 281 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in October 1993, up 9.1% from 3 423 352 square metres a year earlier and up 21.4% from 3 074 590 square metres the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October 1993 totalled 25 505 790 square metres, a decrease of 2.5% from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The October 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

September 1993

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,161.6 million in September 1993, up 2.7% from September 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $823.0 million, down 2.1% from September 1992. Net operating revenue totalled $338.6 million, a 16.6% increase from September 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The September 1993 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Electric Lamps

October 1993

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 26,151,000 light bulbs and tubes in October 1993, up 18.0% from 22,159,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of October 1993 totalled 215,570,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 1.7% increase from 212,054,000 a year earlier.

The October 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

October 1993

Tobacco product firms made 3.91 billion cigarettes in October 1993, a 2.9% decrease from 4.03^r (revised) billion in October 1992. For January to October 1993, production totalled 38.75 billion cigarettes, up 1.3% from 38.23^r billion a year earlier.

Domestic sales in October 1993 totalled 2.19 billion cigarettes, down 15.8% from 2.60 billion in October 1992. Year-to-date sales for January to October 1993 totalled 25.09 billion cigarettes, down 14.4% from 29.30 billion for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The October 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Potato Production
1992 (Revised) and 1993 (Preliminary)

Revised data for 1992 are now available on the following: area planted, area harvested, production and total value.

Preliminary data for 1993 are now available on the area harvested and production. Revised data for 1993 on the area planted are now available.

All data are available by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* ($21/year), please contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For detailed information on this release, please contact either Barb McLaughlin in the Atlantic Regional Office (902-893-7251) or Jacqueline LeBlanc in the Ottawa Office (613-951-8715), Agriculture Division. ■

Egg Production
September 1993

Egg production in September 1993 totalled 38.9 million dozen, up 0.8% from September 1992. The average number of layers remained stable between September 1992 and September 1993; the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,269, from 2,253.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products
November 1, 1993

Preliminary data on the amount of frozen poultry products in cold storage at November 1, 1993, as well as revised data for October 1, 1993, are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For detailed information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Chewing Gum Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chewing gum industry (SIC 1082) totalled $314.0 million, up 5.7% from $297.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5394.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Leaf Tobacco Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the leaf tobacco industry (SIC 1211) totalled $357.8 million, up 8.0% from $331.3 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5407.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $35).

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Cane and Beet Sugar Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the cane and beet sugar industry (SIC 1081) totalled $563.3 million, up 5.8% from $532.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5393.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock Statistics Updates, September 1993.
Catalogue number 23-603UE
(Canada: $144; United States: US$173; Other Countries: US$202).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, October 1993.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, October-December 1992.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122; United States: US$36.50/US$146; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171).

Industry Price Indexes, September 1993.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, September 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Exports by Commodity, August 1993.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The Labour Force, October 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 22-26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
22	Retail Trade	September 1993
22	Trusteed Pension Funds	Second Quarter 1993
23	Consumer Price Index	October 1993
23	Wholesale Trade	September 1993
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	September 1993
24	Farm Cash Receipts	Jan.-Sept.1993
24	Farm Net Income	1992
24	Farm Balance Sheet	1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	September 1993
25	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	Third Quarter 1993
26	International Travel Account, Receipts and Payments	Third Quarter 1993
26	Industrial Product Price Index	October 1993
26	Raw Materials Price Index	October 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 22, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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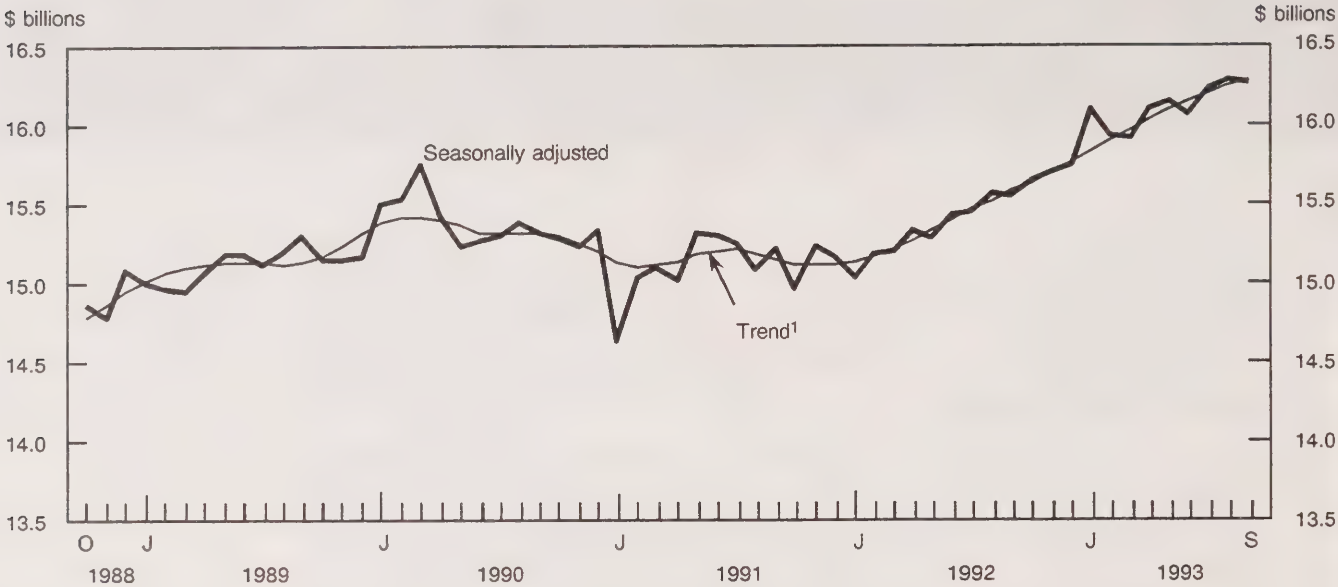
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Retail Trade

September 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted retail sales in September remained virtually unchanged at $16.3 billion. The September level was 4.7% higher than a year ago.

Major components

Ten of the 16 trade groups posted lower sales in September. In dollar terms, the most significant changes were in the food (-0.8%) and automotive (+0.5%) sectors.

The food sector's 0.8% sales decrease in September partly offset the 1.2% gain in August. Supermarkets' and grocery stores' sales declined 0.8% in September after a 1.2% gain in August. At $3.9 billion, the sales level for September was comparable with the level recorded in May 1993.

The automotive sector's 0.5% sales increase in September was a continuation of the fluctuating movements since May. The largest upward influence came from a 0.9% sales gain by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers following a 0.6% decline in August.

Provinces and territories

Six provinces and territories posted sales decreases in September, ranging from -0.1% in Ontario and Nova Scotia to -1.3% in Prince Edward Island. Increases ranged from +0.1% in Saskatchewan to +3.9% in the Northwest Territories.

Quarterly sales

Seasonally adjusted, total retail sales rose 1.0% in the third quarter of 1993, mostly attributable to higher sales in July. This gain followed increases in both the second quarter (+0.8%) and the first quarter (+1.8%) of 1993. During the third quarter, five of the seven major groups reported growth in sales.

All provinces and territories contributed to the general increase during the third quarter, with gains ranging from +0.3% to +2.8%.

Trend

The retail sales trend has risen since February 1992, increasing steadily since March 1992. In September, the trend was still positive but the pace slowed. (The trend smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period.)

Year-to-date

Unadjusted cumulative retail sales for the first nine months of 1993 totalled $140.4 billion, up 4.8% from the corresponding period in 1992. In August 1993, cumulative sales were 4.7% higher than in the same period of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The September 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	Sept. 1992	Aug. 1993r	Sept. 1993p	Sept. 1992 to Sept. 1993	Sept. 1992	June 1993r	July 1993r	Aug. 1993r	Sept. 1993p	Aug. 1993 to Sept. 1993	Sept. 1992 to Sept. 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,745	3,855	3,933	5.0	3,840	3,920	3,923	3,971	3,938	-0.8	2.6
All other food stores	253	290	278	9.8	263	290	289	287	287	-0.2	9.1
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	882	970	981	11.2	915	988	992	1,004	1,009	0.5	10.2
Clothing											
Shoe stores	139	132	149	7.0	127	131	132	133	133	-0.1	4.6
Men's clothing stores	132	117	141	6.5	140	145	146	144	145	0.6	4.0
Women's clothing stores	335	307	339	1.2	309	319	328	325	317	-2.4	2.7
Other clothing stores	354	366	382	8.0	336	350	361	365	361	-0.9	7.4
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	669	697	732	9.5	646	685	709	705	713	1.2	10.3
Household furnishings stores	185	194	188	1.9	179	181	186	187	184	-1.9	2.5
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,230	3,464	3,418	5.8	3,216	3,353	3,450	3,428	3,459	0.9	7.6
Gasoline service stations	1,170	1,307	1,220	4.3	1,174	1,214	1,204	1,221	1,216	-0.4	3.6
Automotive parts, accessories and services	838	898	903	7.7	855	897	916	916	920	0.4	7.6
General Merchandise											
General merchandise stores	1,690	1,661	1,718	1.7	1,746	1,745	1,736	1,747	1,751	0.2	0.3
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)											
Other semi-durable goods stores	543	552	552	1.6	554	568	564	561	558	-0.4	0.8
Other durable goods stores	404	432	431	6.6	413	436	440	443	436	-1.6	5.7
All other retail stores n.e.c.	798	877	820	2.9	832	840	855	852	842	-1.2	1.2
Total, Retail Sales	**15,366**	**16,119**	**16,184**	**5.3**	**15,545**	**16,060**	**16,231**	**16,289**	**16,270**	**-0.1**	**4.7**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**12,136**	**12,655**	**12,766**	**5.2**	**12,330**	**12,708**	**12,780**	**12,861**	**12,810**	**-0.4**	**3.9**
Department store type merchandise	5,332	5,427	5,612	5.2	5,365	5,547	5,594	5,613	5,607	-0.1	4.5
Provinces and Territories											
Newfoundland	276	287	271	-1.5	282	276	282	280	278	-0.8	-1.6
Prince Edward Island	68	79	71	4.5	68	70	72	72	71	-1.3	3.2
Nova Scotia	489	544	528	7.8	509	540	539	539	539	-0.1	5.8
New Brunswick	408	428	419	2.6	415	415	424	423	424	0.3	2.1
Quebec	3,717	3,941	3,956	6.4	3,752	3,941	4,004	3,972	3,962	-0.3	5.6
Ontario	5,710	5,797	5,949	4.2	5,756	5,866	5,920	5,975	5,968	-0.1	3.7
Manitoba	517	548	552	6.8	528	544	555	556	559	0.5	5.9
Saskatchewan	428	478	473	10.5	442	467	475	483	484	0.1	9.4
Alberta	1,620	1,711	1,689	4.3	1,634	1,676	1,708	1,705	1,696	-0.5	3.8
British Columbia	2,083	2,253	2,224	6.8	2,109	2,214	2,201	2,232	2,237	0.2	6.1
Yukon	17	19	17	2.0	17	17	18	17	17	1.0	2.2
Northwest Territories	32	35	35	10.7	33	34	33	34	36	3.9	8.6

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Trusteed Pension Funds

Second Quarter 1993

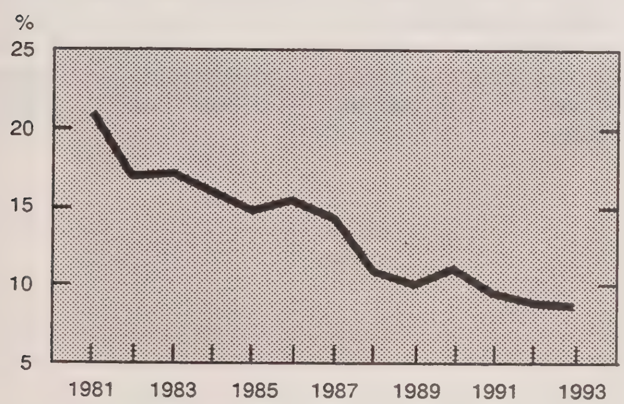
Canada's second largest pool of capital, the assets held by trusteed pension funds, surpassed $246 billion at the end of the second quarter of 1993. Almost three-quarters of the new investments made by pension funds during that quarter went into stocks.

Total assets

Total assets of trusteed pension funds topped $246 billion by June 30, 1993, up 2.1% from March 31, 1993. These assets represent one of the largest pools of capital in Canada, second only to the financial assets of chartered banks. (These estimates are based on results of a quarterly survey of 199 funds holding 88% of total assets, supplemented with annual data from all trusteed pension funds.)

The annual growth rate of assets recorded a second-quarter low of 8.6%. However, a healthy increase in second-quarter net income resulted in a year-over-year asset growth rate that surpassed those of the previous two quarters.

Annual variation of trusteed pension funds' assets (book value), second quarter



Asset mix

The second quarter of 1993 was marked by the largest quarterly rise in the TSE index since before the 1987 stock market adjustment and by continuous low interest rates. Faced with the prevailing financial market conditions, trusteed pension fund managers chose to allot almost three-quarters of new investments to stocks. As a result, stocks increased by 4.5%, raising their proportion of total assets to its highest level (35%).

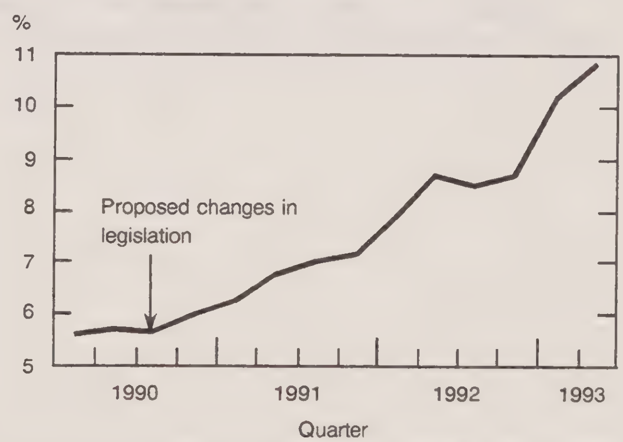
Bonds, however, still accounted for the largest percentage of total assets (45%). Since 1980, the proportion of total assets invested in bonds has declined slowly (by a total of four percentage points); the proportion held in stocks has risen steadily (by fourteen percentage points).

Short-term holdings, as well as mortgages, real estate and miscellaneous other securities, all declined between the first and second quarters of 1993. The most severe drop occurred in short-term investments (-4.2%) — most were funnelled into stocks and bonds. Short-term securities accounted for 8% of total assets at the end of the second quarter of 1993, one of the lowest proportions since 1980.

Foreign investment

Investment outside Canada reached $26.6 billion on June 30, 1993, raising the foreign content of trusteed pension fund portfolios to 11%. Although this proportion has been rising steadily since legislative changes were proposed in 1990 (and implemented in 1991), it still remains well below the 18% permitted.

Foreign investments of trusteed pension funds as a percentage of total assets



The amount invested abroad was up 8.3% from the previous quarter, considerably more than the 2.1% growth in total assets of the funds.

Income, expenditures and net income

Second-quarter income of trusteed pension funds was an estimated $9.8 billion, a 19% increase from a year earlier; at the same time, expenditures grew by only 5%. Net income (income minus expenditures) totalled $5.9 billion, up 30% from a year earlier, the largest second-quarter annual growth rate since 1986.

Investment income

For the third consecutive year, second-quarter investment income declined on a year-to-year basis. Continuing low interest rates were the prime reason. In 1989 and 1990, when the bank rate ranged between 12% and 14%, second-quarter investment income grew at annual rates of 15% and 18% respectively. Investment income represents the single largest component of fund income (39%).

Profits on sale of securities

Net profits generated from the sale of securities more than doubled for a second consecutive quarter, raising their proportion of total income to 24% at June 30, 1993, the largest since early 1987. The second-quarter increase reflected the soaring stock prices and the robust upward movement of the TSE index at that time.

Expenditures

Payments to retired employees or to their survivors were estimated at $2.8 billion and continued to be the major component of expenditures (73% of the total). These payments increased by 6% from the second quarter of 1992.

Public and private sector funds

Public sector funds hold over 60% of the assets of all pension funds. Between the first and second quarters of 1993, assets in public sector funds increased 2.3% compared with 1.6% for those in the private sector.

Quarterly asset growth has been consistently higher for public sector funds since the end of the first quarter of 1991, when these data first became available. Since that time, assets held by public sector funds grew by 27%, well above the 13% for those in the private sector. This is because income for public sector funds was on average 76% higher than for their private sector counterparts. Investment income alone was 72% higher for funds in the public sector and, because most of these funds require the employees to contribute, their contributions are about four times higher.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, $11/$44) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Distribution of assets, income and expenditures of trusteed pension funds

Second quarter 1993

	Public sector		Private sector		Both sectors	
	$ millions	%	$ millions	%	$ millions	%
Assets						
Bonds	71,326	47.6	38,136	39.6	109,461	44.5
Stocks	48,498	32.3	37,755	39.2	86,253	35.0
Mortgages	4,625	3.1	3,736	3.9	8,360	3.4
Real estate	6,392	4.3	2,635	2.7	9,029	3.7
Short-term investments	11,504	7.7	8,244	8.6	19,748	8.0
Other	7,590	5.1	5,779	6.0	13,369	5.4
Total assets	**149,935**	**100.0**	**96,285**	**100.0**	**246,220**	**100.0**
Income						
Contributions						
Employer	1,168	18.4	857	25.0	2,025	20.7
Employee	1,032	16.2	216	6.3	1,249	12.8
Investment income	2,442	38.4	1,385	40.4	3,827	39.1
Profit on sale of securities	1,420	22.3	918	26.8	2,338	23.9
Miscellaneous	297	4.7	53	1.5	350	3.6
Total income	**6,359**	**100.0**	**3,429**	**100.0**	**9,789**	**100.0**
Expenditures						
Pension payments	1,530	74.2	1,324	72.3	2,855	73.3
Cost of pensions purchased	4	0.2	89	4.9	93	2.4
Cash withdrawals	358	17.4	262	14.3	620	15.9
Administration costs	61	3.0	93	5.1	154	3.9
Net loss on sale of securities	44	2.1	47	2.6	92	2.4
Other	64	3.1	15	0.8	78	2.0
Total expenditures	**2,061**	**100.0**	**1,830**	**100.0**	**3,892**	**100.0**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

September 1993

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the third quarter of 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The September 1993 issue of *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tobacco products industry (SIC 1221) totalled $1,688.7 million, up 3.5% from $1,632.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5408.

The data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $35).

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, September 1993.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, September 1993.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Pack of Processed Peas, 1993.
Catalogue number 32-235
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, October 1993.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

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∞

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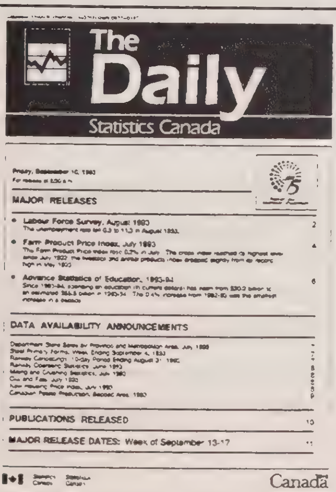

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 23, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
October 1993

In October, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.9%, unchanged from the increase reported in September.

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada moved up 0.2% between September and October to 130.9 (1986 = 100). Four of the seven major component indexes posted increases that ranged from 0.2% to 0.4%. The remaining three indexes each fell by 0.2%.

Among the four indexes which rose, a 0.2% increase in the Housing index was caused mainly by an average annual rise of 3.0% in property taxes. Of the three major component indexes which fell, the largest impact resulted from the 0.2% decline in the Transportation index.

Between October 1992 and October 1993, the All-items index increased 1.9%, the same rate of increase as in September. Since March 1993, the year-over-year rates of increase in the All-items CPI have fluctuated between 1.6% and 1.9%.

The seasonally adjusted All-items index edged up 0.1%, compared with 0.4% in September. The Food index rose 0.3%, while the All-items excluding Food index edged up 0.1%.

The compound annual rate of change for the seasonally adjusted All-items index in the latest three-month period (from July to October) was 2.5%, the same as in the previous three-month period ending in September.

Food

The Food index rose 0.2% in October, following declines of 0.4% in August and 0.6% in September. The latest 0.1% rise in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted mainly from higher prices for salad vegetables, oranges, bakery products and beef. This contrasted with a sharp 5.2% drop in poultry prices. The index for Fresh Vegetables rose 4.1%, mainly due to higher prices for celery, cucumbers, lettuce and tomatoes, the effect of which was moderated by declines in the prices of onions, cabbages, carrots and potatoes. Sharp price increases for unsweetened rolls and buns caused the Bakery Products index to advance 1.5%. Beef prices rebounded 0.8% in October because of more stable wholesale prices. The sharp drop in the poultry index was associated with the marketing of turkey during the Thanksgiving period and with specials for chickens—mainly in Alberta and British Columbia. Lower prices were also noted for cured meat products, canned fish, dairy products and fats and oils.

Between October 1992 and October 1993, the Food index increased 1.5%, up from the 1.2% rise in September. In October, annual increases of 1.7% and 1.0% were observed in the indexes for Food Purchased from Stores and for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

All-items excluding food

In October, the All-items Excluding Food index rose 0.2%, the same rate of increase as in August and September. This resulted from an increase of 0.2% in the Housing index and, to a lesser extent, from a 0.4% rise in the Recreation, Reading and Education index. A large part of the overall rise was moderated by the total effect of 0.2% declines in each of the indexes for Transportation, Clothing, and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages.

Much of the increase in the Housing index came from an average annual rise of 3.0% in property taxes, which are normally recorded in October. This was the smallest increase in this type of tax in over a decade. The latest change represented movements in property taxes between October 1992 and October 1993. Comparable figures for 1991 and 1992 were 5.0% and 8.4% respectively. Changes at the provincial level for the past three years are shown in the table below:

Property Tax Index

	October 1990 to October 1991	October 1991 to October 1992	October 1992 to October 1993
		% change	
Canada	**5.0**	**8.4**	**3.0**
Newfoundland	0.8	18.3	0.6
Prince Edward Island	12.0	4.3	6.9
Nova Scotia	5.0	4.5	4.1
New Brunswick	5.7	2.7	4.1
Québec	6.1	6.6	1.7
Ontario	5.4	8.0	3.0
Manitoba	7.6	0.6	8.5
Saskatchewan	4.1	2.0	2.0
Alberta	7.4	6.0	4.0
British Columbia	-0.9	19.0	3.3

In October, rises in property taxes and in home maintenance and repair charges combined with a drop in mortgage interest costs resulted in an overall increase of 0.8% in the Owned Accommodation index. Prices also increased for rented accommodation, piped gas, basic telephone services, child care, pet food, paper products and household textiles. The impact of those price increases was partly offset by seasonal declines in hotel/motel rates and by a drop in the prices of furniture and kitchen utensils.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index increased 0.4%, largely because of a 0.6% increase in the Recreation component. Much of this was attributable to higher admission charges to hockey games, higher prices for toys and games, photographic equipment and home entertainment equipment and to increased fees for the use of recreational facilities.

Much of the 0.4% rise in the Health and Personal care index was due to a 0.6% increase in the Personal care index. Part of this increase reflected the recent rise in the Nova Scotia retail sales tax. The Health care index fell 0.1% as the prices of non-prescribed medicines declined 1.0%.

The 1.4% decline in gasoline prices—attributable largely to price wars in several cities of Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia—accounted for a large part of the decline in the Transportation index. The overall decline was also associated with seasonally lower fares for transportation by air and rail. A modest offsetting effect resulted from a 0.4% rise in vehicle maintenance and repair charges.

The 0.2% fall in the Clothing index followed increases of 0.5% in August and 0.2% in September. Moderate price increases, especially for seasonal items in October, were more than offset by price discounts for other clothing items. The Men's Wear index fell 0.5% due to lower prices for suits, furnishings and watches. The Women's Wear index declined 0.1% because of lower prices for pants, skirts, lingerie and jewellery.

The 0.2% decline in Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index resulted mainly from a 0.3% drop in the prices of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores.

Between October 1992 and October 1993, the All-items Excluding Food index increased 1.9%, a slightly lower rate of increase than the 2.0% rate observed in September. For the period from May to August 1993, the year-over-year rate of increase stood at about 1.7%.

Consumer Price Index and major components
(1986 = 100)

	October 1993	September 1993	October 1992	September 1993 to October 1993	October 1992 to October 1993
		unadjusted			% change
All-items	**130.9**	**130.7**	**128.5**	**0.2**	**1.9**
Food	122.4	122.2	120.6	0.2	1.5
Housing	128.7	128.4	127.0	0.2	1.3
Clothing	131.0	131.3	130.4	-0.2	0.5
Transportation	125.7	126.0	121.6	-0.2	3.4
Health and personal care	135.9	135.4	132.3	0.4	2.7
Recreation, reading and education	137.2	136.6	132.9	0.4	3.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	172.2	172.5	170.2	-0.2	1.2
All-items excluding food	132.8	132.6	130.3	0.2	1.9
All-items excluding food and energy	133.6	133.5	131.0	0.1	2.0
Goods	125.8	125.8	123.7	0.0	1.7
Services	137.0	136.6	134.3	0.3	2.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.4	76.5	77.8		
All-items (1981 = 100)	173.3				

Energy

The Energy index fell 0.5% in October, following a rise of 0.4% in September. This decrease was partly caused by a 1.4% drop in gasoline prices. In contrast, the price of piped gas increased 1.6%. Between October 1992 and October 1993, the Energy index moved up 0.6%, after rising 1.0% in September.

All-items excluding food and energy

The All-items Excluding Food and Energy index edged up 0.1% in October, after rising 0.3% in September. Between October 1992 and October 1993, the index increased 2.0%, down slightly from the 2.2% rise in September.

Goods and services

In October, the Goods index remained at the same level as in September. Both the indexes for Durables and Semi-durables were unchanged in October, while the index for Non-durables fell 0.1%. At the same time the Services index climbed 0.3%, the same rate as in September.

Between October 1992 and October 1993, the Goods index was up 1.7%, marginally higher than the 1.6% rise in September. During the same period, the Services index rose 2.0%, down slightly from the 2.2% rise in September.

City highlights

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, changes in the All-items indexes varied from a drop of 0.4% in Calgary to a rise of 0.9% in Halifax. In Calgary, major declines were observed in the Food, Housing, and Transportation indexes. In Halifax, all major component indexes recorded higher than average price increases except the Clothing index. The rise in Nova Scotia's provincial sales tax from 10% to 11% was an important factor behind those increases.

Between October 1992 and October 1993, increases in the All-items indexes for cities fluctuated between a low of 0.7% in Montréal to a high of 3.6% in Vancouver.

Main contributors to monthly changes in the all-items index, by city

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest downward pressure came from a drop in the Housing index, where lower prices were recorded for fuel oil, household operating expenses and mortgage interest costs. These declines were partly offset by advances in the prices of household furnishings and equipment and a rise in property taxes. Further downward pressure came from lower transportation charges, most notably for gasoline and for air and bus travel. Partly offsetting these declines were higher food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, dairy products, beef, cereal and bakery products and cured meats. Higher clothing prices also had a major upward impact. Advances in charges for spectator entertainment, fees for health facilities and personal care supplies were recorded as well. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Advances in the Housing, Food and Clothing indexes accounted for most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Within the Housing index, higher property taxes were recorded along with higher charges for household operation, electricity and rented accommodation. The Food index advanced due to higher prices for cereal and bakery products, soft drinks, chicken, and fresh produce. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies and for recreational equipment. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Halifax

The All-items index rose 0.9%. A large part of the advance reflected the increase in the provincial retail sales tax from 10% to 11%. Increased charges for electricity were reported, as the former tax of 50 cents per month was replaced with a tax of 3%. Higher property taxes were also noted. A rise in the Food index had a major upward impact and reflected higher prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals, cereal and bakery products, beef and pork. Gasoline prices rose, following a two cents per litre tax increase. Further upward pressure came from increased recreational charges, higher prices for personal care supplies and price increases for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Saint John

Higher food prices—most notably for beef, cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, chicken and restaurant meals—were a major factor in the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Increased recreational expenses were also recorded, particularly for home entertainment equipment, fees for health facilities and spectator entertainment. A further upward influence came from the Housing index, which reflected higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased household operating expenses and a rise in property taxes. These advances were partly offset by lower prices for clothing, gasoline, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Québec

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were increased housing charges (property taxes, child care, and household furnishings) and higher recreation costs (spectator entertainment, recreation equipment and fees for health facilities). Further upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies, prescribed medicines and non-prescribed medicines. The Food index also rose, as higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, bakery products and dairy products were only partly offset by lower prices for poultry, fresh fruit, soft drinks and prepared meats. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for gasoline, women's wear, girls' wear and alcoholic beverages. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Montréal

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward pressure came from the Transportation index, where price declines were recorded for gasoline and air travel. Price drops for home entertainment equipment and recreation equipment also had a notable downward impact. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for alcoholic beverages, women's wear and girls' wear. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh produce, bakery products and soft drinks were completely offset by lower prices for beef, poultry, cured and prepared meats and dairy products. The Housing index was also unchanged, as advances in property taxes, household textile prices, child care expenses, and fuel oil prices were completely offset by declines in furniture prices, traveller accommodation charges and household equipment costs. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Higher housing charges were the major upward influence, and reflected price increases for property taxes, rented accommodation, household equipment and household textiles. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, cereal and bakery products, pork and restaurant meals were offset by lower prices for soft drinks, dairy products, prepared meats, turkey and fresh fruit. Four of the seven major component indexes declined, with the greatest downward influence from the Transportation index (gasoline and air fares). Further downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care supplies, clothing, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward impact came from the Housing index, where advances were reported for property taxes, new house prices, rented accommodation and household operation costs. A rise in the Food index was also recorded, which reflected higher prices for beef, pork, bakery products, chicken, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Higher recreational expenses (recreation equipment, home entertainment equipment, fees for health facilities and admission to hockey games) were also reported. Charges for personal care supplies rose, too. Price declines for men's wear, gasoline and air travel had a dampening effect. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.8%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward influence came from the Transportation index, where declines were recorded for gasoline, rail fares and air fares. Decreased charges for non-prescribed medicines, personal care supplies and clothing were reported as well. The Food index also declined, largely due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, bread, cured meats, 2% milk, and soft drinks. The Housing index advanced,

reflecting increased charges for owned accommodation (partly due to higher property taxes) and increased prices for household furnishings and equipment. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Winnipeg

Advances in property taxes and food prices (fresh produce, beef, chicken, pork and restaurant meals) largely explained the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from increased recreation charges, most notably for recreation equipment, spectator entertainment and fees for health facilities. Increased charges for personal care supplies were recorded as well. Partly offsetting these advances were price declines for rail fares, gasoline, air fares and clothing. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Regina

Increased charges for property taxes and basic telephone services and a rise in the Food index (most notably for beef, pork, bakery products, prepared meats and restaurant meals) largely explained the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges were also recorded for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines, recreational expenses and cigarettes. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and for train and air travel. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.1%.

Saskatoon

Despite declines in four of the seven major component indexes, the All-items index rose 0.4%. A large part of the upward movement was due to higher prices for gasoline, basic telephone services, property taxes and rented accommodation. Increased recreation charges were also reported. Moderating the overall advance were lower prices for clothing, personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines, and fresh produce. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.1%. The greatest upward impact came from the Housing index, where advances were reported for property taxes, rented accommodation and household furnishings and equipment. Increased charges for personal care supplies, higher recreation expenses and a rise in gasoline prices also had a notable upward impact. Moderating these advances were lower prices for women's wear, poultry, fresh vegetables, dairy products and alcoholic beverages. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Calgary

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in a drop of 0.4% in the All-items index. The Housing index declined as decreased charges for traveller accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment more than offset increased property taxes and a rise in rented accommodation costs. Price declines for fresh vegetables and poultry caused the Food index to fall, while lower prices for gasoline, lower rail fares and lower air fares caused the Transportation index to drop. Prices for women's wear and alcoholic beverages declined as well. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.5%.

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as a number of offsetting effects took place. The greatest upward impact came from the Housing index, where prices increased for property taxes, household furnishings and rented accommodation. Increased recreational charges were also noted, particularly for spectator entertainment, recreation equipment and fees for health facilities. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for vehicle maintenance and repairs (provincial retail sales tax applied to labour), gasoline and personal care supplies. Offsetting these advances were lower prices for food (particularly for poultry, fresh produce, dairy products, and cereal and bakery products), alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Victoria

Among the main contributors to the 0.2% drop in the All-items index were lower transportation charges (gasoline, rail fares and air fares) and decreased food prices (fresh vegetables, chicken, soft drinks and beef). Prices for alcoholic beverages declined as well. Partly offsetting these declines were increased charges for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines, higher recreation expenses (spectator entertainment and fees for health facilities) and increased housing costs (property taxes, rented accommodation, child care and furniture). Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Whitehorse

Higher food prices (particularly for cereal and bakery products, beef, chicken, cured and prepared meats, and pork) were among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Recreation equipment prices rose as did fees for health facilities. Increased charges for owned accommodation, household operation and household equipment also had a notable upward impact. Partly offsetting these advances were lower prices for women's wear and men's wear, decreased fares for air and rail travel, and lower prices for personal care supplies. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.2%.

Yellowknife

Among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the All-items index were higher prices for cigarettes and food (fresh produce, cereal and bakery products and restaurant meals). Owned accommodation charges increased along with recreation equipment prices. Partly offsetting these declines were lower prices for women's wear and decreased fares for train and air travel. Since October 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The October 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
October 1993 index	124.9	118.4	118.6	133.7	120.7	129.6	136.9	152.0
% change from September 1993	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.5	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
% change from October 1992	1.9	2.8	-0.4	1.2	2.6	2.1	4.9	5.3
Charlottetown/Summerside								
October 1993 index	130.4	129.2	122.2	130.1	119.3	141.3	136.1	193.3
% change from September 1993	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0
% change from October 1992	2.5	3.4	1.6	4.0	1.2	3.6	3.1	3.5
Halifax								
October 1993 index	128.6	129.4	121.3	128.6	121.7	131.4	134.2	175.1
% change from September 1993	0.9	1.3	0.9	-0.9	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.7
% change from October 1992	2.1	1.6	1.8	0.9	3.0	0.6	4.3	1.6
Saint John								
October 1993 index	127.3	126.4	121.0	132.5	121.2	133.6	131.3	171.6
% change from September 1993	0.3	1.4	0.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	1.2	-0.3
% change from October 1992	1.4	1.1	0.5	3.0	2.5	1.3	3.5	0.2
Québec								
October 1993 index	129.2	117.9	128.2	135.4	117.8	138.0	140.3	168.3
% change from September 1993	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.7	-0.2
% change from October 1992	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.3	1.8	3.0	-0.6
Montréal								
October 1993 index	130.8	118.4	131.1	135.7	119.7	137.2	143.0	174.2
% change from September 1993	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
% change from October 1992	0.7	-0.3	0.4	0.3	1.8	2.3	2.1	0.8
Ottawa								
October 1993 index	130.9	124.8	128.9	130.7	126.1	140.9	135.3	165.5
% change from September 1993	0.1	0.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	-0.1
% change from October 1992	1.9	3.1	1.5	0.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	-0.6
Toronto								
October 1993 index	132.4	124.1	131.8	129.1	128.8	139.5	137.9	165.4
% change from September 1993	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.4	-0.1
% change from October 1992	1.8	2.0	1.4	-0.6	3.6	2.8	3.0	0.5
Thunder Bay								
October 1993 index	129.8	120.0	127.7	133.1	126.9	129.1	135.3	171.0
% change from September 1993	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	0.2	0.0
% change from October 1992	2.0	0.3	1.3	2.5	4.1	1.8	3.4	0.5
Winnipeg								
October 1993 index	131.0	130.5	125.6	132.6	125.8	135.3	140.1	164.6
% change from September 1993	0.4	0.6	0.9	-0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0
% change from October 1992	2.9	3.7	1.8	2.4	4.3	3.8	4.5	0.5
Regina								
October 1993 index	132.2	132.1	121.1	139.0	132.4	146.7	135.2	177.4
% change from September 1993	0.2	0.7	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1
% change from October 1992	3.1	3.4	1.9	7.5	3.0	3.4	3.8	1.5

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
October 1993 index	130.7	130.3	121.1	138.0	125.9	157.0	134.5	164.1
% change from September 1993	0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	1.4	-0.4	0.4	-0.1
% change from October 1992	2.9	2.4	1.8	7.5	2.8	2.0	3.9	2.5
Edmonton								
October 1993 index	128.0	113.3	124.8	127.6	126.4	131.9	137.6	182.5
% change from September 1993	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.6	0.2	1.1	0.4	-0.2
% change from October 1992	0.9	-5.0	1.8	-0.2	3.9	1.1	3.6	0.8
Calgary								
October 1993 index	128.4	117.9	123.6	128.6	123.7	132.4	138.0	182.2
% change from September 1993	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	0.3	0.7	-0.2
% change from October 1992	1.5	-2.4	1.6	0.0	3.9	3.1	4.2	1.4
Vancouver								
October 1993 index	132.9	130.5	126.6	127.5	137.5	129.9	136.2	171.2
% change from September 1993	0.0	-0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	-0.5
% change from October 1992	3.6	3.0	2.3	1.8	6.7	3.9	4.4	4.0
Victoria								
October 1993 index	131.0	129.3	123.9	129.0	133.4	131.1	134.3	170.4
% change from September 1993	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.7	1.5	0.1	-0.4
% change from October 1992	2.9	2.9	1.9	2.3	4.5	4.5	3.1	3.5
Whitehorse								
October 1993 index	127.0	121.8	125.4	129.7	116.3	128.3	126.9	165.5
% change from September 1993	0.1	0.8	0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.1
% change from October 1992	3.2	4.9	1.8	1.2	2.8	1.3	1.0	10.4
Yellowknife								
October 1993 index	127.1	119.0	120.8	132.5	121.1	125.0	132.1	169.4
% change from September 1993	0.4	0.8	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	1.6
% change from October 1992	1.7	3.5	-0.1	0.4	2.9	3.2	3.4	2.5

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

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Wholesale Trade

September 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, wholesale merchants' sales increased 1.9% to $17.3 billion in September. This marked the fifth consecutive monthly increase in sales.

Sales

Except for sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories, which were down slightly (-0.1%), September's increase stemmed from sales gains for all other trade groups. The largest increase (in dollar value) was in other machinery, equipment and supplies, up 3.6% from the previous month. Within this trade group, higher sales of commodities such as computers and related machinery, equipment and packaged software and sales of other electronic machinery, equipment and supplies dominated the overall growth.

Wholesale merchants of lumber and building materials (+ 3.3%), suppliers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+ 1.1%) and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (+ 3.5%) also reported sizeable increases for September.

Eight of the provinces and the territories experienced higher sales. In dollar terms, British Columbia's wholesalers registered the strongest growth, up $111 million from August (+ 4.6%). Other strong increases were recorded in Quebec (+ 1.6%) and Ontario (+ 1.4%); however, lower sales were registered in Saskatchewan (-2.1%) and Manitoba (-1.5%).

Note to users

Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Inventories

Inventories of wholesale merchants totalled $25.8 billion in September, up 0.4% from the revised August level.

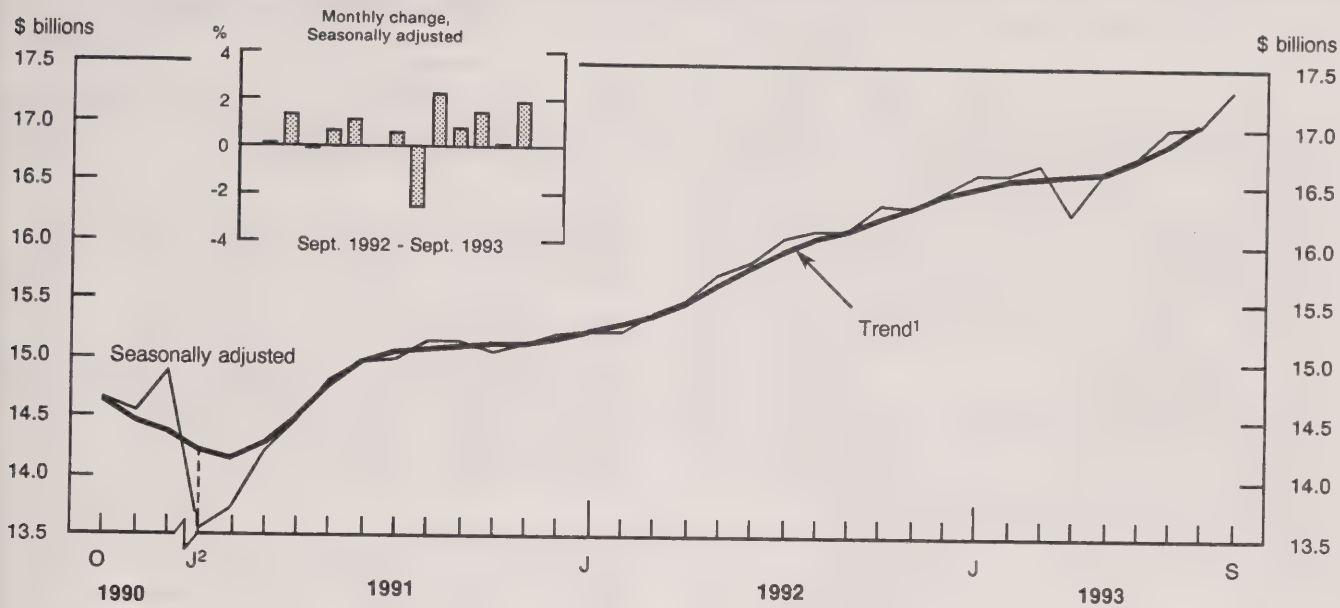
The inventories/sales ratio at the end of September fell to 1.49/1, from 1.51/1 in August.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

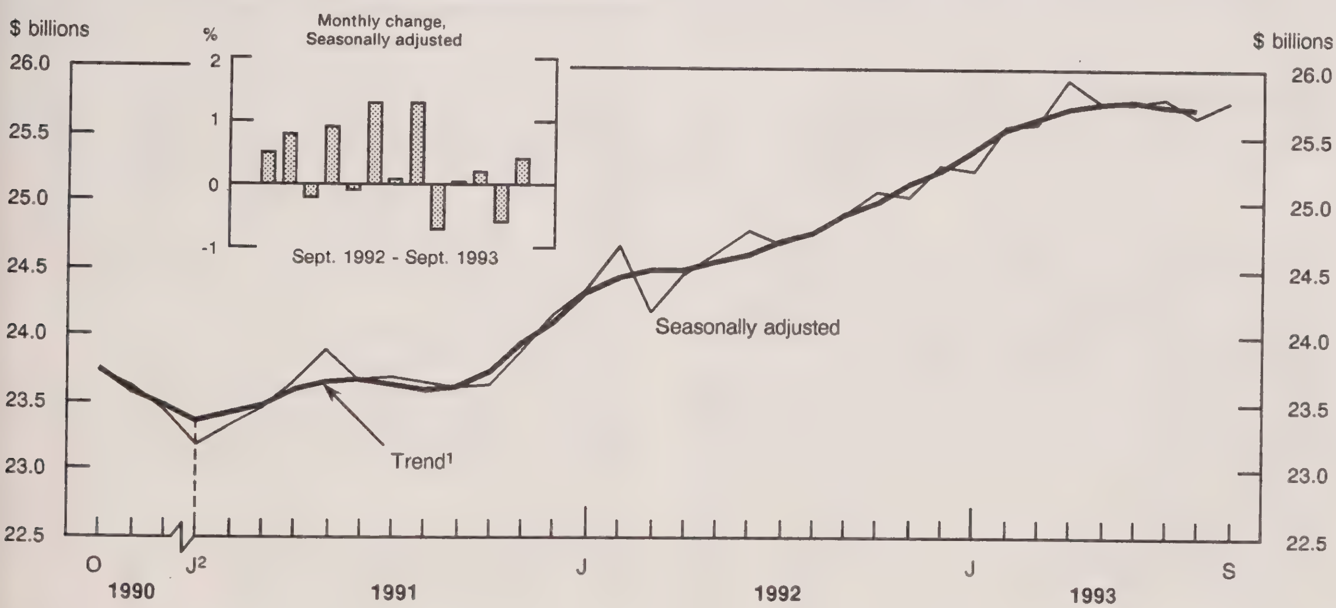
The September issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales



Wholesale merchants' inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

[2] *Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale merchants' sales

Trade group	Sept. 1992	Aug. 1993 r	Sept. 1993p	Sept. 1992 to Sept. 1993	Sept. 1992	June 1993 r	July 1993 r	Aug. 1993 r	Sept. 1993p	Aug. 1993 to Sept. 1993	Sept. 1992 to Sept. 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,433	4,476	4,667	5.3	4,232	4,481	4,459	4,402	4,451	1.1	5.2
Apparel and dry goods	481	598	545	13.3	393	438	432	445	449	0.8	14.3
Household goods	689	608	701	1.6	584	591	599	582	591	1.5	1.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,890	1,833	2,053	8.6	1,750	1,835	1,876	1,900	1,898	-0.1	8.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating, equipment and supplies	1,189	1,256	1,344	13.0	1,127	1,174	1,204	1,214	1,256	3.5	11.4
Lumber and building materials	1,674	1,806	1,871	11.7	1,482	1,532	1,570	1,582	1,634	3.3	10.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	359	435	415	15.4	349	365	371	380	386	1.7	10.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,834	3,628	4,143	8.1	3,705	3,678	3,762	3,824	3,964	3.6	7.0
Other products	2,565	2,568	2,769	7.9	2,485	2,661	2,724	2,690	2,705	0.6	8.9
Total, all trades	**17,116**	**17,208**	**18,507**	**8.1**	**16,107**	**16,755**	**16,997**	**17,018**	**17,334**	**1.9**	**7.6**
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	192	186	195	1.4	172	171	176	173	173	0.1	0.6
Prince Edward Island	44	38	39	-12.7	44	41	39	36	38	6.2	-13.5
Nova Scotia	355	379	404	14.0	340	366	374	371	388	4.5	14.0
New Brunswick	250	252	263	5.1	231	234	237	235	244	4.0	5.7
Quebec	4,439	4,281	4,589	3.4	4,034	3,998	4,080	4,046	4,112	1.6	1.9
Ontario	7,058	6,995	7,615	7.9	6,691	6,945	7,020	7,077	7,177	1.4	7.3
Manitoba	579	569	573	-1.1	560	585	600	563	555	-1.5	-1.0
Saskatchewan	529	561	545	3.1	481	519	516	523	512	-2.1	6.5
Alberta	1,501	1,591	1,663	10.8	1,447	1,546	1,569	1,583	1,613	1.9	11.5
British Columbia	2,140	2,333	2,595	21.3	2,081	2,330	2,364	2,389	2,500	4.6	20.2
Yukon and Northwest Territories	28	24	27	-5.5	26	21	21	21	22	3.2	-13.8

Wholesale merchants' inventories

Trade group	Sept. 1992	Aug. 1993 r	Sept. 1993p	Sept. 1992 to Sept. 1993	Sept. 1992	June 1993 r	July 1993 r	Aug. 1993 r	Sept. 1993p	Aug. 1993 to Sept. 1993	Sept. 1992 to Sept. 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,160	3,318	3,292	4.2	3,100	3,299	3,319	3,291	3,263	-0.9	5.2
Apparel and dry goods	883	1,064	1,032	16.9	900	1,004	1,019	1,025	1,046	2.0	16.2
Household goods	1,229	1,353	1,309	6.5	1,229	1,301	1,375	1,353	1,309	-3.3	6.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,550	3,603	3,582	0.9	3,562	3,723	3,695	3,692	3,643	-1.3	2.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating, equipment and supplies	2,166	2,230	2,258	4.3	2,158	2,139	2,161	2,189	2,237	2.2	3.7
Lumber and building materials	2,343	2,554	2,637	12.5	2,403	2,622	2,588	2,596	2,719	4.7	13.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,279	1,211	1,146	-10.4	1,326	1,234	1,239	1,219	1,197	-1.8	-9.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,043	7,022	6,957	-1.2	7,067	7,076	7,085	6,997	6,998	--	-1.0
Other products	3,109	3,208	3,319	6.8	3,149	3,346	3,314	3,291	3,353	1.9	6.5
Total, all trades	**24,762**	**25,563**	**25,531**	**3.1**	**24,895**	**25,745**	**25,796**	**25,654**	**25,764**	**0.4**	**3.5**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Financial Statistics of Education

1989-1990

Spending on education totalled $45 billion in 1989-1990, a 6.1% increase from the previous year. This was the second lowest increase since 1980-81 (+5.1% in 1987-88).

As a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), education spending reached 6.9% in 1989-1990. This was the second consecutive year when this percentage fell below 7.0%.

The three levels of government provided 91% of total spending on education. The remaining 9.0% was covered by tuition fees and other sources.

The percentage of government total budgetary spending allocated to education remained around 14.0% between 1985-86 and 1989-1990. In 1973-74, the percentage was 18.7%.

Spending on elementary and secondary education rose from $26.7 billion to $28.3 billion in 1989-1990, a 6.0% increase from the previous year. These expenditures accounted for 63.5% of total spending on education, 2.3 percentage points less than in 1981-82.

School board expenditures increased at an average annual rate of 7.2% between 1985 and 1989, to total $18.4 billion. This represented 86.2% of expenditures on elementary and secondary education, the highest proportion in at least 10 years. In constant dollars (1986 = 100), the average rate of increase in expenditures during this period was 3.2%.

Spending on postsecondary education rose by 7.4% from the previous year to total $12.7 billion. This was the largest increase since 1984-85. Spending on the university sector accounted for 65% of total expenditures on postsecondary education, or $8.3 billion.

Spending on vocational training increased by 2.9% in 1989-1990 to total $3.5 billion. It accounted for 8.0% of total spending on education, a decline of 0.8 percentage points since 1986-87.

Financial Statistics of Education, 1989-90 (81-208, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668) or François Gendron (613-951-1509), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Basic Summary Tabulations

1991 Census

The *1991 Census 2B Basic Summary Tabulations* are a series of 47 tables based on data collected from a 20% sample of households. Each table features two or more inter-related variables about the population and their dwellings. The data are aggregated for a variety of standard geographical areas, extending from the country as a whole to enumeration areas—the building blocks for all higher geographic levels.

The following tables are now available:

Q9101 Employed labour force 15 years and over by place of residence and sex(3), showing place of work [for each census subdivision (CSD) of residence by each CSD of work in each province, and in neighbouring province for CSDs in cross-provincial census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations];

Q9102 Employed labour force 15 years and over by occupation major groups (based on the 1980 classification)(23), age groups(7) and sex(3), showing place of work [for each CSD of residence (CSD 5,000+) by each CSD of work];

Q9103 Employed labour force 15 years and over by industry divisions (based on the 1980 classification)(19), age groups(7) and sex(3), showing place of work [for each CSD of residence (CSD 5,000+) by each CSD of work].

These tables are offered on magnetic tape and are available at the following geographic levels: census divisions and subdivisions, census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations, census tracts, federal electoral districts and enumeration areas. The diskette version will be available in two weeks.

To order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

September 1993

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 18.2% to 2 348 858 cubic metres in September 1993, from 1 987 150 cubic metres after revisions in September 1992.

Stocks on hand at the end of September 1993 totalled 2 663 875 cubic metres, up 5.3% from 2 530 107 cubic metres in September 1992.

At the end of September 1993, year-to-date production totalled 19 145 058 cubic metres, up 15.6% from 16 568 310 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The September 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available later.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

September 1993

Rolled steel shipments for September 1993 totalled 1 281 807 tonnes, up 17.5% from 1 090 857 tonnes in August 1993 and up 19.7% from 1 070 885 tonnes in September 1992.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of September 1993 totalled 10 241 783 tonnes, up 13.6% from 9 012 926 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22 to 25).

The September 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

October 1993

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 186 049 thousand square metres in October 1993, up 10.6% from 168 205^{r} (revised) thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to October 1993, domestic shipments totalled 1 833 059 thousand square metres, up 10.1% from 1 664 256^{r} thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

The October 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

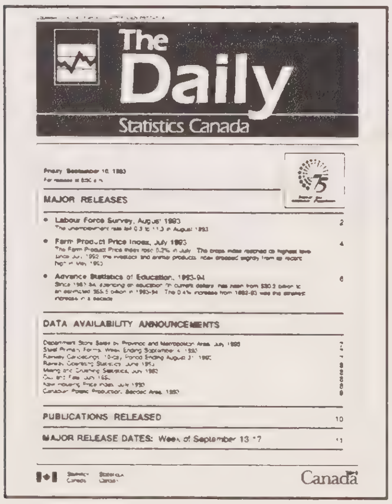
Processed Fruits And Vegetables

September 1993

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for September 1993 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, October 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes), October 1993.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, August 1993.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Consumer Price Index, October 1993.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. today.

Financial Statistics of Education, 1989-1990 Last Edition.
Catalogue number 81-208
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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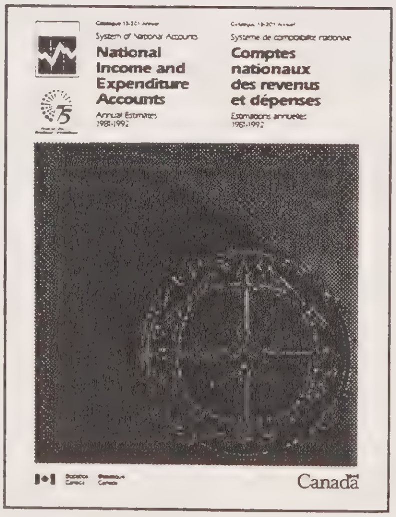
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded



National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Annual Estimates, 1981-1992

This publication provides comprehensive income and expenditure estimates by economic sector.

Two feature articles are included. "National Income and Expenditure Accounts: Revised Estimates for the Period 1989-1992" examines the latest round of revisions to the accounts and discusses the revisions to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates since 1971. "International Price and Quantity Comparisons: Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, Canada and the United States" introduces time series estimates for purchasing power parities and real per capita expenditures for Canada compared with the United States for 53 categories of GDP. These are based on two benchmark studies undertaken by the OECD in 1985 and 1990.

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Annual Estimates, 1981-1992 (13-201,$39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

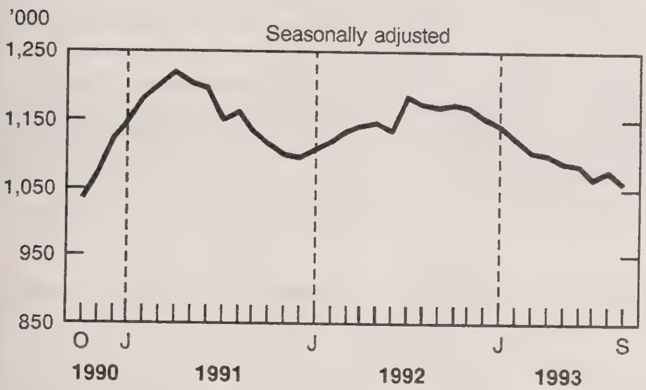
MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

September 1993 (Preliminary)

For the week ended September 18, 1993, the seasonally adjusted estimate of the number of beneficiaries who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,053,000, down 2.1% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries receiving regular U. I. benefits



Between August and September 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits decreased in all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia (+1.1%) and Newfoundland (+0.9%). Decreases exceeding the national average (-2.1%) were observed in the Northwest Territories (-7.2%), the Yukon (-4.2%), Manitoba (-3.5%), Alberta (-3.0%) and Quebec (-2.4%).

Unadjusted

In September 1993, the estimated number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,022,000, down 11.9% from September 1992. Year-over-year, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 13.9% to 514,000 and the number of female beneficiaries decreased 9.8% to 508,000.

Note to users

The number of beneficiaries represents those who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Data on benefit payments, number of benefit weeks and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates. These estimates are affected by the number of working days in the reference month to process claims and pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Benefits shown here include payments to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and payments to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992). Note that these expenditures are not reported for September 1993.

Number of beneficiaries (all types of benefits)

	Beneficiaries September 1993	September 1992 to September 1993
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	11,210	-16.1
Halifax	12,060	-5.2
Saint John	4,550	-15.3
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9,240	-10.3
Québec	27,780	-5.5
Sherbrooke	5,680	-22.2
Trois-Rivières	7,590	-6.3
Montréal	134,780	-14.4
Hull	9,150	1.0
Ottawa	14,970	-14.2
Oshawa	7,120	-9.8
Toronto	122,110	-12.8
Hamilton	16,840	-19.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	11,580	-22.6
Kitchener	10,150	-13.3
London	9,040	-14.2
Windsor	7,770	-16.1
Sudbury	6,100	-6.0
Thunder Bay	4,620	-7.4
Winnipeg	19,870	-10.9
Regina	4,090	-8.5
Saskatoon	5,770	-9.6
Calgary	22,260	-19.6
Edmonton	25,570	-9.4
Vancouver	50,570	-10.6
Victoria	7,360	-11.3

Unemployment insurance disbursements in September 1993 totalled $1.2 billion, down 14.5% from September 1992. From January to September 1993, $14.3 billion was paid in benefits, down 4.2% from the corresponding period in 1992. Comparing the same nine-month periods, the average weekly payment increased 2.5% to $260.56, but the number of benefit weeks decreased 6.5% to 53.6 million.

A total of 264,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in September 1993, down 14.2% from September 1992. For January to September 1993, 2,298,000 claims were received, a 14.5% decrease from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735- 5736.

The September 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for July, August and September, will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment insurance Statistics

		September 1992	July 1993	August 1993	September 1993	August 1993 to September 1993
				seasonally adjusted		% change
Regular benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,169	1,060 r	1,075p	1,053p	-2.1
Amount paid	$'000	1,327,882	1,207,612	1,218,327	1,190,224	-2.3
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,179	4,680	4,732	4,631	-2.1
		September 1992	**July 1993**	**August 1993**	**September 1993**	**September 1992 to September 1993**
				unadjusted		% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,160	1,154 r	1,173p	1,022p	-11.9
Regular beneficiaries	'000	950	968 r	991p	827p	-13.0
Claims received	'000	307	294	214	264	-14.2
Amount paid	$'000	1,411,818	1,275,124	1,441,352	1,207,162	-14.5
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,483	4,882	5,563	4,767	-13.1
Average weekly benefit	$	252.01	253.28	255.13	253.23	0.5

Year-to-date		January to September 1992	January to September 1993	1992 to 1993
				% change
Beneficiaries – Average	'000	1,419	1,333p	-6.0
Claims received	'000	2,686	2,298	-14.5
Amount paid	$'000	14,922,049	14,298,561	-4.2
Weeks of benefits	'000	57,368	53,630	-6.5
Average weekly benefit	$	254.12	260.56	2.5

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

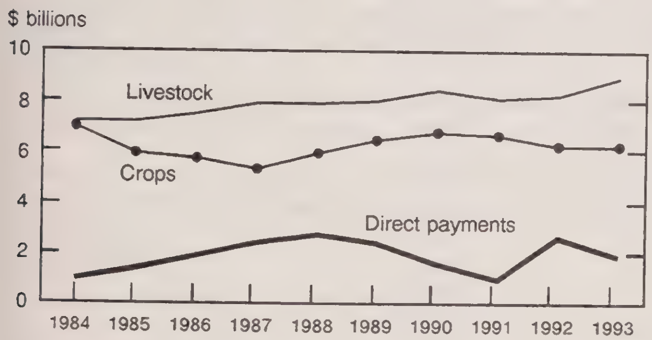
Farm Cash Receipts

January to September 1993

Farm cash receipts for January-September 1993 were $16.9 billion, 0.4% higher than a year earlier. Increases of 9.3% in livestock receipts and 0.4% in crops receipts offset a 29% drop in direct program payments.

Among the provinces, Manitoba recorded the largest increase (+7.8%) in cash receipts for the January to September period. Primarily responsible were higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, hog and cattle receipts, and Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) and crop insurance payments. Four other provinces also registered increases that ranged from +0.1% in Nova Scotia to +4.0% in Alberta. Ontario receipts were 3.1% lower than a year earlier, the largest of the five provincial declines. The drop resulted from lower corn receipts, tripartite payments and other (ad hoc) payments. The decreases in the other provinces ranged from -1.8% in Newfoundland and Saskatchewan to -0.2% in Prince Edward Island.

Farm cash receipts, January to September



Livestock and animal products receipts

Livestock and animal products receipts for January to September 1993 reached a record $9.0 billion, 9.3% above the $8.2 billion in 1992. The previous record was $8.4 billion in 1990. The increase was due to higher cattle, hog and chicken receipts.

Note to users

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics Supplement II *(10-603E, issue 93-002, $21/$42).*

Cattle receipts for the first nine months of 1993 rose 16% to $3.4 billion. Prices were 15% higher as severe winter weather in the United States reduced expected production. Also supporting prices were strong U.S. demand for Canadian feeder cattle and the lower value of the Canadian dollar. Total marketings in Canada were stable, as a 5.1% increase in exports of live animals compensated for lower domestic slaughter.

For January to September 1993, hog receipts reached $1.5 billion, 21% higher than the year-earlier $1.3 billion. The increase resulted from a 19% rise in prices, as marketings were 1.1% higher. Prices were supported by lower than expected U.S. marketings, losses from the summer flooding in the U.S. Midwest and the lower value of the Canadian dollar.

Chicken receipts for the first three quarters of 1993 were $758 million, compared to the previous year's $712 million. Quantities marketed rose 4.4% in response to increased production quotas, while prices were 1.9% higher.

Crops receipts

For January to September 1993, crops receipts were $6.2 billion, slightly above (+0.4%) the previous year. Substantially higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, along with increases for a number of minor crops, offset a sharp decline in receipts for the eight major grains.

CWB payments for the first nine months of 1993 were $685 million, an increase of $471 million from 1992. Final payments totalling $431 million were paid in January 1993 on all 1991/92 pool accounts. A year earlier, in January 1992, farmers received final payments of only $15 million as international grain prices had collapsed at the beginning of the 1990/91 crop year.

Receipts for the eight major grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, corn and soybeans) fell 15% to $3.0 billion in January-September 1993, down from the year-earlier $3.5 billion. Declines of $399 million in wheat receipts and $147 million in corn receipts accounted for the decrease. Overall, an 18% drop in farmer deliveries of grain offset a 2.6% increase in prices. The decline in deliveries reflected the poor quality of the 1992 harvest and reduced export demand from Russia and China, traditionally Canada's two largest grain buyers.

Direct program payments

Direct program payments for January to September 1993 were $1.8 billion, a 29% decrease from the year-earlier $2.5 billion. Lower other (ad hoc), tripartite and Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) payments more than offset higher crop insurance and GRIP payments.

Other (ad hoc) payments in the first three quarters of 1993 fell to $52 million, from $598 million in 1992, as payments under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II program wound down. Tripartite payments were $21 million, compared with $320 million a year ago when low market prices for hogs and slaughter cattle triggered payments. NISA payments dropped from $322 million to $90 million. Most of the January-September 1993 NISA payments were from the 1991 tax-year program, which had fewer participants and smaller average withdrawals than the 1990 program.

GRIP payments during the first three quarters of 1993 totalled $749 million, compared with $626 million in 1992, while crop insurance payments rose from $110 million to $442 million. These increases reflected the adverse growing and harvesting conditions that prevailed in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

The January-September 1993 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44) will be available the last week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439), Agriculture Division.

Total cash receipts from farming operations

	January to September 1992	January to September 1993	January-September 1992 to January-September 1993
	$ millions		% change
Canada	**16,864.9**	**16,939.3**	**0.4**
Newfoundland	46.3	45.5	-1.8
Prince Edward Island	160.0	159.6	-0.2
Nova Scotia	229.1	229.4	0.1
New Brunswick	193.0	200.4	3.8
Quebec	2,777.4	2,754.3	-0.8
Ontario	4,236.1	4,104.8	-3.1
Manitoba	1,527.8	1,646.7	7.8
Saskatchewan	3,183.9	3,125.4	-1.8
Alberta	3,533.2	3,672.9	4.0
British Columbia	978.0	1,000.2	2.3

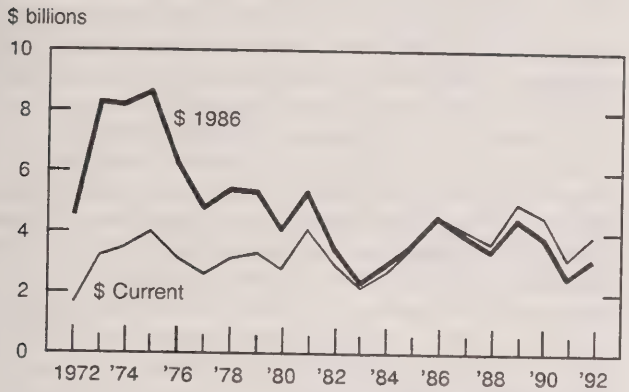
Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

Net Farm Income

1992

Total net farm income reached $3.8 billion in 1992, a 26% increase from the year-earlier $3.0 billion.

Total net farm income
Current and constant (1986) dollars



In 1989, net income peaked at $4.9 billion, then dropped to $4.4 billion in 1990 and $3.0 billion in 1991, the lowest level since 1984. Total net income rebounded somewhat in 1992, but remained well below the 1989 and 1990 levels. In constant 1986 dollars, 1992 total net income was 69% of the 1972 level.

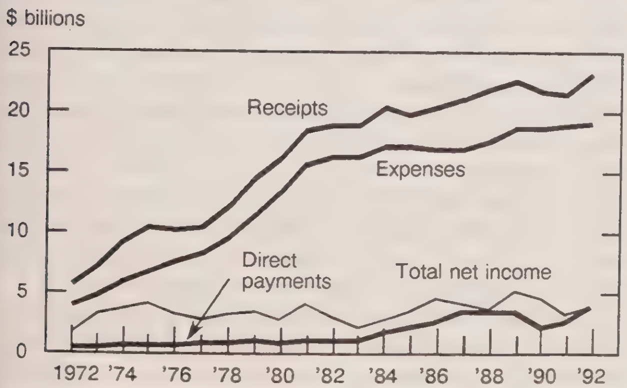
The increase in 1992 may have been a fluctuation rather than part of a long-term trend in the income-generating capacity of the farm sector, since it reflected a $1.4 billion rise in direct program payments. In the last 20 years, direct program payments have gone from 4.0% of total cash receipts to 16%.

The nominal return on assets in 1992 was 5.4%. After adjusting for inflation, it stood at 4.3%, the highest level in the last 10 years. This was due to recent drops in the value of farm assets and in the inflation rate. The average real rate of return for the last 10 years was 1.4%. (The return on assets in agriculture represents the return on investment in farm assets.)

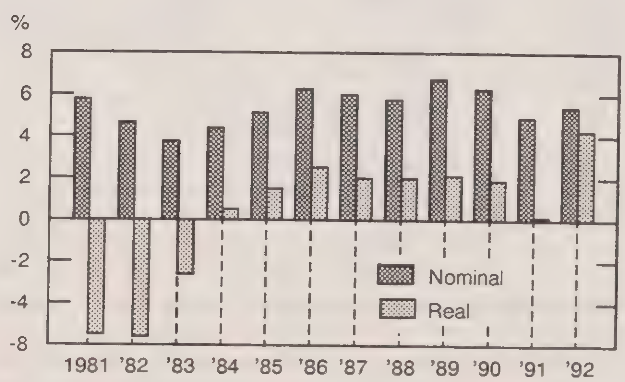
Over the last two decades, net farm income has represented a decreasing share of the total income of farm families. Generally, the smaller the farming operation, in terms of gross sales, the greater its dependence on non-farm income.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Total net farm income measures the net return to production. Inventories are valued in the year that they are produced.*
>
> *The nominal return on assets is calculated by dividing the net income before taxes plus interest expenses by the average annual total assets.*
>
> *If the net income before taxes plus interest expenses remains constant and annual total assets decreases, then nominal return on assets increases.*
>
> *The real return on assets is calculated by subtracting the inflation rate from the nominal return on assets. The lower the inflation rate, the higher the real return on assets.*

Total net income, receipts, expenses and direct payments
Current dollars



Return on assets
Nominal and real 1986 terms



The information presented above applies to the farm sector as a whole. Disaggregations by size and type of farm will show different movements in gross receipts, expenses, net incomes, and the share of farm family income from non-farm sources.

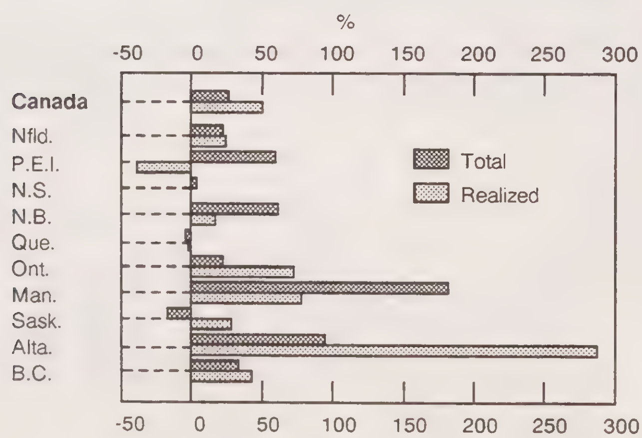
Net farm income, 1992

Total net farm income reached $3.8 billion in 1992, a 26% increase from the year-earlier $3.0 billion. A $1.8 billion increase in farm cash receipts, of which $1.4 billion was direct program payments, was partly offset by a $341 million increase in farm operating expenses and by a net drop of $632 million in the value of inventory change.

Although total net farm income in Manitoba almost tripled to $394 million, the year-earlier $140 million was the lowest since 1983. Sharp increases were also recorded in Alberta (+94%), New Brunswick (+61%) and Prince Edward Island (+59%). Only Saskatchewan (-17%) and Quebec (-3.0%) experienced declines. This marked the third consecutive year that total net income declined in Saskatchewan.

Realized net farm income, which does not account for the value of inventory change, showed a larger increase in 1992 (+51%) than total net farm income. As a result of the strong increase in farm cash receipts (+8.3%), realized net income reached $4.2 billion.

Changes in total and realized net farm income, 1991 to 1992



In 1992, realized net income rose in seven of the provinces. It almost quadrupled in Alberta to $921 million, but the year-earlier $238 million was the lowest recorded since 1971. Other provinces that experienced particularly strong increases included Manitoba (+77%) and Ontario (+73%). Only Prince Edward Island registered a significant decline (-39%).

Farm cash receipts, 1992

Farm cash receipts reached a record $23.2 billion in 1992, 8.3% higher than $21.4 billion in 1991. The previous record of $22.5 billion was attained in 1989. A $1.4 billion increase (+60%) in direct program payments was the main cause of the rise in total receipts. The strong increase in direct payments, combined with a 4.3% rise in livestock receipts, more than offset a 1.1% decrease in crops receipts.

Among the provinces, Alberta (+17%) and Ontario (+10%) recorded the largest gains in farm cash receipts in 1992. Higher direct payments were largely responsible for the increases. Alberta also benefited from higher cattle receipts. Ontario experienced increases in cattle, wheat and soybean receipts. Only Prince Edward Island registered a decline in cash receipts (-6.8%), primarily because of lower potato receipts.

Direct program payments rose sharply, from $2.3 billion in 1991 to a record $3.7 billion in 1992. Payments under the new safety net programs, as well as strong increases in other (ad hoc) and tripartite payments, were mainly responsible.

Payments for the 1991/92 and 1992/93 crop years under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) totalled $1.3 billion in 1992. During the same period, Net Income Stabilization Account payments based on farmers' 1990 and 1991 incomes were $338 million. Payments under these two new safety net programs began in September 1991.

Other (ad hoc) payments totalled $647 million in 1992, an increase of $410 million from the previous year. Most of these payments were delivered under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II (FSAM II) program. The main thrust of FSAM II was to provide emergency support to grain and oilseed producers as a result of the international grain trade war between the United States and the European Community.

Tripartite payments totalled $371 million in 1992, compared with $108 million in 1991. Lower market prices triggered larger payments on both hogs ($195 million) and slaughter cattle ($131 million).

Livestock and animal products receipts reached a record $11.2 billion in 1992, 4.3% above the year-earlier $10.8 billion. The increase was primarily because of higher cattle receipts, partly offset by lower dairy and hog receipts.

Cattle receipts in 1992 totalled a record $4.0 billion, 16% above the year-earlier $3.5 billion. The increase resulted from a $491 million rise in the value of live animal exports. The number of animals exported was 1.2 million head, compared with 792 thousand in 1991. Export prices also rose, increasing 11%. Both the value and the number of cattle exported were record highs and were more than five times 1986 levels.

Receipts from the sales of dairy products fell for the first time since 1983, declining 2.4% in 1992 to $3.1 billion. A 5.1% drop in quantities delivered offset a 2.9% increase in prices. The lower deliveries followed reductions in Market Sharing Quota, which reflected the declining demand for butterfat.

Hog receipts fell 3.4% in 1992 to $1.8 billion, the lowest level since 1983. A 7.3% drop in prices offset increased marketings. Expansion of North American hog production put downward pressure on prices. Hog slaughter in 1992 was above year-earlier levels in both Canada (+4.5%) and the United States (+8.8%).

Crops receipts totalled $8.2 billion in 1992, a 1.1% drop from $8.3 billion in 1991. Lower receipts for wheat and barley, as well as fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts, were partly offset by increases in Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments and in canola receipts.

Receipts from the sale of wheat fell 19% while barley receipts dropped 18%. Wheat receipts declined to $2.2 billion in 1992, from the year-earlier $2.7 billion. Strong wheat exports limited the drop in producer deliveries to 2.3%, but prices fell 17%. Barley receipts dropped to $389 million, the lowest since 1977, as deliveries fell 20% in response to lower exports.

Grain receipts liquidated in 1992 for grain marketed in 1991 were $326 million, compared with $430 million the previous year. This represented the lowest level since 1974.

CWB payments totalled $468 million in 1992, compared with $332 million in 1991. Interim payments totalling $253 million were paid in November 1992 on all 1991/92 pool accounts. In contrast, farmers received interim payments of just $11 million in November 1991 after the collapse of international grain prices at the beginning of the 1990/91 crop year.

A surge in canola deliveries during the fourth quarter pushed 1992 deliveries up 18% and cash receipts up 20% from 1991.

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges, 1992

Gross farm expenses and depreciation charges for 1992 increased by 1.1% to $19.5 billion. A substantial decrease in total rebates combined with increases in most expenses resulted in a 1.2% overall increase in total net expenses, to $19.2 billion.

Direct rebates to farmers, which help reduce the costs of production, fell from a $517 million peak in 1986 to $300 million in 1992. Although rebates for interest, fertilizer and machinery fuel expenses fell by 73%, increases to property tax and commercial feed rebates of 13% allowed total rebates to fall by only 26% from 1991.

An 8.2% drop in interest expenses moderated the increase to total net operating expenses. Falling interest rates and a small drop in debt outstanding were responsible for this decrease.

Total machinery and fertilizer expenses, along with livestock purchases and stabilization premiums, constituted the major components of the increase in total net operating expenses in 1992. Total machinery expenses increased by $59 million due to increases in machinery repair charges. Fertilizer expenses increased 7.4% to $1.3 billion. This can be attributed to a large jump in fertilizer use in the Western provinces. Livestock purchases in 1992 totalled $572 million, partly due to higher prices and partly due to a break in the series. The 1992 estimates were based on the results of the 1991 Census, while the 1991 estimates have not yet been intercensally revised. The 13.1% increase in stabilization premiums, which are farmers' contributions to government support programs, was well below the 103% increase which occurred in 1991 as a result of the start of GRIP.

Newfoundland registered a 2.6% drop in total expenses, while Nova Scotia and Alberta remained virtually unchanged and all other provinces experienced increases. Prince Edward Island's 2.6% increase was the largest, followed by Saskatchewan (+2.5%) and Ontario (+2.2%).

Value of inventory change, 1992

The value of inventory change in 1992 was -$394 million, down from the year-earlier +$237 million, a net drop of $632 million. (A positive value of inventory change reflects a buildup in farmer-owned stocks of crops and livestock. Conversely, a reduction in farm stocks results in a negative value of inventory change.)

The value of the change in crop inventories was -$401 million in 1992. The second-highest level of exports since 1987 reduced farmer-owned stocks of the eight major grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, corn and soybeans). Stocks dropped to 39.7 million tonnes at year-end, down from 43.2 million tonnes on January 1.

The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was +$7 million for 1992. Higher cattle, calf, hog, sheep and lamb inventories at December 31 offset lower numbers of chickens and turkeys.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 255 and 263-272.

Agriculture Economic Statistics Supplement II (10-603E, issue 93-002, $21/$42) will be released in late December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Elizabeth Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division.

Net farm income

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	**Canada**
						$ millions					
1992											
Total cash receipts	63	225	314	264	3,783	5,883	2,105	4,306	4,891	1,357	23,192
Operating expenses after rebates	45	175	210	185	2,615	4,289	1,577	3,167	3,329	948	16,539
Net cash income	18	50	104	80	1,168	1,594	528	1,138	1,562	410	6,653
Income in kind	0	2	3	3	58	55	10	18	23	8	181
Depreciation charges	2	18	26	21	291	620	267	613	664	95	2,618
Realized net income	17	34	82	62	935	1,028	271	543	921	323	4,216
Value of inventory change	0	36	0	18	-14	-301	123	-107	-137	-10	-394
Total net income	**16**	**70**	**82**	**80**	**921**	**727**	**394**	**436**	**784**	**312**	**3,822**
1991											
Total cash receipts	61	241	314	252	3,748	5,349	1,954	4,061	4,196	1,247	21,423
Operating expenses after rebates	46	170	211	182	2,563	4,187	1,547	3,050	3,307	936	16,198
Net cash income	15	72	103	70	1,185	1,162	407	1,011	890	311	5,225
Income in kind	0	3	4	3	58	55	13	19	24	8	187
Depreciation charges	2	18	25	20	285	622	268	607	675	92	2,615
Realized net income	13	56	82	53	958	596	153	422	238	227	2,797
Value of inventory change	0	-11	-3	-4	-9	-1	-13	106	166	7	237
Total net income	**13**	**44**	**79**	**50**	**949**	**594**	**140**	**528**	**404**	**233**	**3,035**

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector

As of December 31, 1992

Farm sector equity for 1992 climbed 1.3% to $97.7 billion, from the revised 1991 estimate of $96.5 billion, and represented 82.3% of the value of total assets.

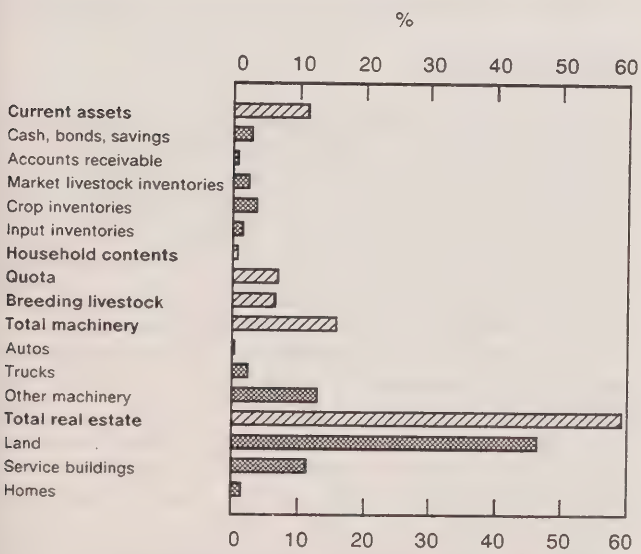
Total assets of the farm sector also rose in 1992, to $118.7 billion. The 0.7% increase contributed to the rise in equity.

At $21.0 billion in 1992, total liabilities owed by the farm sector fell 1.7%. A 2.1% boost in current liabilities was more than offset by a 2.7% drop in long-term liabilities.

Assets

The value of current assets of the farm sector increased 2.8% to $13.2 billion in 1992. Cash, bonds and savings gained by 2.1% while accounts receivable rose by a slight 0.8%. The value of poultry and market livestock expanded significantly as both numbers and values per head increased. However, two categories of current assets dwindled. The value of crops inventories receded another 1.8% from the 1990 high because of declining quantities. The value of input inventories was down 1.0%.

Components of total assets, Canada, 1992



Note to users

Four balance sheets are available upon request.

1. *The Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector accounts for the assets and liabilities used in the production of agricultural products. Besides farm businesses, it includes any real estate rented from non-farmers and the related debt. However, it excludes the personal share of the farmers' vehicles, home and its contents.*
2. *The Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector and Farm Operator Households accounts for all farm assets and liabilities regardless of ownership. It includes the personal share of farmers' assets and the real estate rented from non-farmers.*
3. *The Balance Sheet of Farm Businesses and Farm Operator Households reflects the financial position of farmers. It includes the personal share of farmers' assets but excludes the real estate rented from non-farmers.*
4. *The Balance Sheet of Farm Businesses of Farm Operators accounts for only the farm business. It excludes both the personal share of farmers' assets and real estate rented from non-farmers.*

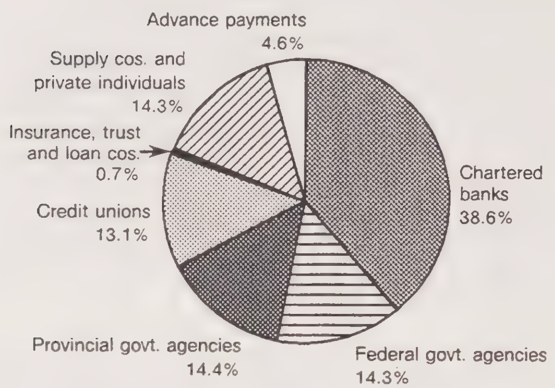
The change in value of the farm sector's longer-term assets was also mixed. The value of real estate slid 0.7% with a similar change to household contents. The total value of machinery remained virtually unchanged. Quota values grew 5.8% and the value of breeding livestock also grew significantly as a result of higher inventories and values per head.

The impact of changes in individual asset categories depended on the contribution they made to the total. Current assets accounted for 11.2% of the farm sector's total assets in 1992. Farm real estate accounted for 59.2% of total assets, while machinery's share was 15.6%. Quota and breeding livestock also made a noticeable contribution to the total.

Debt

In 1992, the farm sector's total debt outstanding continued its slide from the 1990 high as debt outstanding to most lenders fell. The accompanying graph shows the relative importance of lenders for total debt in Canada for 1992.

Lenders, total debt, Canada, 1992



Mortgage debt outstanding fell in 1992 for all lenders except chartered banks, where it rose 3.8%. Most mortgage debt was owed to governments, with 29.8% owed federally and 22.6% owed provincially. Other major mortgage lenders were private individuals (17.5%), chartered banks (16.1%) and credit unions (12.5%).

A drop in non-mortgage long-term debt more than offset an increase in current debt, so that non-mortgage debt decreased in 1992. Non-mortgage debt outstanding was reduced by most lenders in 1992. Most non-mortgage debt was owed to chartered banks (59.1%). An additional 13.6% was owed to credit unions, 9.3% to supply companies, 8.7% for advance payments and 6.9% to provincial governments.

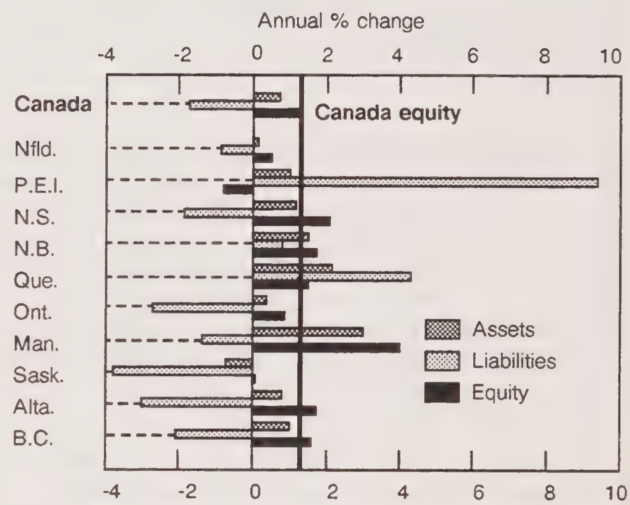
Provincial summary

Equity of the farm sector grew in all provinces except one. Prince Edward Island's equity dropped by 0.8% as a 9.3% jump in total liabilities more than offset a 1.0% decline in total assets. Manitoba's farm sector experienced the largest growth in equity (+4.0%) as its total assets climbed while total liabilities fell.

Saskatchewan's slight increase in farm sector equity of 0.1% resulted from a slightly larger fall in the value of its total liabilities than in the value of its total assets. Saskatchewan was the only province to experience a reduction in total assets of the farm sector, mainly due to falling land values.

While total liabilities of the farm sector fell at the Canada level, three provinces experienced increases. As mentioned, total liabilities jumped in Prince Edward Island causing farm sector equity to fall. Total liabilities also rose for New Brunswick's and Quebec's farm sectors, by 0.8% and 4.3% respectively. However, rising asset values more than offset rising liabilities in these two provinces.

Balance sheets, 1992



Financial ratios

The financial ratios suggest that, overall, the farm sector's financial situation improved in 1992. Its profitability ratios and its efficiency ratio for interest improved significantly. In 1992, all four of these ratios were at or better than their 12-year average (since these ratios became available in 1981); in 1991 only one of these ratios was better than its average. The solvency ratios also improved, though only slightly.

The liquidity ratios, however, did not consistently indicate improvement. Although the current ratio improved slightly, two of the liquidity ratios, the acid-test ratio and the debt-structure ratio, worsened slightly as a result of the shift to current rather than long-term liabilities. The acid-test ratio indicates the ability to easily pay off current debt. The slight decrease in this ratio suggests that the farm sector's cash situation tightened somewhat in 1992.

For detailed information, *Agriculture Economic Statistics Supplement II* (10-603E, issue 93-002, $21/$42) will be released in late December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the balance sheets, contact Wanda Wiebe (613-951-3166). For further information on debt, contact Patricia Dow (613-951-0373), Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Direct Program Payments in Agriculture

1992

Total net direct payments received by farmers in 1992 were $3.1 billion, a 66% increase from the year-earlier $1.9 billion. Payments to producers rose $1.4 billion, while rebates fell $108 million and premiums paid increased $98 million.

The direct program payments series includes data on gross payments, producer-paid premiums, rebates and net payments by program and province.

Agriculture Economic Statistics Supplement II (10-603E, issue 93-002, $21/$42) will be released in late December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Elizabeth Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm Debt Outstanding

As of December 31, 1992

Farm debt totalled $23.4 billion as of December 31, 1992, a slight decrease from $23.8 billion in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agricultural Economic Statistics Supplement II (10-603E, issue 93-002, $21/$42) will be released in late December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact Elizabeth Leckie (613-951-2448) or Patricia Dow (613-951-0373), Agriculture Division. ■

Agriculture Production Account

1981-1992

Provincial and national agriculture production accounts for the years 1981 to 1992 are available upon request.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3380 to 3390.

Agriculture Economic Statistics Supplement II (10-603E, issue 93-002, $21/$42) will be released in late December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact Elizabeth Leckie (613-951-2448) or Anne-Marie Bridger (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm Business Cash Flow Summary

1981-1992

Provincial and national cash flow summaries for farm businesses for the years 1981 to 1992 are available upon request.

Agricultural Economic Statistics Supplement II (10-603E, issue 93-002, $21/$42) will be released in late December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact Liz Leckie (619-951-2448) or Paul Nixon (613-951-3166), Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Economic Observer

November 1993

The November issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, our flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy and major economic events in October.

A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The November 1993 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending November 14, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded during the seven-day period increased by 6.9% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded increased by 7.4% to 4.5 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 17.3% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of November 14, 1993 decreased 2.7% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Third Quarter 1993

For the quarter ended September 30, 1993, shipments of office furniture products totalled $161.0 million, down 8.7% from $176.3r (revised) million for the third quarter of 1992.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the third quarter of 1993 are now available. Data for the province of destination, as well as for exports, are also available.

The September 1993 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

September 1993

Production of construction type plywood in September 1993 totalled 165 129 cubic metres, up 5.2% from 156 984 cubic metres in September 1992.

For January to September 1993, production totalled 1 375 013 cubic metres, down 0.6% from 1 383 321 cubic metres during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The September 1993 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

September 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,698 million in September 1993, an increase of 7.6% from $1,577 million in September 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The September 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications"

For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Asbestos Products Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the asbestos products industry (SIC 3592) totalled $10.3 million, down 40.0% from $17.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6861.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, November 1993.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Annual Estimates, 1981-1992.
Catalogue number 13-201
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended September 1993.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, October 1993.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Building Permits, September 1993.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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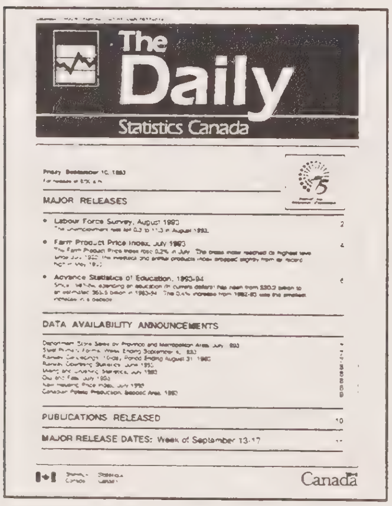
The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES
- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

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Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Thursday, November 25, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Sentencing in Adult Provincial Courts: A Study of Six Jurisdictions
1991 and 1992

This study represents the largest amount of sentencing data ever available in this country. Examined are over 600,000 charges resulting in conviction in adult provincial courts in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the Yukon. Sixty-five offences are analyzed including robbery, sexual assault, firearms offences, break and enter, theft, impaired driving, prostitution offences, and drug possession and trafficking.

The use of individual sanctions such as imprisonment, probation, fines, conditional and absolute discharge is also examined in detail. Imprisonment rates and average sentence lengths are compared among the five provinces and one territory, as well as among six large cities (Toronto, Montréal, Ottawa, Edmonton, Calgary and Québec).

To order a copy of the report *Sentencing in Adult Criminal Provincial Courts: A Study of Six Canadian Jurisdictions, 1991 and 1992* (reference #46018, $30), which is now available, call toll-free 1-800-267-6677 or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

To obtain a summary of the report, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023 or toll-free 1-800-387-2231) or the analyst, John Turner (613-951-8939).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

September 1993

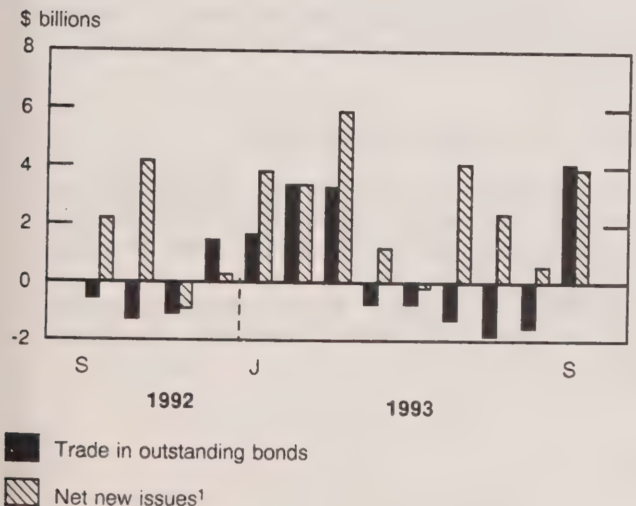
In September 1993, net foreign purchases of Canadian securities rebounded to $9.8 billion, bringing net foreign investment in Canada so far this year to an unprecedented $45.8 billion. During this same nine-month period, Canadian residents purchased a net $4.7 billion of foreign securities.

The foreign investment in Canadian securities so far this year easily surpassed the previous annual record of $28.7 billion for all of 1991. The bulk of September's net investment went into Canadian bonds ($8.0 billion), with lower amounts also invested in Canadian stocks ($0.9 billion) and money market instruments ($0.9 billion).

Canadian bonds

Of the $8.0 billion net investment in Canadian bonds in September, $4.1 billion went into existing issues and $3.9 billion into net new issues.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian bonds



[1] *Net new issues are new issues less retirements.*

The $4.1 billion net buying of existing bonds in September represented a monthly record. It contrasts with the string of net disinvestments that prevailed in the previous five months, which totalled $6.1 billion. In September, the net investment from the United States ($2.9 billion) and Europe ($2.7 billion) was partly offset by net selling by other foreign countries ($1.6 billion). The net buying centred on federal issues with maturities 10 years and longer.

Gross trading in the secondary market remained substantial at $75 billion in September, only $2 billion below the record of the previous month. Canadian and U.S. interest rates on long-term bonds continued to decline in September, and the differential favouring investment in Canada rose by a marginal 10 basis points.

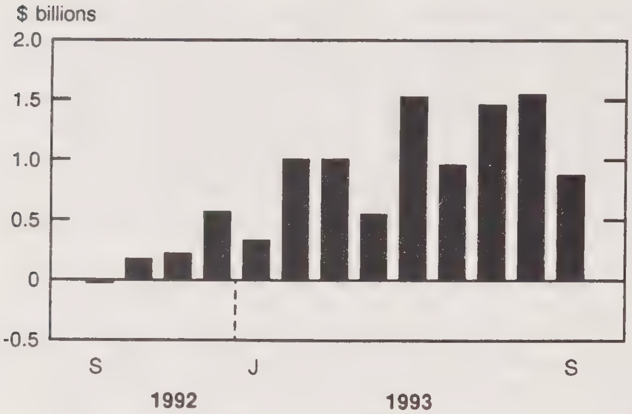
The $3.9 billion of net new issues in September was made up of $6.9 billion of gross new issues and $3.0 billion of retirements, both sharply higher than in August and representing some of the highest levels for 1993. In September, the provinces accounted for nearly two-thirds ($2.5 billion) of net new issues and corporations accounted for the balance ($1.8 billion). For federal issues, large purchases of new domestic issues were offset by retirements of the same magnitude. By currency of issue, nearly 60% of gross new issues were denominated in Canadian dollars, 35% in U.S. dollars and the balance in foreign currencies.

Canadian stocks

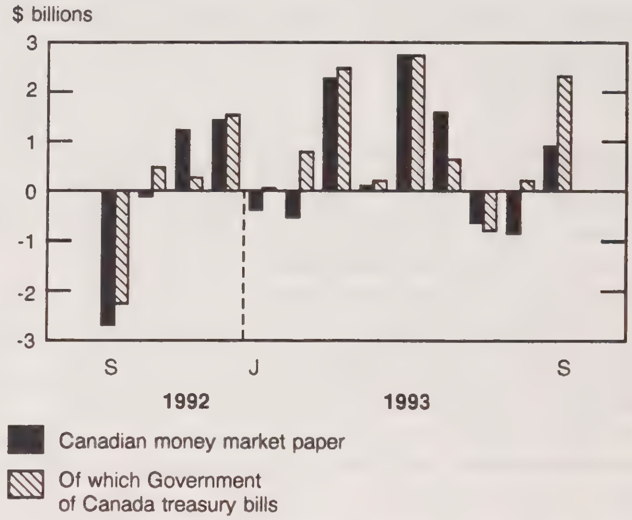
In September, the $0.9 billion net foreign purchase of Canadian stocks brought total foreign investment so far this year to a record $10.1 billion. The bulk of September's net investment continued to come from the United States and went largely into existing shares.

The gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents rose to a record $6.6 billion in September, up 10% from August. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, declined 5.7% in September, the first monthly decline of any significance in 1993.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian stocks



Non-resident net transactions in Canadian money market paper



Canadian money market

In the Canadian money market, the $0.9 billion net foreign investment in September contrasted with the previous two months of net disinvestments, which totalled $1.5 billion. In September, net investment was directed exclusively to Government of Canada treasury bills ($2.3 billion) as non-residents were net sellers of other government paper ($1.0 billion) and other paper ($0.4 billion).

European and U.S. investors were net sellers of Canadian money market instruments ($0.6 billion), which contrasts with their net purchase of Canadian bonds; other foreign investors were net buyers ($1.4 billion) of Canadian money market instruments. Total gross trading amounted to $43 billion, in line with the strong monthly trading activity that has prevailed since early 1992.

Foreign securities

In September, Canadian residents (excluding banks) sold a net $0.6 billion of foreign securities, all of which was directed to foreign bonds—mainly U.S. Treasury bonds. This net selling contrasted with the significant net purchases that occurred so far this year. September's small net investment of $0.1 billion in foreign stocks continued the trend of steady net purchases of foreign stocks that has prevailed in recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The September 1993 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

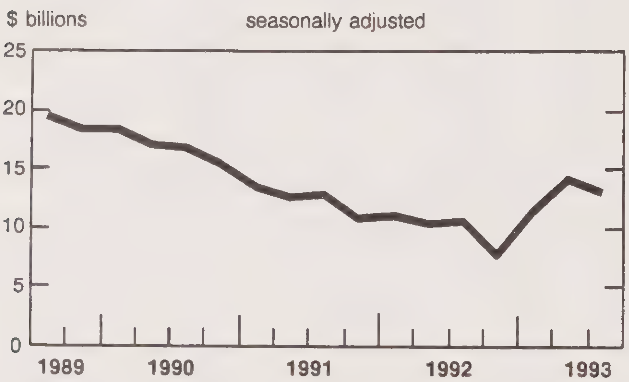
	March 1993	April 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993	August 1993	September 1993	January to September 1993	January to September 1992
	$ millions								
Canadian securities total	**12,478**	**1,105**	**3,387**	**5,364**	**1,415**	**-291**	**9,750**	**45,833**	**15,590**
Bonds (net)	9,225	433	-891	2,847	620	-1,011	8,016	31,440	13,125
Outstanding bonds	3,314	-707	-734	-1,285	-1,785	-1,585	4,088	6,380	-821
New issues	7,943	3,524	2,788	5,901	4,826	1,493	6,897	43,990	32,878
Retirements	-2,032	-2,384	-2,946	-1,768	-2,421	-919	-2,969	-18,930	-18,932
Money market paper (net)	2,263	117	2,758	1,565	-653	-827	870	5,207	2,372
Government of Canada	2,482	217	2,716	653	-799	193	2,300	8,632	-377
Other money market paper	-220	-100	42	912	145	-1,019	-1,431	-3,424	2,749
Stocks (net)	990	554	1,519	952	1,447	1,546	864	9,186	93
Outstanding stocks (net)	878	514	1,400	807	1,230	1,277	684	8,043	-353
New issues (net)	113	41	119	145	217	269	180	1,144	446
Foreign securities total	**-689**	**-432**	**-1,035**	**-951**	**-45**	**-1,173**	**570**	**-4,666**	**-5,906**
Bonds (net)	-129	59	-314	-633	33	-766	709	-1,057	-1,276
Stocks (net)	-560	-491	-722	-319	-78	-406	-139	-3,609	-4,630

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.*

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises
Third Quarter 1993

In the third quarter of 1993, seasonally adjusted operating profits of enterprises declined 6.9% after two quarters of strong growth. Profits dropped to $13.0 billion, from $14.0 billion in the second quarter, but remained well above the $7.5 billion low of the fourth quarter of 1992.

Operating profits



The financial industries' operating profits fell to $3.3 billion, from $3.9 billion. Quarterly profits averaged $3.5 billion in 1991, but fell to an average of $2.1 billion in 1992. Chartered banks and property and casualty insurers posted the largest declines in the third quarter.

The non-financial industries' operating profits fell from $10.1 billion in the second quarter to $9.7 billion in the third quarter. This followed two quarters of recovery from the $6.8 billion low of the fourth quarter of 1992. The largest declines were in the petroleum and natural gas industries and in the motor vehicles, parts and tires industries.

Financial industries

Chartered banks (booked-in-Canada) and other deposit-accepting intermediaries: operating profits declined to $1.3 billion, from $1.6 billion in the second quarter. This contrasted with 1992, when there were profits of $1.1 billion in the first and third quarters and small losses in the second and fourth quarters. The most recent profit decrease was attributable to provisions for future loan losses.

Property and casualty insurers: operating profits in the third quarter of 1993 decreased to $0.3 billion, from $0.4 billion in the second quarter. Profits averaged $0.3 billion over the preceeding five quarters.

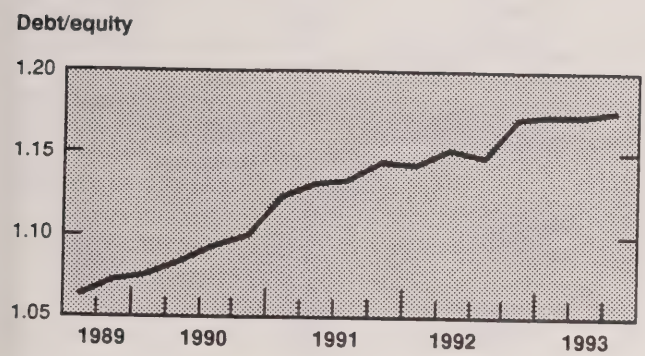
Non-financial industries

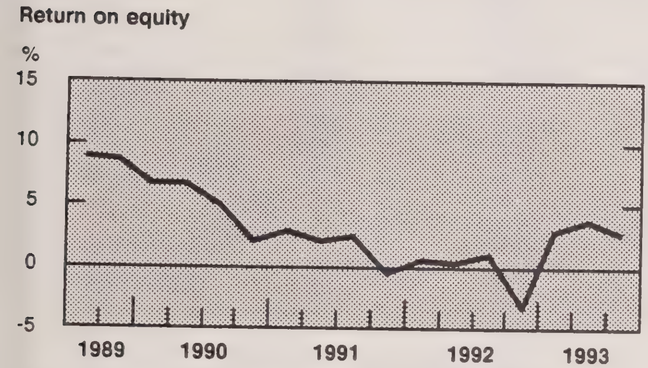
Petroleum and natural gas: operating profits fell to $1.9 billion in the third quarter, from $2.3 billion in the second quarter. Despite the third quarter's slide, profits still exceeded the 1992 average of $1.2 billion. Declines in crude and refined oil prices contributed to the third quarter's results.

Motor vehicles, parts, accessories and tires: after two strong quarters of operating profits that averaged $0.9 billion, third quarter profits slipped to $0.5 billion. Operating profits averaged $0.4 billion in 1992 and $0.5 billion in 1991.

Food: operating profits continued to recover in this industry, rising to $0.9 billion in the third quarter, from $0.7 billion in the second quarter and from $0.6 billion in the first quarter of 1993. In 1992, quarterly profits averaged $0.7 billion.

Financial ratios of financial and non-financial enterprises





Financial ratios (all industries)

Return on equity: the third quarter rate of return on shareholders' equity was 3.18%, down from 4.15% in the second quarter and 3.29% in the first quarter. Over the first three quarters of 1992, this ratio averaged 1.08%. In the fourth quarter, asset write-downs lowered the ratio to -2.85%.

Debt/equity: this solvency indicator edged upward in the third quarter to 1.18, from 1.17 in the preceding three quarters. The debt/equity ratio has been increasing gradually over the past several years, since a low of 0.95 in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971 and 3974-3981.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected financial statistics for enterprises

	Fourth Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993
	$ billions			
	unadjusted			
Balance sheet				
Cash and deposits	86.5	82.1	83.3	84.7
Accounts receivable	142.7	139.7	149.8	153.2
Inventories	121.0	120.7	121.1	121.3
Investments	424.3	434.3	449.4	458.1
Loans	634.6	634.0	627.3	627.5
Capital assets	439.0	440.0	442.2	446.6
All other assets	114.5	110.6	116.5	120.0
Total assets	1,962.6	1,961.4	1,989.6	2,011.4
Deposits (financial institutions)	613.5	612.9	615.0	615.5
Accounts payable	195.9	194.0	200.3	203.6
Borrowing	478.2	481.4	484.8	490.7
All other liabilities	266.6	262.2	276.1	284.4
Total liabilities	1,554.2	1,550.5	1,576.2	1,594.2
Share capital	219.1	223.1	223.8	227.5
Retained earnings (including surplus)	189.3	187.8	189.6	189.7
Total equity	408.4	410.9	413.4	417.2

	Third Quarter 1992	Second Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993 to Third Quarter 1993
	$ billions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Income statement				
Operating revenue	279.2	281.4	284.4	+1.0
Operating profit	10.5	14.0	13.0	-6.9
Profit before extraordinary gains	1.4	4.3	3.3	-22.6
Net profit	1.4	4.3	3.3	-22.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending November 20, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 20, 1993 totalled 286 329 tonnes, up 2.5% from the week-earlier 279 253 tonnes but down 1.5% from the year-earlier 290 571 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 12 689 028 tonnes, a 3.8% increase from 12 221 449 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia

September 1993

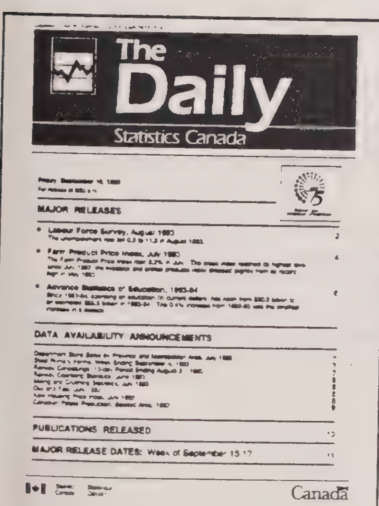
Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 943 686 cubic metres of lumber and ties in September 1993, a 3.8% increase from 2 837 135 cubic metres in September 1992.

For January to September 1993, production totalled 25 647 387 cubic metres, up 3.2% from 24 862 430 cubic metres for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The September 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■


The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary Iron and Steel, September 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
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Electric Power Statistics, Capability and Load, 1992.
Catalogue number 57-204
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, August 1993.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Education in Canada, A Statistical Review for 1991-92.
Catalogue number 81-229
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; Other Countries: US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASES

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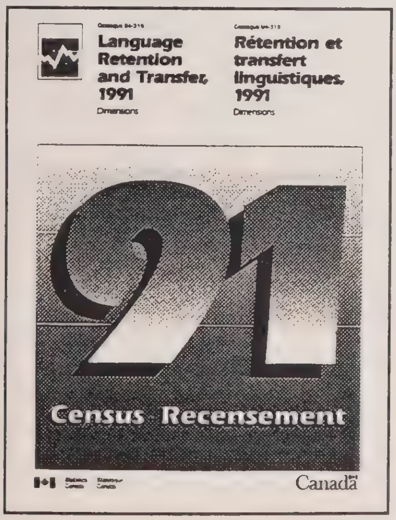


Language Retention and Transfer, 1991

1991 Census

This publication provides data from the 1991 Census on mother tongue, home language and knowledge of official languages.

Three language groups—English, French, and non-official languages—are covered in the data. Tables show data for Canada, the provinces and territories and, in some cases, census metropolitan areas. Data are also cross-classified by gender.

Language Retention and Transfer, 1991 (94-319, $50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications" or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For further information on these data, contact Louise Marmen (613-951-2954), Demolinguistics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

International Travel Account

Third Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)

On a seasonally adjusted basis, residents of overseas countries spent a record $977 million in Canada during the third quarter of 1993.

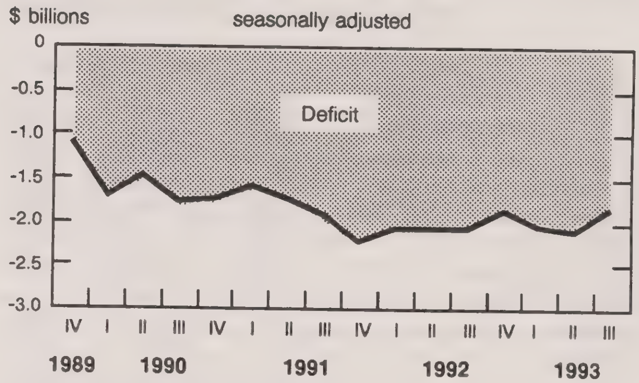
International travel transactions produced a deficit of $1.9 billion during the third quarter, a 12.4% decrease from the second quarter of 1993. The travel balance improved as receipts from non-residents increased and as foreign expenditures by Canadians decreased.

Total receipts increased to $2.1 billion, up 0.9% from the previous quarter. Receipts from the United States decreased 1.5% to $1.2 billion. Meanwhile, receipts from all other countries increased 3.9% to a record $977 million.

Total payments decreased 5.8% to $4.0 billion. Canadian residents' expenditures in the United States dropped 7.5% to $2.6 billion; payments to all other countries amounted to $1.4 billion, a 2.4% decrease.

The July-September 1993 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

Travel account balance



For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International travel receipts and payments

	1992					1993		
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter r	Second Quarter r	Third Quarter p
	$ millions							
	seasonally adjusted*							
United States								
Receipts	1,159	1,152	1,099	1,141	4,550	1,157	1,168	1,150
Payments	2,857	2,805	2,766	2,590	11,018	2,669	2,795	2,586
Balance	-1,698	-1,653	-1,667	-1,449	-6,468	-1,513	-1,627	-1,435
All other countries								
Receipts	842	898	903	865	3,509	867	940	977
Payments	1,248	1,322	1,327	1,300	5,197	1,418	1,426	1,392
Balance	-406	-423	-423	-435	-1,688	-552	-486	-415
Total, all countries								
Receipts	2,001	2,050	2,002	2,006	8,059	2,024	2,108	2,127
Payments	4,105	4,127	4,092	3,890	16,215	4,088	4,221	3,978
Balance	-2,105	-2,077	-2,090	-1,884	-8,156	-2,064	-2,113	-1,851

	1992					1993		
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter	Second Quarter r	Third Quarter p
	unadjusted							
United States								
Receipts	577	1,229	2,009	735	4,550	585	1,268	2,081
Payments	3,156	2,971	2,778	2,113	11,018	2,884	2,999	2,574
Balance	-2,579	-1,742	-769	-1,378	-6,468	-2,299	-1,731	-493
All other countries								
Receipts	447	951	1,590	521	3,509	445	997	1,740
Payments	1,334	1,224	1,510	1,129	5,197	1,530	1,330	1,574
Balance	-887	-273	80	-608	-1,688	-1,085	-333	166
Total, all countries								
Receipts	1,024	2,180	3,599	1,256	8,059	1,030	2,265	3,821
Payments	4,490	4,195	4,288	3,242	16,215	4,414	4,329	4,148
Balance	-3,466	-2,015	-689	-1,986	-8,156	-3,384	-2,064	-327

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Industrial Product Price Index

October 1993 (Preliminary)

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) in October 1993 rose to a new high (113.5), up 0.4% from September's 113.0.

Indexes for 10 of the 21 major groups of products increased, seven remained unchanged and four declined. Two-thirds of the overall increase in the IPPI was due to the estimated 2.0% increase in the automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment index. Also notable were increases in the petroleum and coal products (+1.2%) and the lumber, sawmill and other wood products (+0.5%) indexes. Partly offsetting these increases were decreases in the indexes for paper and paper products (-0.2%), printing and publishing (-0.2%) and primary metal products (-0.2%).

Between mid-September and mid-October, the value of the U.S. dollar rose 1.4% against the Canadian dollar, increasing the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars. This tended to increase the export segments of the indexes for automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment; paper and paper products; and, to a lesser extent, lumber, sawmill and other wood products. In October 1993, the U.S. dollar was 6.6% higher against the Canadian dollar than in October 1992.

In October, the year-to-year change in the IPPI decelerated to 2.7%, from 2.8%. During the last six months, the year-to-year change has remained in the 2.3% to 2.9% range. This is considerably below its level in the first four months of the year, when it ranged between 4.0% and 4.6%. The price index for first-stage intermediate goods was down 3.3% from October 1992, the second-largest year-to-year decline since June 1992. The year-to-year change in the second-stage intermediate goods index was 4.1%; since May, the year-to-year change has fluctuated between 3.9% and 4.5%, compared with changes of between 4.8% and 5.8% in the first four months of the year. The year-to-year change in the prices of foods and feeds, at 1.9%, continued in the same range as it has since June, down from the 2.2% to 2.6% range of the first four months of the year. The year-to-year change in the capital equipment index, 4.0%, was the lowest since April 1993. The same was true of the index for all other finished goods, which rose 3.2% on a year-to-year basis.

Gas, cars, wood

The autos, trucks and other transportation index rose 2.0% in October from September 1993 and rose 5.8% from October 1992. These changes included an estimated price increase for Canadian-made automobiles of a little under 3.0%, which reflected the effect of the introduction of the 1994 models.

The 1.2% increase in the index for petroleum and coal products was primarily due to increases in the prices for petroleum products. The index was down 3.6% from October 1992.

The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index again moved upward, rising 0.5%, for a third consecutive increase after a four-month period of decline. The increase was primarily due to a 1.0% rise in softwood lumber prices. East of the Rockies, price increases ranged from 1.9% in the Atlantic provinces to 5.4% in Ontario. In British Columbia, the interior saw a 1.0% increase; on the coast, prices declined for a second consecutive month, falling by 1.6%. The index for B.C. western red cedar was down 4.2% and that for B.C. Douglas fir was down 1.3%. The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index was 19.6% higher in October 1993 than in October 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The October 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes

	Relative Importance[1]	October 1992	September 1993 r	October 1993 p	October 1992 to October 1993	September 1993 to October 1993
					% change*	
Industrial product price index – total	**100.0**	**110.5**	**113.0**	**113.5**	**2.7**	**0.4**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	111.7	114.6	115.1	3.0	0.4
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**108.5**	**111.0**	**111.2**	**2.5**	**0.2**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	106.0	102.6	102.5	-3.3	-0.1
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	109.2	113.3	113.7	4.1	0.4
Finished goods	**39.6**	**113.6**	**116.1**	**117.0**	**3.0**	**0.8**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.7	118.9	118.9	1.9	0.0
Capital equipment	10.4	114.1	117.2	118.7	4.0	1.3
All other finished goods	19.3	111.6	114.0	115.2	3.2	1.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	112.4	116.5	116.5	3.6	0.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.3	116.6	117.0	2.4	0.3
Beverages	2.0	122.4	124.5	124.5	1.7	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	149.6	163.9	163.9	9.6	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.8	114.0	114.0	0.2	0.0
Textile products	2.2	109.4	109.8	109.8	0.4	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.7	114.4	114.4	0.6	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	116.1	138.2	138.9	19.6	0.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.6	119.5	119.6	1.7	0.1
Paper and paper products	8.1	107.8	104.1	103.9	-3.6	-0.2
Printing and publishing	2.7	128.9	136.3	136.0	5.5	-0.2
Primary metal products	7.7	101.8	100.3	100.1	-1.7	-0.2
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.0	114.4	114.7	2.4	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.2	117.8	119.6	119.8	1.7	0.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	107.4	111.4	113.6	5.8	2.0
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.9	112.6	112.7	0.7	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.6	110.9	110.9	0.3	0.0
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	93.7	89.2	90.3	-3.6	1.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	114.2	117.3	117.6	3.0	0.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.3	114.9	115.3	2.7	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	74.9	79.8	78.9	5.3	-1.1

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figure is rounded.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

October 1993 (Preliminary)

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) stood at 112.6 for October 1993, up 0.4% from the revised level of 112.1 in September. Three of the seven components increased. Most significant were increases in mineral fuels and ferrous materials (which had a much smaller effect on the total index). These increases were largely offset by lower prices for wood and animal and animal products. Compared to October 1992, the RMPI was 3.7% higher, as all components except mineral fuels and non-ferrous metals showed higher prices. However, for the last six months, the RMPI fell slightly (-0.5%), as wood prices—the largest contributor to the 12-month change—had shown most of their increase by April.

The mineral fuels index in October increased 5.1% due to higher prices for crude oil (+ 5.4%). However, crude oil prices were 9.1% lower than a year earlier. Crude oil prices have been volatile month-to-month but since 1986 (except during the Gulf War) they have not moved more than about 15% up or down from their 1986 levels.

Ferrous material prices increased 4% in October, due principally to higher prices for iron and steel scrap (+ 7.0%). Iron and steel scrap prices have been on the rise since the end of 1992, increasing by over 34% to October. On the other hand, iron ore prices have only risen by 3.4% since the end of 1992.

Wood prices decreased for the third successive month (-2.7%) and have dropped 6% since their peak in July; however, wood prices were still 27.6% higher than a year earlier. The main contributor to the wood index was the price movement for softwood logs, where prices declined in October (-3.6%) but were 36.3% higher than in October 1992.

The animal and animal products index fell 1.5% in October but still stood 4.5% higher than a year earlier. The main contributors to the index changes have been cattle and hogs: slaughter cattle prices declined 4.9% in October but were 3.9% higher than a year earlier; hog prices decreased 2.2% but were still up 21.2% on a year-to-year basis.

The vegetable products index rose 0.7% from September to October, a result of higher wheat (+ 10.8%) and raw sugar (+ 7.0%) prices. Lower raw tobacco (-15.3%) prices almost offset those increases. Wheat prices have been on a steady uptrend since July 1991, increasing 68% from July 1991 to October 1993. Nevertheless, wheat prices in October were still lower than prices from 1986 to July 1989. Compared to October 1992, the vegetable products index rose 8.9%, due primarily to increases for wheat (+ 29.6%), raw sugar (+ 22.3%) and soybeans (+ 22.8%). Soybean prices, however, have declined almost 10% in the last two months.

The non-ferrous metals index dropped 1.2% in October. The main indexes causing the decrease were those for copper concentrates (-7.0%) and nickel concentrates (-7.5%). These declines were somewhat offset by increases in the indexes for gold (+ 6.5%) and zinc concentrates (+ 6.1%). On a year-to year basis, the non-ferrous metals index was down 7.6%, due to price decreases for copper concentrates (-19.6%), nickel concentrates (-37.9%) and zinc concentrates (-15.9%). Higher prices for gold (+ 13.8%) moderated the year-to-year decline.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For details, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw materials price indexes

	Relative Importance[1]	October 1992	September 1993 [r]	October 1993 [p]	October 1992 to October 1993	September 1993 to October 1993
					% change	
Raw materials total	**100**	**108.6**	**112.1**	**112.6**	**3.7**	**0.4**
Mineral fuels	32	109.6	95.8	100.7	-8.1	5.1
Vegetable products	10	90.3	97.6	98.3	8.9	0.7
Animal and animal products	26	104.7	111.1	109.4	4.5	-1.5
Wood	13	144.1	189.1	183.9	27.6	-2.7
Ferrous materials	4	93.6	105.4	109.6	17.1	4.0
Non-ferrous metals	13	98.7	92.3	91.2	-7.6	-1.2
Non-metallic minerals	3	98.3	99.1	99.0	0.7	-0.1
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	108.1	119.6	118.1	9.3	-1.3

[1] *Rounded figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
October 1993

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for October 1993, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 59 786 tonnes in October 1993, down 9.6% from 66 118 tonnes the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The October 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing
October 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 891 643 metric bundles in October 1993, down 7.8% from 3 137 892 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to October 1993, shipments totalled 33 052 117 metric bundles, down 8.1% from 35 970 632 metric bundles for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The October 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
November 1, 1993

Frozen meat in cold storage as of November 1, 1993 amounted to 37 120 tonnes, compared with 36 650 tonnes a month earlier and 30 140 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For more information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Chemical Fertilizer and Fertilizer Materials Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the chemical fertilizer and fertilizer materials industry (SIC 3721) totalled $677.4 million, up 5.1% from $644.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6872.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Monthly, September 1993.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended September 30, 1993.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Language Retention and Transfer, 1991, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 94-319
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; Other Countries: US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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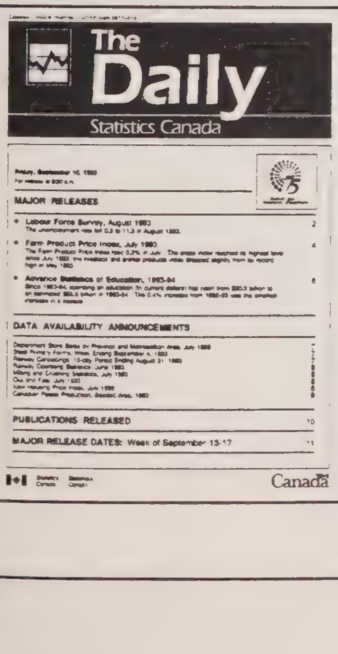
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MAJOR RELEASES
- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 — 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

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Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 29 to December 3

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
November		
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	September 1993
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	October 1993
30	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Third Quarter 1993
30	Balance of International Payments	Third Quarter 1993
30	Financial Flow Accounts	Third Quarter 1993
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	September 1993
30	Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8: November Crop Production Estimates	
December		
1	Financial Packages—RRSPs, Savers, Investors	1992
1	Help-wanted Index	November 1993
1	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	September 1993
2	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	Third Quarter 1993
3	Labour Force Survey	November 1993

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 29, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

September 1993 (Preliminary)

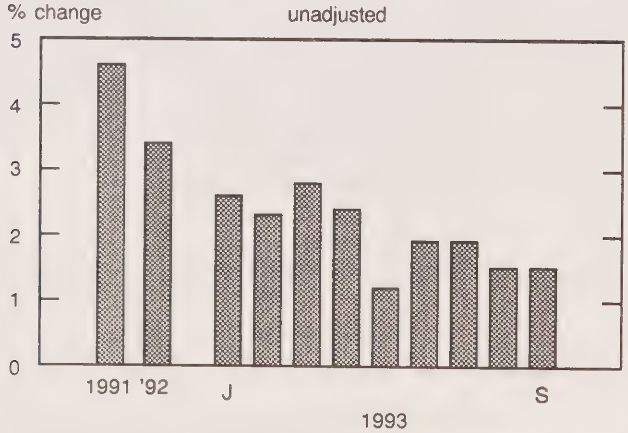
While seasonally adjusted payroll employment dropped slightly in September, average weekly earnings rose 1.5% on a year-over-year basis.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings rose 1.5% on a year-over-year basis, unchanged from the previous month. The increase was substantially less than that of September 1992 (+3.5%). Lower wage settlements, rollbacks and payroll cuts were partly responsible for the continuing low growth rate in average weekly earnings. A change in the employment mix toward lower-paying industries also contributed to lower earnings growth. Business services, forestry and logging, and accommodation, food and beverage services recorded the lowest year-over-year changes in average weekly earnings in September.

Average weekly earnings in business services stood at $580.00, a 1.0% drop from September 1992. This was the fifth consecutive month in which earnings declined from the previous year. Accounting and bookkeeping services (-5.9%), advertising services (-4.8%) and employment agencies and personnel suppliers (-4.1%) reported significant year-over-year decreases in average weekly earnings. The earnings decline in business services was also due in part to a shift in employment toward the lower-paying component industries. Employment agencies and personnel suppliers (where weekly earnings averaged $378.70 compared with $580.00 for all business services) recorded substantial employment gains from the previous year.

Average weekly earnings



Note to users

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and defence services.

Year-over-year changes refer to unadjusted data.

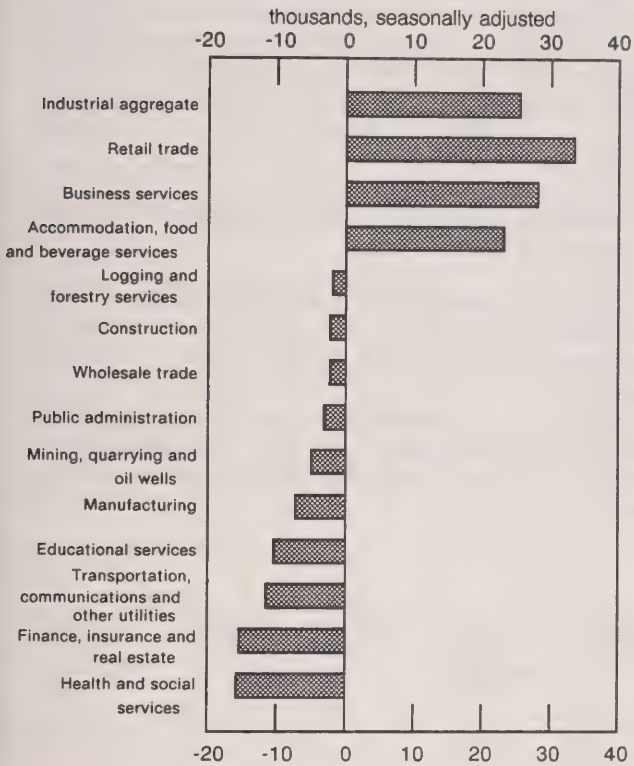
Average weekly earnings

	Jan.-Sept. 1992 to Jan.-Sept. 1993
	% change, unadjusted
Finance, insurance and real estate	5.6
Retail trade	3.5
Health and social services	3.4
Manufacturing	2.8
Public administration	2.7
Accommodation, food and beverage services	2.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	2.3
Wholesale trade	2.2
All industries	**2.0**
Logging and forestry services	1.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	1.3
Educational services	1.2
Construction	0.3
Business services	-0.5

Employment

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment dropped slightly (-0.1%) to 9,962,000 in September. The trend in monthly employment remained unsettled, alternating from negative to positive for the past five months. Payroll employment has edged up slightly (+25,000) since January 1993, with gains in retail trade, in business services and in accommodation, food and beverage services offset by losses in health and social services and in finance, insurance and real estate.

Changes in employment levels
January to September 1993



Payroll employment in accommodation, food and beverage industries rose slightly from August to record the largest year-over-year increase this year (+6.7%). The employment growth was due to an expansion in food service industries (+11.4%), which employed 538,400.

The year-over-year increase in payroll employment in business services was bolstered by growth in employment agencies and personnel suppliers (+28.1%), which comprise placement services or agents who provide personnel on permanent or temporary contracts.

After five months of employment growth, retail trade employment declined in September. Retail sales were unchanged in September following increases in four of the previous five months.

Average weekly hours (employees paid by the hour)

In September, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour for all industries rose 0.5% from August. The trend has been rising marginally since January 1993, increasing at an average rate of 0.1% per month. Average weekly hours increased in most provinces—especially in Manitoba, Alberta, Quebec and Ontario. Finance, insurance and real estate (+2.0%), accommodation, food and beverage services (+1.1%), and retail trade (+1.0%) contributed to the growth in average weekly hours. Average weekly hours in accommodation, food and beverage services recovered to July's level of 23.4 hours after dropping in August.

Construction posted a fourth consecutive monthly increase in average weekly hours (+0.8%), which have risen by more than one hour since May 1993. The increase in hours was the main contributor to average weekly earnings growth in construction since May 1993.

Payrolls

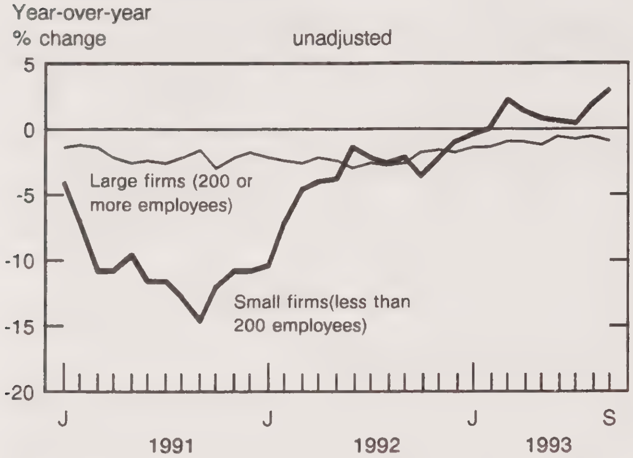
Total payrolls of businesses rose 2.1% on a year-over-year basis. Small firms led the growth in total payrolls, accounting for 70% of the overall increase. The positive effect of small firms on payroll growth has increased during the year. Year-to-date, small firms contributed 55% of the payroll gain for all firms. Small firms' payrolls in retail trade (+12.5%) and accommodation, food and beverage services (+11.0%) contributed substantially to September's increase.

Employment was the main contributor to expanding payrolls for small firms (less than 200 employees) in September. The year-over-year payroll growth of 4.0% for small firms resulted from increases of 2.6% in employment and 1.4% in average weekly earnings.

Total paid hours (employees paid by the hour and salaried employees)

Year-to-date, total paid hours declined slightly (-0.1%) from the previous year. The overall weakness in total paid hours between January and September for large firms (-1.0%) reflected declining

Total hours (employees paid by the hour and salaried employees)



hours for employees paid by the hour and for salaried employees. Major decreases in total hours for large firms were evident in manufacturing, finance and insurance and in communications and other utilities. A year-over-year increase in total paid hours for small firms (+1.1%) was led by surging growth in hours for employees paid by the hour (+3.1%), which was offset by a drop in hours (-1.5%) for salaried employees.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings*

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	August 1993 r	September 1993 p	August 1993 to September 1993	September 1992	September 1993 p	September 1992 to September 1993
	dollars		% change	dollars		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
Industrial aggregate	**560.45**	**562.31**	**0.3**	**555.55**	**563.99**	**1.5**
Logging and forestry	723.59	714.18	-1.3	696.04	698.83	0.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	962.10	961.54	-0.1	944.46	959.49	1.6
Manufacturing	674.31	677.12	0.4	660.80	678.01	2.6
Construction	646.28	647.30	0.2	650.00	658.71	1.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	714.55	722.15	1.1	709.66	719.85	1.4
Trade	409.56	411.90	0.6	403.69	412.12	2.1
Wholesale trade	594.41	599.32	0.8	584.23	595.54	1.9
Retail trade	331.90	330.80	-0.3	322.14	332.88	3.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	625.62	633.13	1.2	598.47	632.70	5.7
Business services	579.23	580.00	0.1	585.75	580.00	-1.0
Education-related services	691.80	687.51	-0.6	678.14	696.51	2.7
Health and social services	502.93	502.76	0.0	491.09	500.43	1.9
Accommodation, food and beverage services	215.24	217.08	0.9	217.72	218.90	0.5
Public administration	736.56	742.80	0.8	727.84	740.70	1.8
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	529.31	529.44	0.0	519.90	532.12	2.4
Prince Edward Island	452.51	455.23	0.6	447.28	454.65	1.6
Nova Scotia	500.77	498.39	-0.5	494.93	498.39	0.7
New Brunswick	504.79	510.20	1.1	495.84	510.20	2.9
Quebec	543.53	549.50	1.1	544.70	549.50	0.9
Ontario	591.45	594.25	0.5	584.66	596.05	1.9
Manitoba	495.16	497.72	0.5	486.58	496.42	2.0
Saskatchewan	477.55	473.67	-0.8	473.24	475.28	0.4
Alberta	553.03	552.62	-0.1	554.08	555.02	0.2
British Columbia	566.77	563.64	-0.6	554.91	567.69	2.3
Yukon	658.83	680.21	3.2	682.94	680.21	-0.4
Northwest Territories	703.71	703.43	0.0	721.38	714.20	-1.0

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

■

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	August 1993 r	September 1993 p	August 1993 to September 1993	September 1992	September 1993 p	September 1992 to September 1993
	thousands		% change	thousands		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
Industrial aggregate	**9,972**	**9,962**	**-0.1**	**10,070**	**10,128**	**0.6**
Logging and forestry	58	57	-1.7	66	68	3.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	116	116	0.0	127	120	-5.5
Manufacturing	1,581	1,578	-0.2	1,611	1,613	0.1
Construction	391	391	0.0	471	446	-5.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	800	804	0.5	835	824	-1.3
Trade	1,901	1,896	-0.3	1,858	1,905	2.5
Wholesale trade	562	566	0.7	578	575	-0.5
Retail trade	1,338	1,326	-0.9	1,280	1,330	3.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	642	645	0.5	656	649	-1.1
Business services	509	510	0.2	505	520	3.0
Education-related services	944	918	-2.8	901	904	0.3
Health and social services	1,104	1,102	-0.2	1,132	1,109	-2.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	709	710	0.1	682	728	6.7
Public administration	710	714	0.6	719	717	-0.3
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	137	138	0.7	143	145	1.4
Prince Edward Island	39	39	0.0	42	41	-2.4
Nova Scotia	282	280	-0.7	287	288	0.3
New Brunswick	225	225	0.0	237	237	0.0
Quebec	2,414	2,409	-0.2	2,436	2,453	0.7
Ontario	3,930	3,939	0.2	4,000	3,979	-0.5
Manitoba	373	368	-1.3	385	377	-2.1
Saskatchewan	295	293	-0.7	305	300	-1.6
Alberta	958	959	0.1	983	977	-0.6
British Columbia	1,289	1,272	-1.3	1,219	1,298	6.5
Yukon	11	11	0.0	13	12	-7.7
Northwest Territories	21	21	0.0	21	22	4.8

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

October 1993

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 0.8% to 6.8 million cubic metres in October. This followed a 1.6% increase in September. Sales volumes for five of the seven product groups decreased in October.

Sales of petrochemical feedstocks (materials produced by refineries and used as input by the petrochemical industry) fell 13.8% in October after a 7.3% gain in September. Heavy fuel oil sales decreased 4.2%, the second consecutive monthly decline. Sales of diesel fuel oil increased 2.6% in October, the third consecutive monthly increase.

Unadjusted

Sales of refined petroleum products decreased 0.8% from October 1992, to 6.9 million cubic metres. Sales of five of the seven product groups increased from October 1992.

For the first 10 months of 1993, cumulative sales of refined petroleum products totalled 66.7 million cubic metres, an increase of 0.6% from 1992. The largest sales increases were recorded by diesel fuel oil (+4.3%) and motor gasoline (+1.7%). Sales of heavy fuel oil decreased 10.3% from the same period in 1992, primarily reflecting reduced imports by electric utilities.

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant month-to-month variation and revision.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The October 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182), will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	July 1993 r	August 1993 r	September 1993 r	October 1993 p	September 1993 to October 1993
	thousands of cubic metres				% change
	seasonally adjusted				
Total, all products	**6 726.1**	**6 727.5**	**6 832.8**	**6 777.3**	**-0.8**
Motor gasoline	2 800.2	2 834.4	2 900.0	2 881.0	-0.7
Diesel fuel oil	1 365.1	1 370.6	1 407.0	1 442.9	2.6
Light fuel oil	520.5	525.8	519.8	503.8	-3.1
Heavy fuel oil	570.5	656.4	604.6	578.9	-4.2
Aviation turbo fuel	413.6	354.6	379.5	370.8	-2.3
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	327.2	337.1	361.6	311.8	-13.8
All other refined products	729.0	648.6	660.3	688.1	4.2
	October 1992	October 1993 p	January to October 1992	January to October 1993 p	January-October 1992 to January-October 1993
	unadjusted				
Total, all products	**6 922.2**	**6 863.2**	**66 325.1**	**66 721.7**	**0.6**
Motor gasoline	2 808.9	2 807.7	27 760.5	28 227.7	1.7
Diesel fuel oil	1 529.8	1 618.7	13 301.8	13 875.8	4.3
Light fuel oil	423.4	428.3	4 462.6	4 513.6	1.1
Heavy fuel oil	593.2	534.1	6 610.4	5 932.5	-10.3
Aviation turbo fuel	416.0	377.0	3 906.2	3 792.9	-2.9
Petrochemical feedstocks[1]	335.9	302.0	3 238.3	3 158.3	-2.5
All other refined products	815.0	795.4	7 045.3	7 220.9	2.5

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
1 *Materials produced by refineries used as input by the petrochemical industry.*

■

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II: Labour Unions
1991

In 1991, total income from union operations was $966.0 million, up 5.9% from 1990. Union dues collected increased 7.0% to $852.3 million.

For all unions, 5.8% of dues went to support strikes in 1991, down from 9.0% in 1990.

The excess of income over expenditures fell to $26.9 million in 1991, down from $44.9 million in 1990. National unions reported a surplus of $50.6 million; international and government unions reported a combined loss of $23.7 million.

Union membership unchanged

Total union membership remained essentially unchanged in 1991 at 3.9 million members. However, the U.S.-based international unions continued to lose members in Canada, with a further loss of 3.6% or 44,600 members.

Female membership grew by 26,100 members to account for 40.7% of all union members, up from 40.0% in 1990. In contrast, male membership fell by 35,100 in 1991.

The overall unionization rate of industry stood at 35.1% in 1991, up from 34.7% in 1990.

Unionization higher in metro areas

The average unionization rate in major metropolitan areas was 40.6% in 1991, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the 26.5% rate in non-metropolitan areas.

Public administration and educational services continued as the most highly unionized industries at 77.9% and 75.3% respectively. Agriculture remained relatively non-unionized at 1.7%.

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II: Labour Unions, 1991 (71-202, $34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Stuart McLeod (613-951-9862), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics
September 1993

Net generation of electric energy in September 1993 increased to 37 978 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 2.6% from September 1992. Exports in September 1993 increased 32.2% to 3 560 GWh; imports increased to 390 GWh, from 299 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of September 1993 totalled 375 209 GWh, up 2.4% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (25 338 GWh), rose 12.4% and year-to-date imports (6 211 GWh) rose 24.8% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The September 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products
October 1993

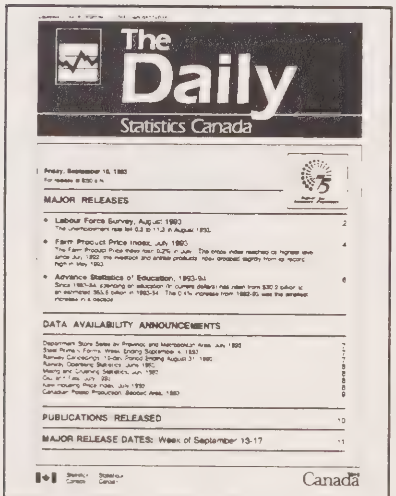
Manufacturers shipped 24 811 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in October 1993, up 22.2% from 20 308 thousand square metres in October 1992 and up 14.8% from 21 621 thousand square metres in September 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of October 1993 totalled 191 225 thousand square metres, up 2.3% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The October 1993 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The Sugar Situation, October 1993.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Construction Type Plywood, September 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoudland and Prince Edward Island), September 1993.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, September 1993.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries, 1991.
Catalogue number 46-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Railway Operating Statistics, August 1993. Vol. 73, No. 8.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Telephone Statistics, September 1993.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Farm Product Price Index, September 1993.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs, October 1993.
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: $8/$48; United States: US$9.60/US$58; Other Countries: US$11.20/US$67).

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II: Labour Unions, 1991.
Catalogue 71-202
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; Other Countries: US$48).

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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: December 1993

MAJOR RELEASES

National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Third Quarter 1993

Gross Domestic Product at market prices grew 0.5% in the third quarter of 1993 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $714 billion. GDP at 1986 prices rose 0.6% (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 2.4%), while the implicit price index decreased 0.1% (see Charts 1 and 2).

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 prices

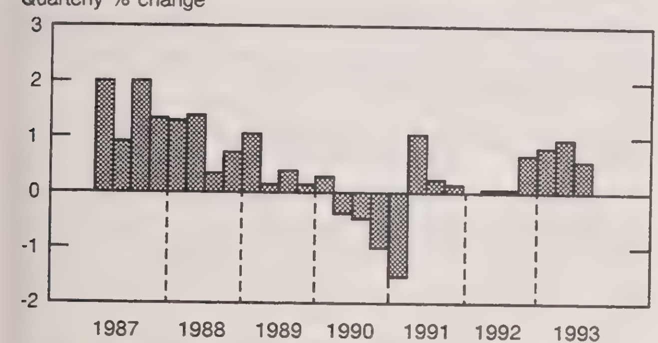
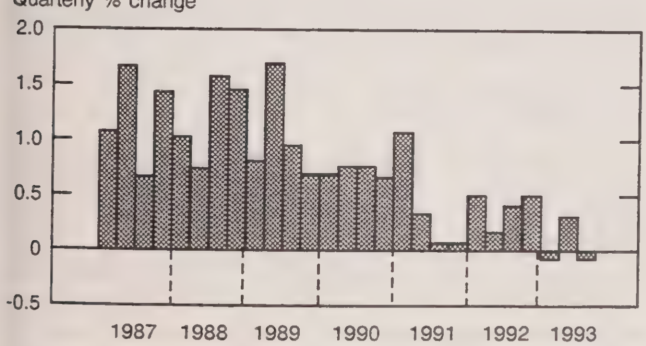


Chart 2

GDP implicit price index



The 0.6% pace of growth was a bit slower than in the previous two quarters. The main driving force was net exports of goods and services, which increased by an amount equivalent to 0.8% of real GDP as exports rose for the seventh consecutive quarter and imports fell. Business spending on machinery and equipment also grew substantially. The volume of consumer spending rose a modest 0.3% while residential and non-residential construction both declined. There was a substantial liquidation of business non-farm inventories, offset in part by a buildup of farm inventories. Government current expenditure on goods and services fell in real terms for the second consecutive quarter. Import prices, up 2.0% in the quarter, added substantially to market rates of inflation but the GDP implicit price index, which nets out the effect of import prices, fell marginally.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services

Personal expenditure grew 0.3% in volume terms during the third quarter as demand for goods rose 0.6% and expenditure on services edged up 0.1% (see Chart 3). For 1993 to date, real consumer spending increased 1.5% while personal disposable income, adjusted for inflation using the personal expenditure implicit price index, climbed 1.6%. The third-quarter rise in spending was broadly based among commodity groups. The most notable exception was net expenditure abroad, which decreased sharply—reflecting the continuing decline in the value of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar. The number of travellers returning to Canada from outside the country dropped 3.9% in the quarter to 17.4 million; the count of non-residents entering Canada rose 1.9% to 9.0 million.

Chart 3

Personal expenditure on goods and services at 1986 prices

Expenditure components of GDP at constant 1986 prices
Second Quarter 1993 to Third Quarter 1993

	$ change*	% change
Final domestic demand	1,668	0.3
Personal expenditure	1,140	0.3
Durable goods	344	0.7
Semi-durable goods	184	0.6
Non-durable goods	420	0.5
Services	192	0.1
Government expenditure	-184	-0.1
Current goods and services	-456	-0.4
Investment	272	1.5
Business investment	712	0.7
Residential construction	-652	-2.1
Plant and equipment	1,364	1.8
Non-residential construction	-632	-2.7
Machinery and equipment	1,996	3.9
Inventory change	-2,712	...
Government	60	...
Business non-farm	-3,648	...
Farm	876	...
Balance of trade on goods and services	4,604	...
Exports of goods and services	3,672	1.9
Merchandise	3,288	1.9
Non-merchandise	384	1.8
Less: Imports of goods and services	-932	-0.5
Merchandise	1,064	0.6
Non-merchandise	-1,996	-5.9
Statistical discrepancy	-192	...
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	3,368	0.6

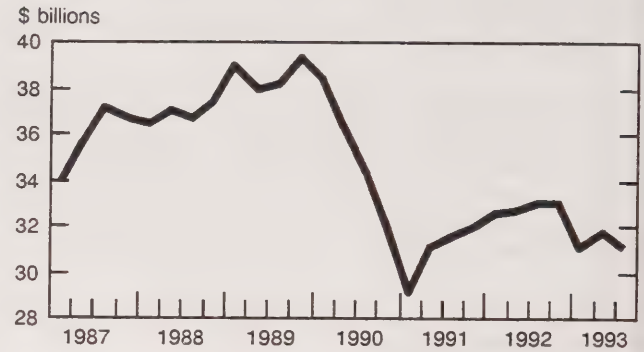
* *Millions of constant 1986 dollars.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

Residential construction

Residential investment declined 2.1% in real terms after an increase of similar size in the second quarter. Residential construction was stalled at a level 21% below the peak reached at the end of 1989 (see Chart 4), despite a large improvement in housing affordability. About half of the third-quarter drop was due to a 4.7% decrease in transfer costs associated with housing resale activity. Reflecting lower housing starts earlier in the year, new construction work also fell, by 2.8%. However, starts increased marginally during the third quarter (from 153,500 units at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the second quarter to 159,500 units in the third) and they climbed further in October, reaching 166,000 units. The other major component of residential investment, spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings, rose 1.0% in the third quarter while remaining 2.5% below its year-earlier level.

Chart 4

Business residential construction investment at 1986 prices



Plant and equipment investment

Business plant and equipment investment spending increased significantly for the third consecutive quarter. Purchases of machinery and equipment, accounting for about 60% of total plant and equipment outlays, jumped 3.9% due to higher spending on industrial machinery, office equipment and a wide range of other capital goods. Total non-residential construction decreased 2.7% in real terms, reflecting lower spending by electric power utilities and reduced oil and gas drilling. Building construction, accounting for 40% of total non-residential construction, rose 2.7% due mainly to higher spending on industrial structures.

Business inventories

There was a substantial liquidation of inventories by businesses in the third quarter. The decrease was concentrated in wholesale and retail trade, where inventories dropped sharply after remaining virtually unchanged in the second quarter. A large part of the cutback was in motor vehicles and in machinery and equipment products. The level of stocks held by manufacturers also dropped during the quarter, although by a comparatively small amount. Durable goods manufacturers built up stocks; non-durable goods producers reduced them. In the farm sector, inventories accumulated at a stronger pace than in the second quarter. The grain crop was much larger compared with 1992, although smaller than forecast earlier this year.

Exports and imports

Merchandise exports grew 1.9% and imports rose 0.6% in volume terms during the third quarter. For exports, it was the seventh consecutive strong quarter. The positive trend has been the result both of ongoing economic recovery in the United States and of improved competitiveness in Canada due to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar and slow growth in unit labour costs.

In volume terms, exports of services grew 1.8% while imports of services dropped 5.9%. Higher exports of business services accounted for approximately two-thirds of the increase in services exports. Spending by foreign travellers in Canada and freight receipts were also higher. In the case of services imports, the decline was mainly due to lower spending by Canadian travellers outside the country, although business services imports and freight payments also fell.

The balance of trade in goods and services, at current prices and seasonally adjusted at annual rates, moved to a surplus of $0.6 billion after a $1.7 billion deficit in the second quarter. The current account deficit, which also includes net investment income flows and transfer payments, contracted slightly from $26.2 billion in the second quarter to $25.2 billion in the third.

Price indexes

There was essentially no inflation on a national accounts basis in the third quarter. The chain price index for GDP excluding inventories, the best overall indicator of price change, remained constant after increases of 0.2% in the second quarter and 0.4% in the first quarter. Prices of domestically consumed and exported goods and services both rose about 0.5%, but the entire increase was attributable to import prices, up 2.0%. The effects of import price changes are netted out in the calculation of GDP, which measures domestic production. One important factor accounting for the faster growth of import prices was the weak Canadian dollar, which depreciated a further 2.6% vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar.

Chain price indexes
Second Quarter 1993 to Third Quarter 1993

	% change
Final domestic demand	0.5
Personal expenditure	0.5
Durable goods	0.7
Semi-durable goods	0.2
Non-durable goods	0.2
Services	0.6
Government expenditure	0.5
Current goods and services	0.5
Investment	0.8
Business investment	0.5
Residential construction	0.1
Non-residential construction	0.3
Machinery and equipment	0.9
Exports of goods and services	0.6
Merchandise	0.7
Non-merchandise	-0.4
Less: Imports of goods and services	2.0
Merchandise	1.8
Non-merchandise	3.2
Gross Domestic Product at market prices[1]	0.0

[1] *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Personal income

Personal income rose 0.5% in the third quarter due mainly to growth in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income. Farm and other unincorporated business income and government transfer payments also increased, while investment income was unchanged. Personal disposable (after-tax) income also rose 0.5% during the quarter. The personal savings rate, at 10.9%, remained relatively high, particularly in relation to the inflation rate.

Components of income at current prices
Second Quarter 1993 to Third Quarter 1993

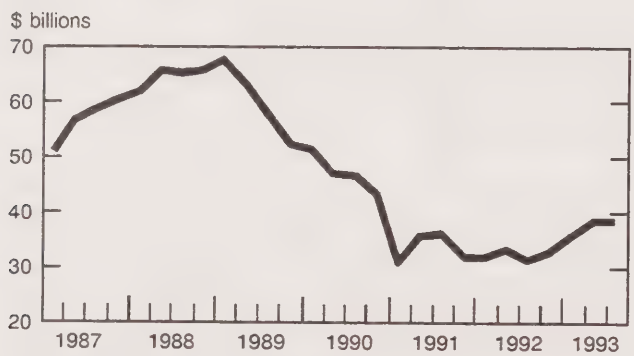
	% change
Personal income	0.5
Labour income	0.6
Net farm income	3.9
Net unincorporated business income	0.4
Investment income of persons	0.0
Government transfer payments	0.2
Other transfers to persons	7.7
Transfers to government	0.4
Income taxes	0.8
Social insurance and pensions	-0.5
Other transfers	0.6
Personal disposable income	0.5

Business income

Corporation profits before taxes, on a seasonally adjusted national accounts basis, were essentially unchanged in the third quarter following gains of 9.0% in the second quarter and 7.4% in the first quarter (see Chart 5). There were wide variations by industry. Notable profit increases occurred for enterprises in banking, machinery and equipment, iron and steel, and in accommodation and food. Operating profits, as reported in the Quarterly Survey of Financial Statistics for Enterprises, declined 6.9%, due in part to bank provisions for future loan losses. These provisions are excluded in the national accounts measure of profits.

Chart 5

Corporation profits before taxes

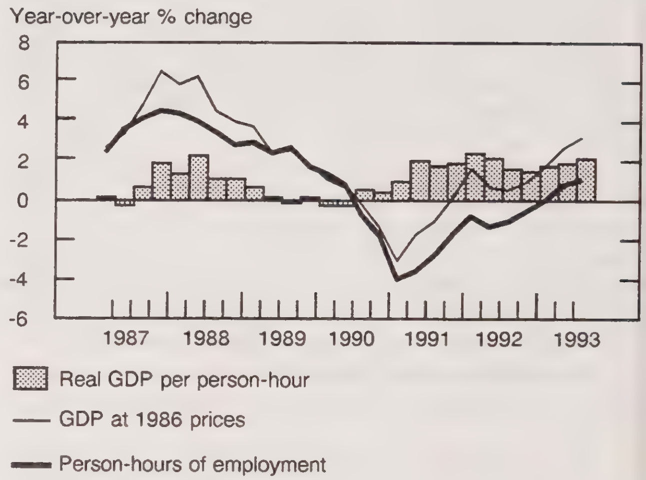


Employment and hours worked

Paid employment advanced 0.6% during the quarter. The largest increases were in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia. At the national level, the advance was entirely accounted for by a 2.7% rise in the number of part-time jobs. Full-time employment was unchanged in the third quarter. Average weekly hours worked per employee dropped 0.2% and total paid hours worked increased 0.4%. Real GDP per hour worked, a measure of labour productivity, advanced 0.2% in the third quarter and was up 2.1% on a year-over-year basis (see Chart 6).

Chart 6

Employment and output



Employment and hours worked

	Third Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993 to Third Quarter 1993
	thousands of employees	% change
Paid employment*	10,991	0.6
Goods-producing industries	2,766	-1.0
Services-producing industries	8,226	1.1
Atlantic provinces	788	-0.5
Quebec	2,641	0.2
Ontario	4,307	0.6
Prairie provinces	1,882	1.1
British Columbia	1,373	1.0
Full-time	8,667	0.0
Part-time	2,324	2.7
Average weekly hours	...	-0.2
Total paid hours worked	...	0.4

* *Includes paid employees plus working proprietors with paid help and excludes employees on unpaid absence. Multiple job holders are counted twice.*

... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

Based on Labour Force Survey data.

Government revenue and expenditure

Government tax and other revenue rose 0.9% in the third quarter, total current expenditure rose 0.3% and the aggregate government sector deficit edged down from $53.6 billion in the second quarter to $52.3 billion in the third. The increase in revenue was accounted for by higher corporate income taxes and indirect taxes, evident at the federal and at the provincial levels of government. The rise in expenditure was largest for provincial governments, which spent more on interest on the public debt, subsidies and capital assistance.

Output by industry

Output of services advanced a further 0.6%, about equal to its growth pace in the first and second quarters of 1993. The gain in services was widespread, unlike the previous quarter when growth was concentrated in the finance group. Expansion in finance, insurance and real estate slowed to 0.9%, from 2.0% in the second quarter, as growth in activity by real estate agents and mutual funds subsided. Some of the slack was picked up by securities brokers, reflecting large issues of new corporate stock. Sales by wholesalers jumped 2.2% led by strong sales of machinery and equipment. Retail trade sales rose 0.7% but weakened toward the end of the quarter. In transportation the advance was led by trucking services. A rebound in exports and in domestic consumption of natural gas spurred an advance in pipeline services.

Goods production rose 0.3% following stronger increases in the previous two quarters. Output of manufacturing and utilities contributed most to the advance. In manufacturing, only five of 21 major groups recorded lower production. Construction and forestry activities fell substantially after moderate gains the previous quarter. Homebuilders reduced their activity for a third consecutive quarter while electric utilities cut back engineering construction. After posting very strong growth in the first and second quarters, mining output increased only 0.8% as drilling activity tumbled with the end of the royalty holiday program in Alberta.

Output by industry at constant 1986 prices
Second Quarter 1993 to Third Quarter 1993

	% change
GDP at factor cost	0.5
Goods-producing industries	0.3
Primary industries	0.1
Manufacturing	0.5
Construction	-1.8
Utilities	2.8
Services-producing industries	0.6
Transportation and communications	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.9
Community, business and personal services	0.0
Government administration	-0.9

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7432.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $25/$100) will be released in December. A set of 57 printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data plus supplementary analytical tables and charts is also available on release day ($50/$180).

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete quarterly national accounts data set is available on microcomputer diskette by modem transfer ($125/$500). The diskettes are also available by mail seven days after the official release date ($25/$100).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross Domestic Product, income-based

	1992		1993			First Quarter 1993 to Second Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993 to Third Quarter 1993
	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter		
	$ millions					% change at quarterly rates	
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	393,512	396,856	400,684	401,356	403,704	0.2	0.6
Corporation profits before taxes	30,824	32,732	35,164	38,332	38,408	9.0	0.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56,240	55,088	55,020	54,216	52,972	-1.5	-2.3
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,472	2,872	3,616	4,420	4,608	22.2	4.3
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	37,164	37,520	37,764	38,484	38,644	1.9	0.4
Inventory valuation adjustment	-3,676	-2,800	-4,232	-1,504	-2,456	2,728[2]	-952[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	517,536	522,268	528,016	535,304	535,880	1.4	0.1
Indirect taxes less subsidies	85,424	87,112	87,220	87,052	88,664	-0.2	1.9
Capital consumption allowances	82,624	83,812	84,008	84,296	85,340	0.3	1.2
Statistical discrepancy	2,844	3,284	2,252	3,496	3,728	1,244[2]	232[2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**688,428**	**696,476**	**701,496**	**710,148**	**713,612**	**1.2**	**0.5**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product, expenditure-based

	1992 Third Quarter	1992 Fourth Quarter	1993 First Quarter	1993 Second Quarter	1993 Third Quarter	First Quarter 1993 to Second Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993 to Third Quarter 1993
	$ millions at current prices, seasonally adjusted at annual rates					% change at quarterly rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	421,604	423,828	427,568	431,404	434,768	0.9	0.8
Durable goods	53,648	53,644	54,844	55,624	56,376	1.4	1.4
Semi-durable goods	38,460	38,604	38,892	39,352	39,712	1.2	0.9
Non-durable goods	110,844	112,072	113,264	113,564	114,212	0.3	0.6
Services	218,652	219,508	220,568	222,864	224,468	1.0	0.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	149,052	150,496	151,172	151,152	151,292	-0.0	0.1
Government investment in fixed capital	16,756	16,648	16,792	17,232	17,588	2.6	2.1
Government investment in inventories	-92	20	-16	-52	16	-36	68
Business investment in fixed capital	112,932	112,360	111,324	113,992	114,948	2.4	0.8
Residential construction	44,472	44,660	42,288	43,780	43,036	3.5	-1.7
Non-residential construction	29,316	27,468	27,724	28,348	27,736	2.3	-2.2
Machinery and equipment	39,144	40,232	41,312	41,864	44,176	1.3	5.5
Business investment in inventories	-4,624	-5,260	-1,752	1,576	-1,888	3,328[1]	-3,464[1]
Non-farm	-2,716	-4,876	-2,552	620	-3,412	3,172[1]	-4,032[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	-1,908	-384	800	956	1,524	156[1]	568[1]
Exports of goods and services	183,648	194,388	197,992	203,744	208,544	2.9	2.4
Merchandise	157,908	168,760	171,984	177,152	181,584	3.0	2.5
Non-merchandise	25,740	25,628	26,008	26,592	26,960	2.2	1.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	188,004	192,720	199,332	205,408	207,932	3.0	1.2
Merchandise	149,628	154,164	160,264	165,796	169,492	3.5	2.2
Non-merchandise	38,376	38,556	39,068	39,612	38,440	1.4	-3.0
Statistical discrepancy	-2,844	-3,284	-2,252	-3,492	-3,724	-1,240[1]	-232[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**688,428**	**696,476**	**701,496**	**710,148**	**713,612**	**1.2**	**0.5**
Final domestic demand	700,344	703,332	706,856	713,780	718,596	1.0	0.7
	$ millions at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	336,544	336,616	339,048	340,824	341,964	0.5	0.3
Durable goods	47,492	47,488	48,188	48,708	49,052	1.1	0.7
Semi-durable goods	30,076	30,116	30,308	30,616	30,800	1.0	0.6
Non-durable goods	86,848	87,232	88,308	88,560	88,980	0.3	0.5
Services	172,128	171,780	172,244	172,940	173,132	0.4	0.1
Government current expenditure on goods and services	116,820	117,188	117,660	117,180	116,724	-0.4	-0.4
Government investment in fixed capital	17,228	17,188	17,264	17,624	17,896	2.1	1.5
Government investment in inventories	-80	16	-16	-44	16	-28[1]	60[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	106,308	105,844	104,740	106,720	107,432	1.9	0.7
Residential construction	32,944	32,964	31,052	31,692	31,040	2.1	-2.1
Non-residential construction	24,816	23,292	23,316	23,812	23,180	2.1	-2.7
Machinery and equipment	48,548	49,588	50,372	51,216	53,212	1.7	3.9
Business investment in inventories	-4,156	-6,200	-1,620	1,212	-1,560	2,832[1]	-2,772[1]
Non-farm	-1,232	-5,596	-2,020	504	-3,144	2,524[1]	-3,648[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	-2,924	-604	400	708	1,584	308[1]	876[1]
Exports of goods and services	181,040	186,720	189,352	193,172	196,844	2.0	1.9
Merchandise	160,412	166,308	168,724	172,168	175,456	2.0	1.9
Non-merchandise	20,628	20,412	20,628	21,004	21,388	1.8	1.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	192,032	191,720	197,156	201,104	200,172	2.0	-0.5
Merchandise	156,708	157,424	162,840	167,064	168,128	2.6	0.6
Non-merchandise	35,324	34,296	34,316	34,040	32,044	-0.8	-5.9
Statistical discrepancy	-2,304	-2,648	-1,820	-2,816	-3,008	-996[1]	-192[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**559,368**	**563,004**	**567,452**	**572,768**	**576,136**	**0.9**	**0.6**
Final domestic demand	576,900	576,836	578,712	582,348	584,016	0.6	0.3
	implicit price indexes, 1986=100						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	125.3	125.9	126.1	126.6	127.1	0.4	0.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	127.6	128.4	128.5	129.0	129.6	0.4	0.5
Government investment in fixed capital	97.3	96.9	97.3	97.8	98.3	0.5	0.5
Business investment in fixed capital	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.8	107.0	0.5	0.2
Exports of goods and services	101.4	104.1	104.6	105.5	105.9	0.9	0.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	97.9	100.5	101.1	102.1	103.9	1.0	1.8
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**123.1**	**123.7**	**123.6**	**124.0**	**123.9**	**0.3**	**-0.1**
Final domestic demand	121.4	121.9	122.1	122.6	123.0	0.4	0.3

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

September 1993

Seasonally adjusted, Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost rose 0.4% after a 0.2% gain in August and a decline of 0.2% in July. Both goods- and services-producing industries posted solid gains in September. A 0.4% increase in services followed sluggish growth in the first two months of the quarter. Goods producers recorded a second consecutive increase of 0.4%, but this followed a 0.9% decline in July. Manufacturing was a major contributor again in September as production of transportation equipment continued to increase rapidly.

Services-producing industries

The gain in services was widespread as every major group except retail trade recorded higher output during September. Transportation and storage and wholesale trade posted the largest gains.

Output of transportation and storage jumped 2.2%, led by a 3.0% advance in transportation services. Higher carloadings of iron ore and coal spurred an 8.8% surge in rail services, while increased hauling of motor vehicles and lumber also contributed. Trucking services grew 2.5%, fuelled by higher manufacturing and wholesaling activities. Throughput of natural gas fell for a second consecutive month, leading a 1.3% decline in pipeline services. Foreign demand for natural gas fell in September after increasing marginally in August.

Sales by wholesalers jumped 1.3% to a level 4.3% higher than a year earlier. The monthly gain was widespread as eight of 11 trade groups recorded higher sales. Machinery and equipment wholesalers recorded the largest increase.

Community, business and personal services increased 0.5% after declining in the previous two months. Accommodation and food services as well as business services were responsible for most of the gain.

Finance, insurance and real estate advanced a further 0.2%, slightly less than its pace since last May. Output of finance and real estate rose 0.1% led by securities brokers, who were aided by several new corporate stock issues, and by banks. Lower sales by mutual funds restrained the increase.

Government services advanced 0.5% as provincial government services rebounded 1.3% after a decline in August, when Ontario implemented its social contract and Manitoba also cut back. Not all the cutbacks were undone, however, as provincial government services remained lower than in July.

Retail sales fell 0.4% following a marginal gain in the previous month. Twelve of 18 trade groups declined compared with nine in August. Retailers of food products recorded the largest decline.

Goods-producing industries

Goods production increased in two consecutive months for the first time since last March, mostly because of manufacturing. However, in September agriculture, mining and forestry added to the strength. Declines in utilities, construction and fishing moderated the gain.

Manufacturers increased production 1.1% after a similar gain in August. The increases in August and September more than offset losses between April and July and carried output 0.5% above its most recent peak in March 1993, but 4.5% below its pre-recession peak in February 1989.

For a second consecutive month, transportation equipment manufacturers dominated the advance. Producers of wood and electrical and electronic products also posted strong gains. In total, 11 of 21 industry groups recorded higher output. Manufacturers of fabricated metals and foodstuffs and petroleum refiners recorded the largest declines.

Manufacturers of motor vehicles boosted production 11.6%, accounting for most of a 3.7% gain in transportation equipment. A substantial increase in motor vehicle exports spurred the advance. Production of motor vehicle parts rose a much slower 0.6%, however, as imports of parts increased sharply after weakening in the previous two months.

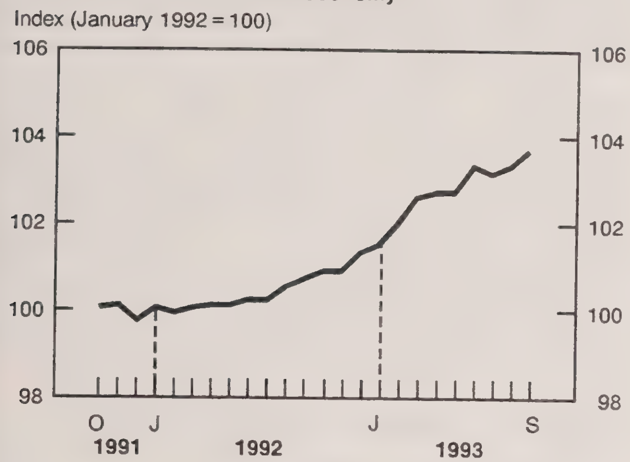
Production of electrical and electronic products increased 2.9% following two consecutive declines. Manufacturers of office machinery raised output 7.0%, helped by a strong rebound in exports. Electronic equipment production advanced 0.7% as a gain in telecommunications equipment was partly offset by decreases in the production of electronic parts and other products. Despite the gain, production remained lower than in the second quarter.

Manufacturers of wood products increased output 2.9% after a series of increases and decreases that began last March. Sawmill operators raised output 4.1% and accounted for most of the advance. Producers of veneer and plywood posted a similar gain in percentage terms. A surge in exports contributed to the gain and the price of wood (which had receded substantially between March and July) rose in August and September.

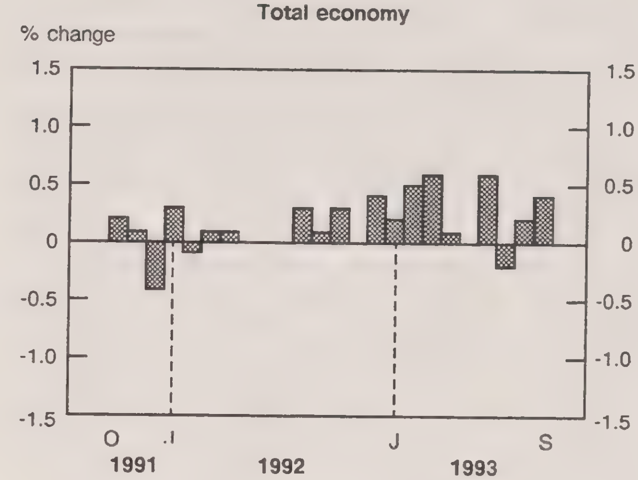
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

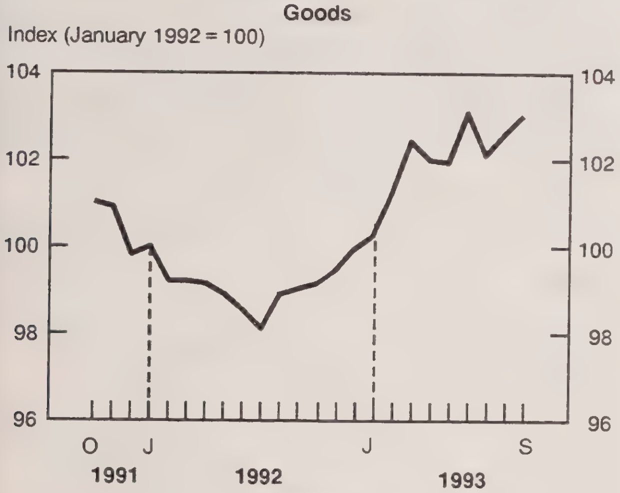
Total economy



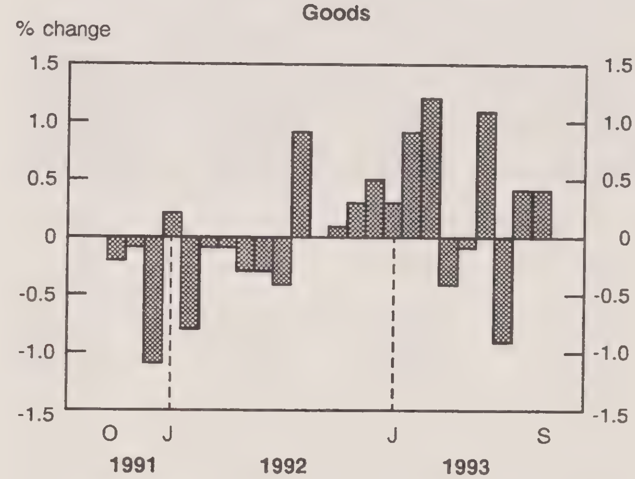
Total economy



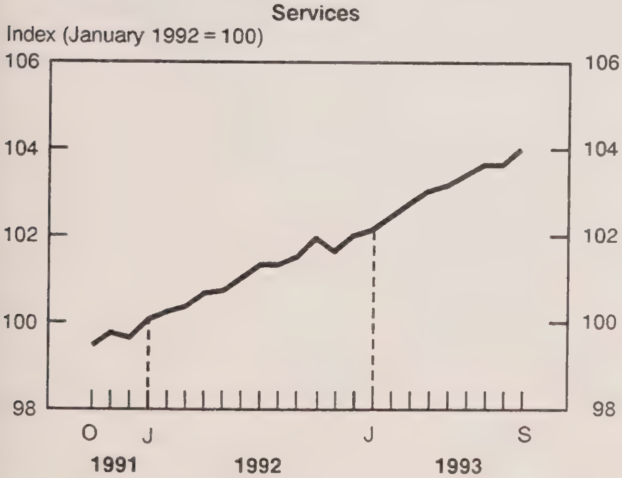
Goods



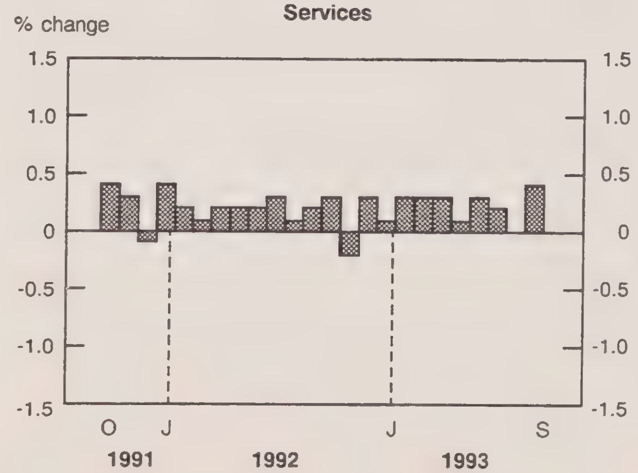
Goods



Services



Services



Metal fabrication fell 1.3% after a 2.6% increase in August. The decline was fairly widespread as six of nine industries recorded lower output.

Refiners of petroleum products cut back output 2.8%, a third consecutive decline. Lower production of motor gasoline more than offset higher production of diesel and light fuel oil.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, chemical products producers increased output for a third consecutive month. Production grew 1.1% on average in the latest three months.

Mining output advanced 0.3% as strong increases in iron and coal mines were partly offset by a substantial decline in drilling activity. Iron ore producers boosted output 58.6% after reducing activity considerably in August. Output of coal mines also posted a large gain, advancing 9.1% after a similar decline in August, when production was curbed by a rail strike in British Columbia. Lower exploration and development activities were responsible for the weakness in drilling.

Forestry activity rose 1.7%, its first gain since last April. The advance was partly attributable to strong demand in the United States, where residential dwelling starts improved in August and September, and to exports of lumber and other wood products, which soared. Increased residential construction in Canada also contributed to the gain, but continued weakness in the pulp and paper industry restrained the overall increase.

Output of utilities fell 2.0% due to lower electricity production. The decline reflected both lower domestic consumption and increased electricity imports.

Construction activity fell 0.5%, its fourth consecutive decline. Weakness in engineering construction, which was apparent throughout the third quarter, accounted for most of the decline. Electric utilities recorded notable cutbacks in investment in plant and equipment in the third quarter. Residential construction rose 0.9%, mainly due to an increase in the construction of apartments. It was only the second increase so far this year. Non-residential construction was almost unchanged as higher activity on industrial projects was offset by a decline in public projects.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The September 1993 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) will be released in December.

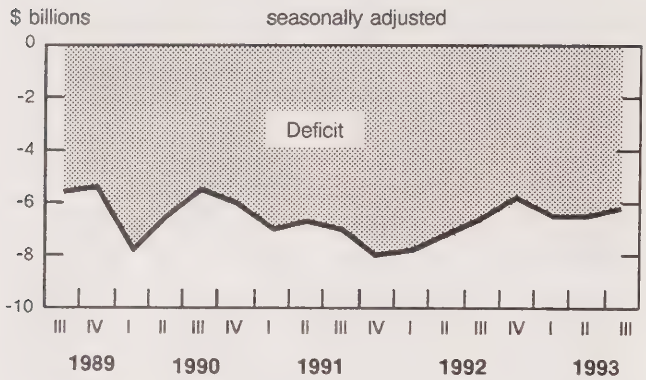
For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

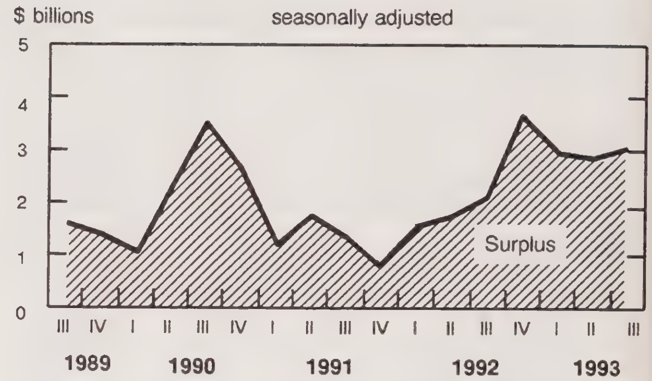
	1992	1993			
	September	June	July	August	September
	$ millions at 1986 prices				
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Total economy	**504,973.3**	**518,126.5**	**517,328.6**	**518,134.9**	**520,194.6**
Goods-producing industries	167,920.6	174,906.0	173,341.9	174,089.6	174,854.3
Services-producing industries	337,052.7	343,220.5	343,986.7	344,045.3	345,340.3
Business sector	411,912.1	425,246.4	424,572.1	425,599.3	427,564.2
Goods	166,918.4	173,949.4	172,364.9	173,125.8	173,883.3
Agriculture	10,638.6	11,782.3	11,791.0	11,816.9	11,960.3
Fishing and trapping	688.0	781.2	742.6	748.6	732.9
Logging industry	3,036.9	3,287.8	3,213.4	3,087.4	3,139.0
Mining industries	20,426.1	22,752.3	21,904.0	21,990.8	22,048.1
Manufacturing industries	88,327.0	91,827.0	91,129.8	92,035.3	93,021.6
Construction industries	28,326.8	28,047.3	27,884.6	27,599.3	27,457.0
Other utility industries	15,475.0	15,471.5	15,699.5	15,847.5	15,524.4
Services	244,993.7	251,297.0	252,207.2	252,473.5	253,680.9
Transportation and storage	21,939.9	22,449.7	22,657.2	22,514.6	23,001.5
Communications industries	18,888.3	19,339.4	19,473.8	19,584.1	19,591.3
Wholesale trade	30,691.0	31,434.7	31,619.7	31,613.7	32,016.1
Retail trade	30,011.6	30,805.7	31,157.6	31,198.3	31,076.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,495.7	85,878.9	86,098.5	86,415.2	86,553.3
Community, business and personal services	59,967.2	61,388.6	61,200.4	61,147.6	61,442.5
Non-business sector	93,061.2	92,880.1	92,756.5	92,535.6	92,630.4
Goods	1,002.2	956.6	977.0	963.8	971.0
Services	92,059.0	91,923.5	91,779.5	91,571.8	91,659.4
Government service industry	34,188.8	33,806.8	33,659.2	33,460.0	33,618.4
Community and personal services	54,362.3	54,547.6	54,570.4	54,516.4	54,418.0
Other services	3,507.9	3,569.1	3,549.9	3,595.4	3,623.0
Other aggregations					
Industrial production	125,230.3	131,007.4	129,710.3	130,837.4	131,565.1
Non-durable manufacturing	41,171.2	42,228.7	42,252.5	42,296.8	42,358.3
Durable manufacturing	47,155.8	49,598.3	48,877.3	49,738.5	50,663.3

■

Current account balance



Merchandise trade balance



Balance of International Payments

Third Quarter 1993

Canada's current account deficit, seasonally adjusted, edged down to $6.3 billion, from $6.6 billion in each of the previous two quarters. Again, the movement in the current account mirrored that in the merchandise trade surplus, the latter increasing slightly to $3.0 billion. Both merchandise exports and imports continued to advance for the seventh consecutive quarter. Among non-merchandise transactions, lower travel payments in the United States narrowed the deficit to $1.9 billion, its lowest level in more than two years. However, the narrowing in travel was offset by a rise in the investment income deficit to a record $6.6 billion, the result of higher dividend payments.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, non-residents invested a net $7.6 billion in Canadian bonds, bringing to an unprecedented $31.4 billion their investment in that market so far this year. They purchased, on a net basis, a record $3.9 billion of Canadian stocks. Similarly, on the assets side, investments abroad by Canadian residents were strong and widespread: direct investment, $2.7 billion; portfolio investment in foreign securities, $0.6 billion; and short-term funds, $2.8 billion. The foreign operations of the Canadian chartered banks also led to an additional net outflow of $7.6 billion.

Underlying these movements, the Canadian dollar depreciated against the U.S. currency, reaching at the end of the quarter its lowest level in over six years.

Current account, seasonally adjusted

The current account deficit of $6.3 billion comprised a surplus of $3.0 billion on merchandise trade and a $9.3 billion deficit on non-merchandise transactions.

Merchandise exports rose by a further 3% to $45.4 billion. The increase was led by automobiles and industrial materials and, to a lesser extent, by a range of agricultural products, and by industrial machinery, miscellaneous machinery and consumer goods. The main declines were in forest products, trucks, coal and refined petroleum products.

The 2% increase in merchandise imports to $42.4 billion was largely due to machinery and equipment. There were also advances in industrial materials, consumer goods, trucks and auto parts. Declines resulted mainly from automobiles and crude petroleum.

The $6.6 billion deficit on investment income continued to be entirely accounted for by net payments of interest. The small surplus on dividends, which had developed in the previous two quarters, shifted to a near-balance as dividend payments advanced from the low levels prevailing since mid-1992.

The travel deficit with the United States decreased from $1.6 to $1.4 billion during the quarter. Much of the change reflected reduced spending by Canadian travellers in the United States as the dollar continued to depreciate. On overseas travel, the deficit narrowed slightly to $0.5 billion.

Current and capital accounts, unadjusted

The current account, at $5.4 billion, was virtually unchanged from the third quarter of 1992. A higher merchandise surplus was accompanied by a higher deficit on investment income and some reduction in the services deficit.

Financial liabilities

Among financial liabilities, the $7.6 billion foreign net investment in Canadian bonds went largely to net new issues ($6.9 billion), with the balance going to existing issues. The provinces received the bulk of net new issues, raising $5.1 billion of capital, second only to the $7.6 billion record they borrowed abroad in the first quarter of 1993. The financing came mostly from the United States.

The moderate $0.7 billion net investment in outstanding Canadian bonds masked very large offsetting movements within the quarter as non-residents sold off a total $3.4 billion of bonds in July and August but purchased a monthly record of $4.1 billion in September, when the U.S./Canada interest rate differential increased in favour of Canada.

Since the fourth quarter 1992, non-residents have been steadily increasing their purchases of Canadian stocks, their net investment totalling $10.1 billion over that period. Again, the funds came mostly from the United States and were largely directed to existing issues.

Financial assets

Canadian enterprises increased their direct investment abroad, which gave rise to a net outflow of $2.7 billion, the second largest on record. The funds were mostly from the services industries, such as retailing and finance.

The $2.8 billion increase in short-term funds and deposits abroad was the third-largest on record and was directed to the United States.

The foreign currency operations of the chartered banks gave rise to a net outflow of $7.6 billion, which was also directed to the United States. An increase of $12.2 billion in the banks' external assets was partly offset by a $4.6 billion increase in their liabilities. The bulk of the increases in both assets and liabilities was due to operations with the banks' foreign branches.

The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net credit of $4.0 billion.

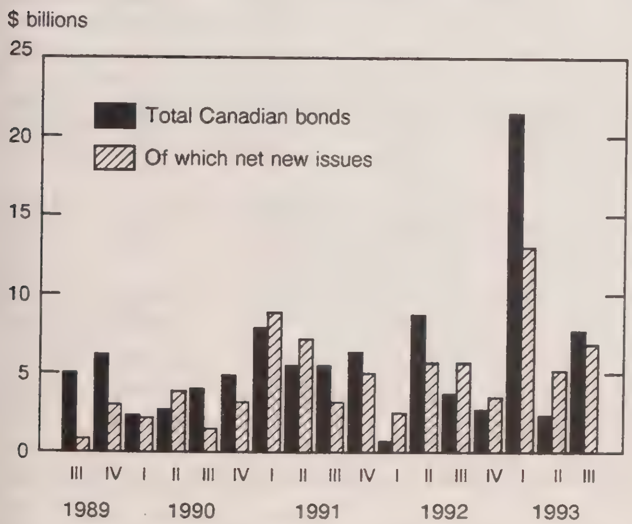
The Canadian dollar continued to depreciate during the quarter, touching a low of 74.77 U.S. cents in the last week of September. For the quarter, the noon-average of the Canadian dollar showed a clear decline of 2.03 U.S. cents, to 76.69 U.S. cents. The Canadian dollar also depreciated against such major overseas currencies as the yen and the Swiss franc.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355, 2357 and 3623-3625.

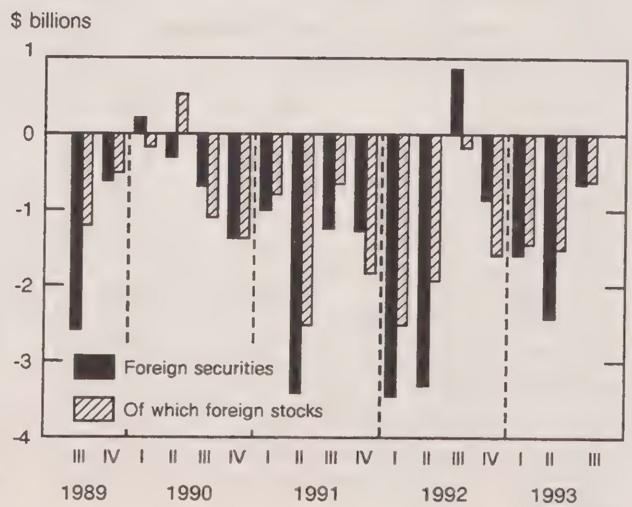
The third quarter 1993 issue of Canada's *Balance of International Payments* (67-001 $27.50/$110) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



Canadian investment in foreign securities



Balance of international payments

	1992 Third Quarter	1992 Fourth Quarter	1993 First Quarter	1993 Second Quarter	1993 Third Quarter	1991	1992
	$ millions						
	unadjusted						
Current Account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	37,743	42,399	42,578	46,673	43,135	141,097	156,567
Non-merchandise							
Services	8,012	5,630	5,428	6,914	8,434	24,024	25,381
Investment income[1]	2,345	1,991	2,406	2,225	2,084	10,260	8,934
Transfers	1,052	1,105	973	1,095	1,111	3,955	4,361
Total non-merchandise receipts	11,409	8,726	8,806	10,234	11,629	38,239	38,676
Total receipts	49,153	51,125	51,384	56,907	54,764	179,336	195,243
Payments							
Merchandise imports	36,061	38,134	39,980	43,180	41,183	136,107	147,587
Non-merchandise							
Services	9,738	9,069	10,010	10,040	9,729	36,069	38,162
Investment income[1]	7,655	8,774	8,324	8,520	8,404	32,184	33,134
Transfers	1,065	971	1,238	907	897	4,011	4,043
Total non-merchandise payments	18,458	18,814	19,572	19,466	19,030	72,264	75,339
Total payments	54,519	56,948	59,552	62,647	60,213	208,371	222,926
Balances							
Merchandise	+1,682	+4,265	+2,598	+3,493	+1,953	+4,990	+8,979
Non-merchandise	-7,049	-10,088	-10,766	-9,232	-7,401	-34,025	-36,663
Total current account	-5,366	-5,823	-8,168	-5,739	-5,448	-29,035	-27,683
Capital Account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	-970	-1,790	-2,095	-1,833	-2,709	-6,200	-4,500
Portfolio securities							
Foreign bonds	+1,032	+728	-146	-887	-24	-1,113	-548
Foreign stocks	-170	-1,593	-1,453	-1,532	-624	-5,795	-6,223
Government of Canada assets							
Official international reserves	+3,611	+953	-1,094	+1,878	+1,766	+2,830	+6,987
Loans and subscriptions	-427	-317	-82	-132	+94	-1,785	-1,696
Non-bank deposits abroad	-810	+1,347	-2,330	+1,278	-2,771	-386	+1,636
Other claims	+1,189	+694	+2,212	+95	+1,296	+1,515	+399
Total Canadian claims, net flow	+3,454	+22	-4,988	-1,132	-2,972	-10,934	-3,945
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+1,816	+2,184	+202	+1,096	+1,240	+7,500	+6,000
Portfolio securities							
Canadian bonds	+3,726	+2,668	+21,424	+2,390	+7,626	+25,246	+15,794
Canadian stocks	-223	+943	+2,304	+3,025	+3,857	-990	+1,036
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	-4,086	+27	-6,133	+672	-7,604	+5,382	-3,550
Money market instruments							
Government of Canada paper	-3,330	+2,292	+3,350	+3,587	+1,695	+2,288	+1,915
Other paper	-677	+234	-1,974	+854	-2,304	+2,140	+2,983
Allocation of special drawing rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	-310	+1,501	-1,333	+5	-48	+2,882	+3,603
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	-3,083	+9,850	+17,840	+11,629	+4,461	+44,448	+27,782
Total capital account, net flow	+371	+9,872	+12,853	+10,497	+1,489	+33,514	+23,837
Statistical discrepancy	+4,995	-4,049	-4,685	-4,758	+3,960	-4,479	+3,846

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
– *Nil or zero.*

Current account

	1992		1993		
	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter
	$ millions				
	seasonally adjusted				
Receipts					
Merchandise exports	39,477	42,190	42,996	44,288	45,396
Non-merchandise					
Services					
Travel	2,002	2,006	2,024	2,108	2,127
Freight and shipping	1,553	1,495	1,469	1,498	1,498
Business services	2,372	2,412	2,504	2,531	2,576
Government transactions	218	218	228	223	220
Other services	290	276	277	288	319
Total services	6,435	6,408	6,502	6,648	6,739
Investment income[1]					
Interest	1,122	929	864	871	872
Dividends	1,388	935	1,475	1,361	1,350
Total investment income	2,510	1,864	2,339	2,232	2,222
Transfers					
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	408	416	350	409	370
Personal and institutional remittances	261	267	287	279	283
Canadian withholding tax	268	434	416	398	376
Total transfers	937	1,116	1,053	1,086	1,029
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,882	9,388	9,893	9,966	9,990
Total receipts	49,359	51,578	52,889	54,255	55,386
Payments					
Merchandise imports	37,407	38,541	40,066	41,449	42,373
Non-merchandise					
Services					
Travel	4,092	3,890	4,088	4,221	3,978
Freight and shipping	1,421	1,507	1,502	1,519	1,449
Business services	3,467	3,639	3,563	3,559	3,574
Government transactions	368	377	386	373	379
Other services	246	226	228	231	230
Total services	9,595	9,639	9,767	9,904	9,609
Investment income[1]					
Interest	6,912	7,275	7,370	7,475	7,483
Dividends	1,089	988	1,033	1,052	1,328
Total investment income	8,001	8,263	8,403	8,527	8,811
Transfers					
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	87	82	81	84	88
Personal and institutional remittances	285	287	298	298	300
Official contributions	612	548	751	446	428
Foreign withholding tax	81	79	92	85	82
Total transfers	1,064	996	1,221	913	899
Total non-merchandise payments	18,661	18,899	19,391	19,343	19,320
Total payments	56,068	57,440	59,457	60,792	61,692
Balances					
Merchandise	+2,070	+3,649	+2,930	+2,840	+3,023
Non-merchandise					
Services	-3,160	-3,232	-3,265	-3,256	-2,870
Investment income[1]	-5,491	-6,400	-6,064	-6,295	-6,590
Transfers	-127	+120	-168	+174	+130
Total non-merchandise	-8,779	-9,512	-9,498	-9,377	-9,329
Total current account	-6,709	-5,863	-6,568	-6,538	-6,306

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*
Figures may not add due to rounding.

■

Financial Flow Accounts

Third Quarter 1993

Funds raised in credit markets by domestic non-financial sectors totalled $88.7 billion in the third quarter of 1993, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. This was down about 16% from the level of activity in the second quarter (see Chart 1). The amount of funds raised by non-financial private corporations rose, while the demand for funds by the federal government was somewhat lower.

Among the more important financial developments during the quarter were the following: interest rates fell moderately, although the declines varied by instrument; long-term debt issues were a major source of financing for most sectors of the economy; and, equity issues accounted for 70% of the funds raised by non-financial private corporations.

Monetary conditions

While monetary conditions eased in the first half of 1993, the long-term slide in interest rates that began late in 1990 appeared to be approaching bottom in the third quarter of 1993. The Bank Rate fell in the first half of the quarter but, by the end of September, it had edged back up to roughly its level at the end of June. This reversal in the trend of the official rate occurred as the Canadian dollar weakened in August and September. Other money market rates followed a similar pattern, although bond yields ended the quarter at slightly lower levels than at the outset. The rate on prime business loans at chartered banks fell 25 basis points in the first week of July, to 5.75%, and remained at that level for the balance of the quarter. This was the lowest prime rate in over 20 years and it was also 25 basis points lower than its counterpart in the United States. Other administered rates at financial institutions followed suit, with the return on non-chequable savings deposits falling 50 basis points to a mere 0.5%.

Corporate sector

Non-financial private corporations' demand for funds showed significant strength for the first time in over two years (see Chart 2), accounting for over one-third of all funds raised in the third quarter. The activity in the first nine months of the year amounted to a moderate recovery in the demand for funds by these corporations compared to the depressed level of financing activity of previous years. This recovery took place against a backdrop of continued weak profits and slowly increasing capital outlays, and resulted in a substantial buildup of financial assets in the third quarter. A restructuring of corporate balance sheets also occurred, as shorter-term debt was replaced with bonds and equity. The majority of the borrowing was in the form of long-term debt, reflecting perhaps an expectation that interest rates may have stabilized after a lengthy decline that saw the prime rate reduced 8.5 percentage points over a three-year period. Debt in the form of loans was repaid on balance and there was a rise in short-term paper outstanding, almost entirely attributable to bankers' acceptances. A sharp increase in equity issues took place as share prices rose (see Chart 3). Stock markets continued to benefit from considerable investor demand for equity mutual funds.

Funds raised on financial markets by non-financial sectors

	1991				1992				1993		
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	QI	QII	QIII
Total funds raised (% of GDP)	**19.9**	**14.7**	**12.7**	**13.6**	**9.6**	**17.6**	**11.9**	**12.5**	**18.1**	**14.5**	**13.2**
Sectoral shares (% of total)											
Personal sector	11.9	22.7	25.3	22.9	30.3	17.4	29.0	33.0	17.6	22.5	24.3
Non-financial private corporations	33.4	3.2	-0.3	18.0	9.6	14.1	15.9	4.0	19.2	15.7	31.5
Government business enterprises	14.2	8.6	8.1	3.7	15.3	4.4	5.0	-1.0	9.5	-3.5	-0.8
Federal government	27.0	30.9	43.3	27.7	30.6	26.1	38.6	21.8	31.1	35.7	14.8
Other levels of government	13.4	34.5	23.6	27.7	14.2	38.0	11.5	42.2	22.6	29.6	30.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Chart 1

Total funds raised on credit markets by domestic non-financial sectors

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

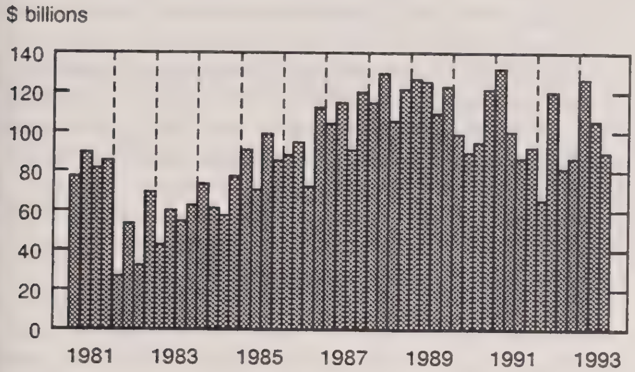


Chart 2

Funds raised by non-financial private corporations

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

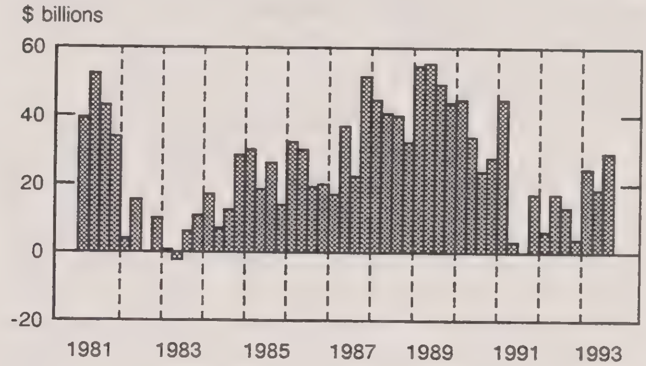


Chart 3

Non-financial private corporations, stocks

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

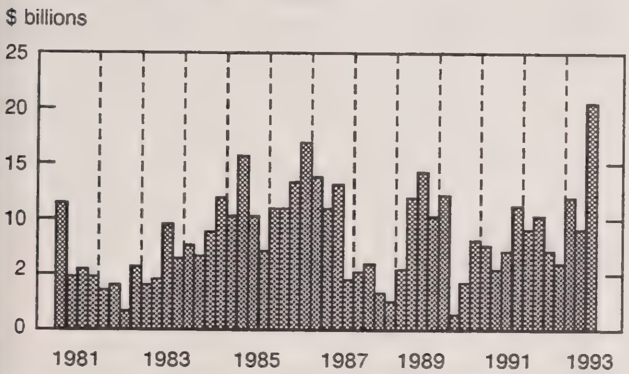


Chart 4

Consumer credit borrowing in the personal sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

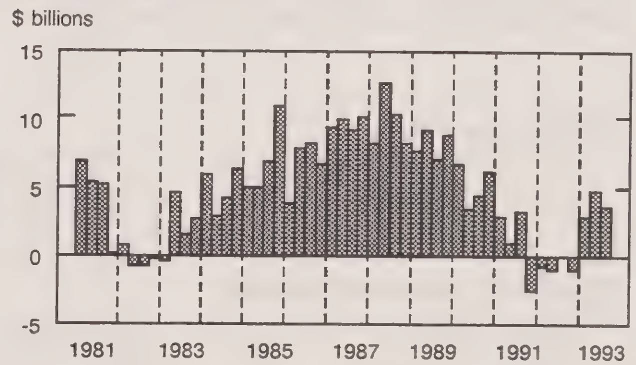


Chart 5

Mortgage borrowing in the personal sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

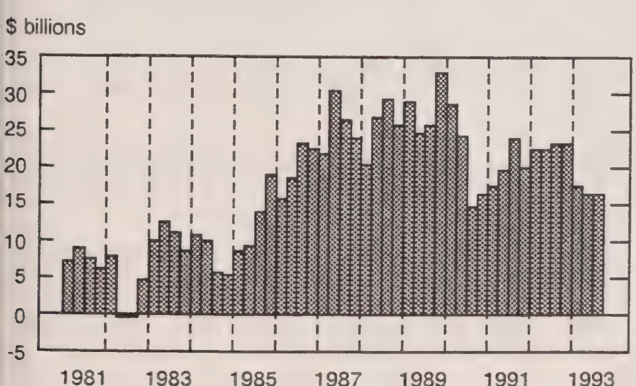
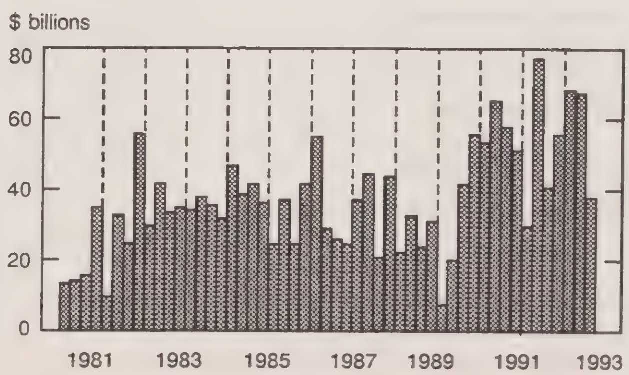


Chart 6

Funds raised by government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



In contrast to the trend for private corporations, government business enterprise debt was reduced for the second consecutive quarter. Among financial instruments, short-term paper registered the largest drop. Instead of borrowing new funds, enterprises generally drew upon substantial financial assets built up in earlier periods.

Personal sector

Funds were raised in the personal sector at a slower pace than in the previous quarter. Borrowing in the form of consumer credit fell (see Chart 4); personal expenditure grew modestly. However, the 1993 year-to-date consumer credit demand strengthened substantially compared with 1991 and 1992. The reduction of 75 basis points in the one-year mortgage rate appeared to do little to stimulate mortgage demand, which remained unchanged during the third quarter (see Chart 5). Increases in these borrowing instruments were larger, in relative terms, than those for personal disposable income, with the result that the household debt/disposable income ratio edged up to 86.7% by the end of the third quarter.

Government sector

Funds raised by all levels of government were down from the first and second quarters (see Chart 6). However, for the first three quarters of 1993 taken together, the government sector's demand for funds was up somewhat from 1992.

Borrowing by the federal government weakened in the third quarter to one-third of the previous quarter's level. This drop was prompted by stronger financing activity in the first half of the year. The demand for funds was realized mostly through issues of marketable bonds, with virtually no recourse to the money market. Issues had a longer average term to maturity than in recent quarters.

The demand for funds by other levels of government softened in the third quarter, most notably for provincial governments. The decrease was in line with a reduction in the combined borrowing requirement of the provinces. As in other sectors, net new issues of bonds accounted for the bulk of the funds borrowed by other levels of government in the quarter, as long-term debt securities became a relatively attractive financing vehicle.

Debt/income ratios

	1991				1992				1993		
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	QI	QII	QII	QIV	QI	QII	QIII
Persons and unincorporated businesses*											
Debt											
Consumer credit	98.4	98.7	99.5	98.9	98.7	98.4	98.3	98.0	98.7	100.0	100.8
Mortgages	273.7	279.0	285.2	290.5	296.5	302.5	308.6	314.7	319.1	323.2	327.3
Total	372.1	377.7	384.8	389.5	395.2	400.9	406.9	412.7	417.8	423.1	428.1
Personal disposable income	462.5	468.4	469.5	463.8	468.0	478.1	481.2	480.4	487.7	491.4	493.9
Debt/income ratio (%)	80.5	80.6	82.0	84.0	84.5	83.9	84.6	85.9	85.7	86.1	86.7
Debt/GDP ratio (%)	55.8	55.8	56.7	57.2	57.8	58.5	59.1	59.3	59.6	59.6	60.0
Federal government**											
Debt	323.3	330.6	339.7	345.8	351.0	359.0	367.1	372.0	381.9	391.0	394.5
Debt/GDP ratio (%)	48.4	48.8	50.0	50.8	51.3	52.4	53.3	53.4	54.4	55.1	55.3
Other government											
Debt	167.8	176.6	181.9	188.5	191.6	203.8	206.9	216.8	224.0	231.6	237.7
Debt/GDP ratio (%)	25.1	26.1	26.8	27.7	28.0	29.7	30.1	31.1	31.9	32.6	33.3
Non-financial private corporations											
Debt	341.6	340.5	338.6	340.8	341.3	344.4	346.5	346.2	352.3	356.8	364.2
Debt/GDP ratio (%)	51.2	50.3	49.9	50.1	49.9	50.2	50.3	49.7	50.2	50.2	51.0
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	**667.4**	**676.9**	**678.8**	**680.6**	**683.9**	**685.4**	**688.4**	**696.5**	**701.5**	**710.1**	**713.6**

* *Consumer credit and mortgages only.*
** *National Accounts basis, excludes superannuation accounts.*
Figures may not add due to rounding.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743 and 750.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer.

The third quarter 1993 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014, $12.50/$50) will be released in December. A computer printout containing the detailed financial flows matrices is also available from the National Accounts and Environment Division on release day ($35/$140).

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete financial flows data set is available on microcomputer diskette by modem transfer ($300/$1,200). The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date ($60/$240).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer. □

Financial market summary table

	1992		1993		
	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter
	$ millions				
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Persons and unincorporated businesses					
Funds raised:	23,656	28,644	22,292	23,140	21,892
Consumer credit	-64	-916	2,916	4,756	3,576
Bank loans	1,420	1,616	1,804	3,152	2,464
Other loans	-816	5,044	-604	-1,116	-488
Mortgages	23,108	23,104	17,440	16,456	16,416
Bonds	8	-204	736	-108	-76
Non-financial private corporations					
Funds raised:	12,964	3,472	24,340	18,180	29,420
Bank loans	3,140	8,588	4,244	-17,992	-2,940
Other loans	800	3,288	-4,624	1,424	-5,544
Other short-term paper	-8,232	-30,916	5,400	11,104	2,556
Mortgages	5,736	8,008	7,224	4,820	5,904
Bonds	4,424	8,464	252	9,736	8,864
Shares	7,096	6,040	11,844	9,088	20,580
Non-financial government enterprises					
Funds raised:	4,120	-872	12,088	-3,588	-740
Bank loans	-1,640	1,848	-1,016	-3,120	1,024
Other loans	924	-56	104	-1,492	80
Other short-term paper	264	1,852	892	2,548	-988
Mortgages	-12	-8	-24	-16	-16
Bonds	2,184	-5,488	12,132	-1,508	-840
Shares	2,400	980	–	–	–
Federal government					
Funds raised:	31,556	18,928	39,472	36,716	13,852
Other loans	–	-4	–	-4	-4
Canada short-term paper	9,636	7,544	15,200	12,416	-1,988
Canada saving bonds	-376	-5,448	-512	788	-636
Marketable bonds	22,296	16,836	24,784	23,516	16,480
Other levels of government					
Funds raised:	9,396	36,676	28,640	30,512	24,236
Bank loans	-716	1,172	-612	-156	472
Other loans	76	192	-636	728	2,616
Short-term paper	-12,660	11,992	-11,400	15,608	-11,912
Provincial bonds	19,768	22,596	37,820	14,840	29,588
Municipal bonds	3,176	788	3,436	-508	3,476
Other bonds	-248	-64	32	–	-4
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	81,692	86,848	126,832	104,960	88,660
Consumer credit	-64	-916	2,916	4,756	3,576
Bank loans	2,204	13,224	4,420	-18,116	1,020
Other loans	984	8,464	-5,760	-460	-3,340
Canada short-term paper	9,636	7,544	15,200	12,416	-1,988
Other short-term paper	-20,628	-17,072	-5,108	29,260	-10,344
Mortgages	28,832	31,104	24,640	21,260	22,304
Bonds	51,232	37,480	78,680	46,756	56,852
Shares	9,496	7,020	11,844	9,088	20,580

– *Nil or zero.*

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8: November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops

November 30, 1993

Canola production hit a record 5.4 million tonnes this year. Soybean production in Eastern Canada reached a record 1.9 million tonnes, up 27.2% from last year.

Canola and flaxseed

Despite a relatively cool, wet growing season and a delayed harvest, canola production hit a record 5.4 million tonnes this year. The previous record was set in 1991 (4.2 million tonnes). A record yield in Alberta and a record harvested area in Canada were the main reasons for the increase in production.

After last year's large decrease, flaxseed production returned to more normal levels this year, at 620 thousand tonnes. An increase in harvested area was the main reason for this increase.

Wheat

This year's total wheat production was 27.8 million tonnes, down 6.9% from last year's 29.9 million tonnes. Since yields were average to above-average in most provinces, the production decline was due mainly to a decrease in harvested area.

Spring wheat production in Western Canada was 23.8 million tonnes, down 5.5% from 25.2 million tonnes a year earlier; durum wheat production was up 7.0% to 3.4 million tonnes.

The winter wheat area seeded this fall is estimated to be 868 thousand acres, a 26.1% jump from last year's seeded area of 689 thousand acres. Most of the winter wheat crop is grown in Ontario.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *This survey is the last of three production surveys conducted for the 1993/94 crop year. At the time of the survey (from October 22 to November 6), the harvest across Canada either was completed or near enough to completion for producers to report accurately on their crop production.*

Soybeans and corn for grain

Soybean production in Eastern Canada reached a record 1.9 million tonnes, up 27.2% from last year and 26.8% from the previous record of 1.5 million tonnes set in 1991. The new production record was due mainly to a record harvested area and above-average yields.

After last year's disappointing harvest, corn for grain production reached 6.6 million tonnes, a return to normal levels.

Dry peas and lentils

Dry pea production reached a record 970 thousand tonnes, almost double the previous record production of 505 thousand tonnes set last year. This jump in production was due to a record yield and a record harvested area.

Despite a record harvested area, low yields kept lentils production to only 349 thousand tonnes, almost the same production as last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1025-1030, 1033-1037, 1039-1043, 1047, 1048, 1050, 1051, 3541-3547, 3549-3553, 3555-3559 and 3561-3563.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8: November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

Third Quarter 1993

Federal, provincial and local government revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended September 30, 1993 are now available. Revised estimates for the quarters ended March 31, 1993 and June 30, 1993 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 to 2713.

For further information, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations.

For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Police Expenditures

1992

In 1992, total expenditures for all federal, provincial and municipal policing services were $5.7 billion, up 5.3% from 1991. The per capita cost of policing services in 1992 was $209, up 3.9% from $201 in 1991.

Data on police expenditures for 1992 are now available. This five-page information package includes tables that display data on police expenditures by federal, provincial and municipal levels of policing. In addition, national trends are provided for the period from 1962 to 1992.

For details, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free 1-800-387-2231) or the Policing Services Program (613-951-6642), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

September 1993

Coal production totalled 5 794 kilotonnes in September 1993, up 18.5% from September 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of September 1993 stood at 49 931 kilotonnes, down 0.6% from the previous year.

Exports in September rose to 2 218 kilotonnes, up 40.1% from September 1992; imports decreased 51.1% to 889 kilotonnes. For January to September 1993, exports totalled 19 988 kilotonnes, 10.4% below last year.

Coke production in September 1993 decreased to 275 kilotonnes, down 17.8% from September 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The September 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

October 1993

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 941 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1993, a 15.7% decrease from 3 490 thousand square metres in October 1992.

For January to October 1993, shipments totalled 27 075 thousand square metres, a 2.5% increase from 26 423 thousand square metres in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The October 1993 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

October 1993

Chemical firms produced 136 823 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in October 1993, a 2.6% decrease from 140 430[r] (revised) tonnes in October 1992.

For January to October 1993, production totalled 1 359 436 tonnes, down 1.2% from 1 375 724[r] tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for October 1992 and October 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The October 1993 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8: November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, November 30, 1993.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, November 1993. Vol. 25, No. 11.
Catalogue number 51-004
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Gas Utilities, August 1993.
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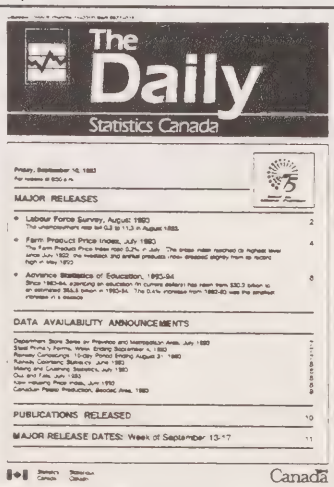
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MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: December 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
December		
1	Financial Packages — RRSP's, Savers, Investors	1992
1	Help-wanted Index	November 1993
1	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	September 1993
2	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	Third Quarter 1993
2	Short-term Expectations Survey	
3	Labour Force Survey	November 1993
6	Household Facilities and Equipment	1993
7	Estimates of Labour Income	September 1993
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	October 1993
9	Farm Product Price Index	October 1993
10	New Housing Price Index	October 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	October 1993
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1993
14	Income Distributions by Size	1992
15	Composite Index	November 1993
15	Building Permits	October 1993
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	October 1993
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 1993
17	Consumer Price Index	November 1993
17	Department Store Sales Advance Release	November 1993
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20	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	October 1993
21	Retail Trade	October 1993
22	Wholesale Trade	October 1993
23	Employment, Earnings and Hours	October 1993
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1993
24	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	October 1993
24	MAJOR RELEASE DATES	January 1994

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES : November 1993

MAJOR RELEASES

RRSP Contributors, Savers and Investors

1992

Canadians contributed 9.6% more to Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs) in 1992 than in 1991, but their total contribution represented only 22% of their overall limit (total room).

For the 1992 tax year, 4.8 million Canadians contributed $16 billion to RRSPs, compared with $14.6 billion in 1991. However, Canadians were actually eligible to contribute $72 billion to RRSPs for the 1992 tax year.

In 1993, Canadians will be able to carry over the unused portion of their contribution limit, $56 billion, and add this to $42 billion in new deduction limits (new room) available for 1993. Overall, Canadians may contribute $98 billion to RRSPs to use as deductions on their 1993 tax returns. A total of 15 million Canadians are eligible to make a tax-deductible RRSP contribution in the 1993 tax year.

RRSP contributors

In 1992, Canadians contributed a median $2,000 to RRSPs. The average contributor was 42 years-old.

Residents of the Northwest Territories recorded the highest median contribution to RRSPs, $3,300, which was 65% higher than the national median contribution. The average contributor in the Northwest Territories was 37 years-old, youngest among all the provinces and territories.

New room in 1993

The average Canadian is eligible for $3,062 in additional deductible RRSP contributions for the 1993 tax year (new room for 1993). Residents of the Northwest Territories have the highest average new room for 1993 at $3,780, and Newfoundlanders have the lowest at $2,077.

Savings and investment

Total investment income of savers and investors in Canada was $29.5 billion, a decrease of $6.3 billion from 1991. The largest portion of this reduction was borne by Ontario residents, $2.8 billion.

Definitions

Investors: *taxfilers who reported dividend income on line 120 of their personal income tax return.*
Investment income: *the sum of dividends received plus any interest reported on line 121.*
New room in 1993: *equal to 18% of 1992 earned income (maximum $12,500) minus pension adjustments.*
Savers: *taxfilers who reported interest income on line 121 of their personal income tax return and who reported no dividend income on line 120.*
Total room: *the maximum a taxfiler is allowed to contribute to an RRSP in a specific year. It includes unused room from previous years and new room in the current year.*

Almost seven million Canadians were savers in 1992, a decrease of 9% from 1991. Their interest income in the 1992 tax year totalled $15.5 billion, a 23% decrease from the previous year.

Data for small areas

Data are available for areas as small as letter-carrier walks, Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs), cities and towns.

Among the cities and towns with at least 500 taxfilers, those with the highest average new room for the 1993 tax year are predominant in resource-based towns.

Tumbler Ridge, British Columbia	*$6,168*
Faro, Yukon	*5,868*
Fermont, Quebec	*5,367*
Kingsey Falls, Quebec	*5,121*
Hampstead, Quebec	*5,083*

The same is not true of the highest median contributions made to RRSPs for the 1992 tax year. Although some resource-based towns are among the regions making the highest contributions, there is a greater predominance of cities.

Hampstead, Quebec	*$5,000*
Cambridge Bay, Northwest Territories	*4,800*
Rockcliffe, Ontario	*4,500*
West Vancouver, British Columbia	*4,200*
Mount Royal, Quebec	*4,200*

Hampstead, Quebec, a region of greater Montreal, is high on both lists. It appears that these people are making good use of their RRSP opportunities: in 1992, the median contribution of $5,000 was close to the average new room of $5,028 available for the 1993 taxyear.

In the rankings for FSAs with 500 or more taxfilers, North York predominates the list of high median contributions and Toronto predominates the list of FSAs with highest average room. The top FSAs, however, are both in North York: M5N had the highest average new room of $5,230; and M4R had the highest median 1992 RRSP contribution of $6,000.

Nationally, the median interest income of savers dropped to $500 in 1992, from $600 in 1991. Regionally, the largest decreases in interest income occurred in the Northwest Territories (-29%) and Nova Scotia (-28%). Even the smallest decreases were near the 23% national decline: -23% in Ontario and -22% in Quebec.

Canadians with dividends fared slightly better. Investors experienced a 10% drop in their investment income, while the number of investors remained the same.

The 1992 edition of the RRSP and Investment Statistics Databank is now available. Based on nearly 19 million tax records, these data report on RRSP contributions, contribution limits (room), investment income from interest and dividends, and include the taxfiler profile. This is the first year that data are available on RRSP room.

An in-depth study of 1992 RRSP deduction limits will be published in the Winter 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, which will be released on Tuesday, December 7.

For more information about these data and products, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745).

RRSP new room, RRSP contributions and investment income of savers and investors
1992

	1993		1992					
	RRSP New Room		RRSP Contributions		Savers		Investors	
	Average Room	Average Age	Median Contribution	Average Age	Median Interest	Average Age	Median Investment Income	Average Age
	$		$		$		$	
Canada	**3,062**	**38**	**2,000**	**42**	**500**	**49**	**2,300**	**51**
Newfoundland	2,077	37	1,800	41	300	48	900	48
Nova Scotia	2,619	38	1,900	42	300	50	1,700	52
Prince Edward Island	2,275	37	1,800	42	300	50	1,700	52
New Brunswick	2,504	37	1,900	42	300	49	2,000	53
Quebec	2,848	38	1,900	42	600	49	2,500	49
Ontario	3,291	38	2,300	43	500	49	2,500	52
Manitoba	2,714	38	2,000	42	500	51	2,000	52
Saskatchewan	2,625	39	2,000	42	600	52	2,400	52
Alberta	3,183	37	2,200	41	400	47	1,600	48
British Columbia	3,326	38	2,500	43	500	50	2,900	53
Northwest Territories	3,780	35	3,300	37	300	38	900	41
Yukon	3,716	37	2,900	40	300	42	1,200	44

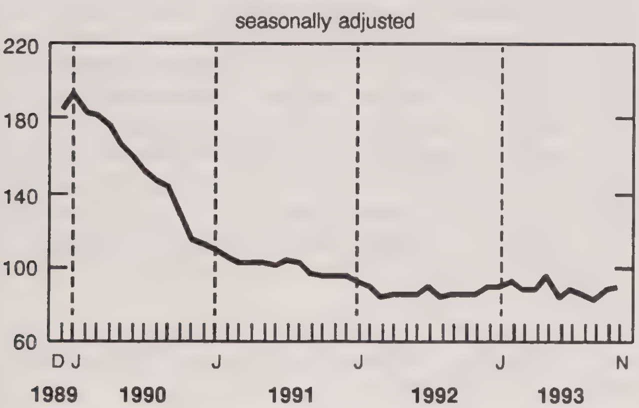
■

Help-wanted Index

November 1993

Seasonally adjusted, the Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100) for Canada increased 2% to 89 in November. Advances occurred in the three eastern regions; decreases were observed in the Prairie provinces and in British Columbia.

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)



> ***Note to users***
>
> *The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.*

The Help-wanted Index peaked at 217 at the beginning of 1989. The following decline in the trend came to a halt at 83 in March 1992. The recovery was interrupted in May 1993, when the index crested at 95. After falling to 81 in September, the index made gains in October (to 87) and in November (to 89).

Regional changes

Between October and November 1993, the index increased 23% in the Atlantic provinces, 6% in Ontario and 3% in Quebec. Decreases of 6% were observed in the Prairie provinces and in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indexes for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For Further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index
(1991 = 100)

	November 1992	September 1993	October 1993	November 1993	November 1992 to November 1993	October 1993 to November 1993
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	**84**	**81**	**87**	**89**	**6**	**2**
Atlantic provinces	87	78	77	95	9	23
Quebec	81	86	92	95	17	3
Ontario	88	81	85	90	2	6
Prairie provinces	81	80	86	81	0	-6
British Columbia	87	78	85	80	-8	-6

■

Residential Building Permits

October 1993 (Advance Estimate)

Municipalities issued residential building permits at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 148,000 units in October, down 4.1% from September's revised level of 154,000 units. However, the short-term trend index (which removes price effects and irregular movements) has stayed relatively stable at 100.9 since June 1993. This stability is due in part to favorable interest rates and to the extension of government initiatives to stimulate residential construction.

Seasonally adjusted

The decrease in October's residential building intentions was attributable to both the multi-family (-7.8% to 63,000 units) and the single-family (-1.2% to 85,000 units) dwelling sectors.

Ontario (-14.7%) and the British Columbia (-6.3%) region accounted for most of the decrease in the number of dwelling units authorized, while the Prairies reported the biggest increase (+ 8.3%).

The value of building permits decreased 4.5% to $1,291 million in October, from $1,353 million in September. The multi-family dwelling sector (-11.3% to $356 million) contributed most to the decrease in the value of building permits. The single-family dwelling sector (-1.7% to $936 million) also showed a decrease, but it was less significant.

Declines in the value of permits issued in the multi-family dwelling sector occurred in Ontario (-33.4%) and British Columbia (-11.8%). However, the multi-family sector's performance in the Prairie region (+ 43.7%), partly countered this decrease.

Residential building permits index

In August 1993, the short-term trend index for residential permits (which smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period) remained unchanged from July's revised level of 100.9. The residential trend index, which has steadily declined since November 1992 at a decelerating rate, stayed relatively stable at 100.9 since June 1993. This is partly attributable to favorable interest rates and to the extension of government initiatives to stimulate residential construction.

The residential building permits advance estimate is based on results from over 90% of the municipalities surveyed.

The residential and non-residential building permits preliminary estimate for October 1993 will be released on December 15.

For further information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of residential building permits (advance estimate)

	September 1993[r]	October 1993[a]	September 1993[r] to October 1993[a]	October 1992 to October 1993[a]
	$ thousands		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally adjusted	1,352,612	1,291,206	-4.5	-11.7
Unadjusted	1,529,972	1,345,289	-12.1	-14.7

Number of dwelling units authorized (advance estimate)

	September 1993[r]	October 1993[a]	September 1993[r] to October 1993[a]	October 1992 to October 1993[a]
	units at an annual rate		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally adjusted	154,344	148,032	-4.1	-10.5
Unadjusted	174,300	156,588	-10.2	-14.1

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

September 1993 (Preliminary)

Crude oil and natural gas exports to the United States continued to grow in September 1993. Natural gas production rose 7.9% from September 1992, reflecting robust growth in exports as well as inventory replacement. Crude oil exports rose 10.7% in September from a year earlier; crude oil imports were down 19.8%. Crude oil production rose a strong 9.5% from September 1992.

Natural gas

Natural gas production rose 7.9% from September 1992, to 10.1 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date production was up 11.2% from the same period in 1992.

Natural gas exports increased 13.4% from September 1992, to 5.2 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date exports increased 9.1% from 1992.

Natural gas sales in Canada increased 0.5% from September 1992, to 3.4 billion cubic metres. Year-to-date sales were 7.0% higher than in 1992.

Crude oil

Crude oil production rose 9.5% from September 1992, to 9.0 million cubic metres. Year-to-date production increased 4.3% over the same period in 1992.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The crude petroleum and natural gas industry (SIC 071) is an important sector of the economy, especially in Western Canada. In 1992, the total value of crude oil and natural gas production amounted to $19.3 billion, of which $11.0 billion was exported. (Crude oil production was valued at $10.9 billion and natural gas production at $8.4 billion.) The industry employs 30,000 Canadians and has annual capital expenditures of $6.0 billion.*

Crude oil exports were up 10.7% from September 1992, to 4.6 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports rose 7.1% to 39.0 million cubic metres.

Crude oil imports decreased 19.8% to 2.4 million cubic metres in September 1993. But year-to-date imports were up 15.4% over last year, at 25.2 million cubic metres.

September's refinery receipts were down 12.4% at 6.3 million cubic metres, but year-to-date receipts were up 6.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The September 1993 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the last week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Crude oil and natural gas

	September 1992	September 1993	September 1992 to September 1993	January 1992 to September 1992	January 1993 to September 1993	Jan.-Sept. 1992 to Jan.-Sept. 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons[1]						
Production	8 263.2	9 045.3	9.5	75 110.1	78 345.2	4.3
Exports	4 145.5	4 588.0	10.7	36 384.2	38 965.9	7.1
Imports	2 993.3	2 401.4	-19.8	21 820.9	25 172.1	15.4
Refinery receipts	7 232.0	6 337.6	-12.4	60 471.2	64 071.7	6.0
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[2]						
Marketable production	9 404.9	10 147.9	7.9	85 154.7	94 672.5	11.2
Exports	4 568.6	5 182.5	13.4	42 166.4	46 002.0	9.1
Canadian sales[3]	3 430.4	3 448.6	0.5	40 149.7	42 978.0	7.0

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
3 *Includes direct sales.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Profile of Census Tracts (Electronic Product)

1991 Census

A profile of census tracts (Tables 1 and 2) for all the provinces and territories is now available on diskette and magnetic tape. The profile is based on 20% sample data from the 1991 Census.

The profile shows population counts for characteristics such as the following: home language; knowledge of languages; religion; ethnic origin; place of birth; period of immigration; mobility status; fertility; highest level of schooling; labour force activity; occupation; and industry. Also profiled are dwelling counts (by need for repair and period of construction), average housing costs for households and income distributions (for individuals, households and families).

To order *Profile of Census Tracts*, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Family Expenditure (Microdata File)

1992

A microdata file is now available that contains 1992 expenditure data for households in urban and rural areas of the 10 provinces. This is the latest in a series of files produced for the 1969, 1978, 1982, 1984, 1986 and 1990 Family Expenditure Surveys.

The file includes data on household characteristics, income and selected expenditure items from 9,492 households. All records have been thoroughly screened to assure anonymity of the respondents. The file is available on tape, cartridge and microcomputer diskettes and costs $3,000 plus GST.

For more information on this release, contact Robin Chaplin (613-951-4642) or Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4643), Family Expenditure Surveys Section (fax: 613-951-3012). ■

Education in Canada

1991-92

Education in Canada (81-229, $50), a compendium of statistics compiled from several annual publications, was released on November 25.

This report reviews major statistics on educational institutions, enrolment, graduates, teachers and finance for Canada, the provinces and territories. The 1991-92 issue displays time series of the most important variables for Canada from 1981-82 and for the provinces and territories from 1987-88.

More recent data on the education variables included in the compendium are also now available.

For information about this release, please contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500), Education Subdivision, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: 613-951-9040). ■

Farm Taxation Data

1992 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data on farm revenue and expenses (derived from taxation data) are now available by farm type and revenue class for the 1992 tax year. These data cover all provinces for both unincorporated and incorporated farms. Final data should be available in March 1994.

For further information on these data, contact Mario Ménard (613-951-2446) or Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending November 27, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 27, 1993 totalled 266 851 tonnes, down 6.8% from the week-earlier 286 329 tonnes and down 5.8% from the year-earlier 283 328 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 12 955 879 tonnes, a 3.6% increase from 12 504 777 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending November 21, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded during the seven-day period increased by 9.2% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded increased by 11.8% to 4.7 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 12.3% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of November 21, 1993 decreased 2.4% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

October 1993

Production of process cheese in October totalled 5 686 711 kilograms, down 32.1% from September 1993 but up 1.3% from October 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of October 1993 totalled 64 922 529 kilograms, up from 63 863 785 the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in October totalled 388 575 kilograms, up 7.4% from September 1993 but down 17.5% from October 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of October 1993 totalled 3 540 056 kilograms, compared with 3 905 115 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The October 1993 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October 1993.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, October 1993.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Imports by Commodity, September 1993.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Government Expenditures on Culture, 1991-92, Culture Statistics.
Catalogue number 87-206
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

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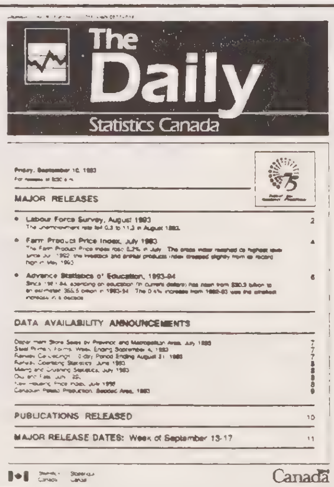

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

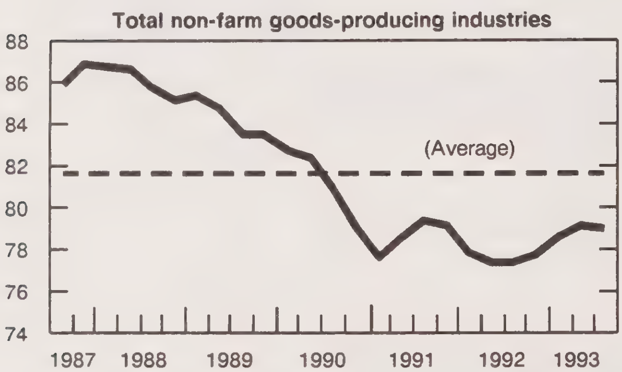
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates
Third Quarter 1993

Capacity utilization in the non-farm, goods-producing industries decreased marginally in the third quarter as it edged down by 0.1% to 78.9%. This is slightly less than the 81.6% average for the period from the third quarter of 1987 to the third quarter of 1993. The minimum rate for this period was 77.3%, recorded in both the second and third quarters of 1992; the maximum was 86.9%, achieved in the fourth quarter of 1987.

Industrial capacity utilization rates



In the logging and forestry industries, capacity utilization declined by 5.7%. This was a reflection of reduced production as sawmills drew on their inventories during the early part of the quarter.

The mining, quarrying and oil wells industries showed a slight 0.1% increase. Strong natural gas exports led to increased production and an increase of 3.8% in capacity utilization in the crude petroleum and natural gas industries. This was almost offset by the 5.5% decrease in the rest of the mining sector, where export demand remained weak.

In manufacturing, the rate only increased by a slight 0.3% as gains by 12 of the 22 industry groups were almost offset by declines in the other 10 groups. Increased production accounted for gains by the furniture and fixtures (+5.2%), clothing (+3.2%), primary metals (+2.9%) and plastic products (+2.4%) industries. Lower production accounted for a 3.8% decline in the refined petroleum and coal industries and a 1.7% decline in the paper and allied products industries. Transportation equipment showed a decline of 1.2% as increased plant capacity outweighed a slight production increase.

Capacity utilization in the construction industries declined by 2.1%, mostly due to reduced industrial construction activities.

As for electric power and gas distribution systems, capacity utilization rose by 1.4%. Electric power systems increased capacity utilization by 1.4% as production in the third quarter increased. The rate for gas distribution systems increased by 1.8%, responding to increased domestic sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial capacity utilization rates

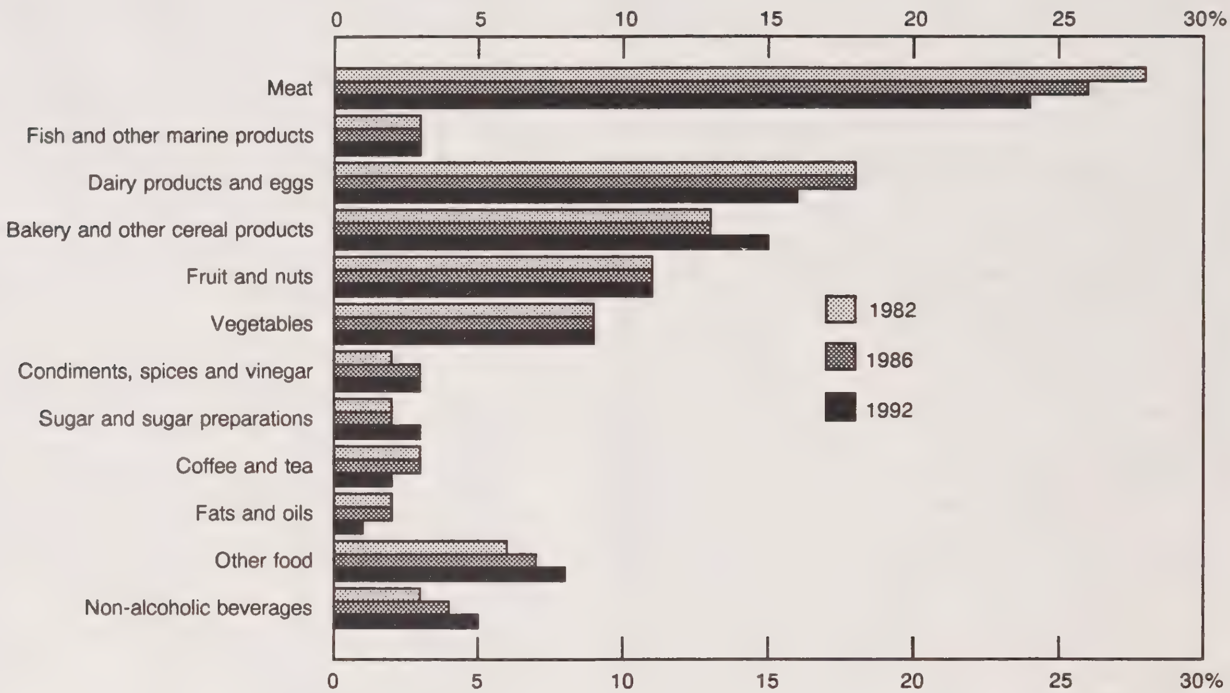
Industry	Third Quarter 1992	Second Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1993	Third Quarter 1992 to Third Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1993 to Third Quarter 1993
				% change	
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	**77.3**	**79.0**	**78.9**	**2.1**	**-0.1**
Logging and forestry industries	85.8	90.8	85.6	-0.2	-5.7
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	83.4	88.7	88.8	6.5	0.1
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	79.1	87.6	82.8	4.7	-5.5
Crude petroleum and natural gas	86.3	89.4	92.8	7.5	3.8
Manufacturing industries	75.5	78.4	78.6	4.1	0.3
Durable goods manufacturing	73.7	77.5	77.8	5.6	0.4
Wood industries	80.8	87.7	89.4	10.6	1.9
Furniture and fixture industries	66.0	65.0	68.4	3.6	5.2
Primary metal industries	81.7	89.2	91.8	12.4	2.9
Fabricated metal products industries	66.6	68.9	70.5	5.9	2.3
Machinery industries	63.0	73.5	72.9	15.7	-0.8
Transportation equipment industries	73.3	76.9	76.0	3.7	-1.2
Electrical and electronic products industries	77.6	77.4	76.1	-1.9	-1.7
Non-metallic mineral products industries	66.2	69.9	71.2	7.6	1.9
Other manufacturing industries	74.9	74.3	74.0	-1.2	-0.4
Non-durable goods manufacturing	77.7	79.6	79.6	2.4	0.0
Food industries	74.7	74.8	74.9	0.3	0.1
Beverage industries	67.9	70.7	70.8	4.3	0.1
Tobacco products industries	68.6	69.0	63.4	-7.6	-8.1
Rubber products industries	85.2	89.1	89.2	4.7	0.1
Plastic products industries	76.4	78.1	80.0	4.7	2.4
Leather and allied products industries	60.9	61.8	62.8	3.1	1.6
Primary textile industries	84.2	81.7	81.6	-3.1	-0.1
Textile products industries	67.2	71.0	70.9	5.5	-0.1
Clothing industries	71.6	72.7	75.0	4.7	3.2
Paper and allied products industries	86.8	89.8	88.3	1.7	-1.7
Printing, publishing and allied industries	72.7	72.7	72.6	-0.1	-0.1
Refined petroleum and coal products industries	84.5	90.0	86.6	2.5	-3.8
Chemical and chemical products industries	82.7	86.6	88.2	6.7	1.8
Construction industries	76.4	74.6	73.0	-4.5	-2.1
Electric power and gas distribution systems	80.5	76.9	78.0	-3.1	1.4
Electric power systems	80.2	76.6	77.7	-3.1	1.4
Gas distribution systems	83.0	78.9	80.3	-3.3	1.8
Special aggregates					
Intermediate goods manufacturing[1]	78.8	83.1	84.0	6.6	1.1
Final goods manufacturing[2]	72.8	74.7	74.4	2.2	-0.4
Energy industries[3]	82.6	80.5	81.7	-1.1	1.5
Total non-farm goods excluding energy	76.0	78.2	77.6	2.1	-0.8

1 Consists of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products, wood, paper and allied products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.

2 These are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.

3 These are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries. Note that estimates of capacity utilization rates for the pipeline transport industries are not included in the calculation of the aggregate capacity utilization rate for non-farm goods-producing sector, since these industries belong to the services sector. ■

Distribution of food purchased from stores



Family Food Expenditure

1992

Estimates from the first national Food Expenditure Survey since 1986 show that average total household food expenditure rose approximately 22% between 1986 and 1992, from $90 to $110 weekly. Almost all of this increase can be explained by the 21% rise in food prices as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. This continued the pattern of the 1982 to 1986 period, when average household food expenditure increased by 18%, the same rate as food prices.

On a per person basis, weekly food expenditure in 1992 ranged from $33 in Prince Edward Island to $45 in Quebec.

In 1992, 70% of the household food dollar was allocated to food from stores, the remaining 30% went to food from restaurants. Comparison with the results of the 1982 (76% from stores) and 1986 (73% from stores) national Food Expenditure Surveys indicates a gradual change for these proportions over the period. This change in shares between 1982 and 1992 is explained, for the most part, by a larger increase in prices for food from restaurants (+63%) than for food from stores (+35%).

Food from stores

Expenditures on meat as a proportion of total household food purchased from stores decreased between 1982 and 1992. In 1992, spending on meat accounted for 24% of household food purchased from stores, down from 26% in 1986 and from 28% in 1982. This decline was driven by a drop in the share of beef, from 11% in 1982 to 8% in 1992. Pork kept the same proportion (3%) of household food purchased from stores, while that of poultry increased slightly (from 4% to 5%) between 1982 and 1992. Households in Newfoundland spent more than those in other provinces on meat in 1992, about 28% of all their food expenditure from stores.

Dairy products and eggs accounted for 16% of household food purchased from stores in 1992, down from 18% in 1986 and 1982. This drop was observed in all provinces except Quebec, where it remained steady at 17%.

Between 1982 and 1992, the share of bakery and other cereal products increased from 13% to 15% of household food purchased from stores. Within this category, average expenditure in stores on unsweetened rolls and buns, crackers and crisp breads, dessert pies, cakes and other pastries, pasta mixes and breakfast cereal roughly doubled between 1982 and 1992.

The proportion of non-alcoholic beverages grew from 3% in 1982 to 4% in 1986 and to 5% of household food purchased from stores in 1992. The largest increase in average household spending within this group of products was for fruit drinks, which grew almost six-fold between 1982 and 1992.

In 1992, weekly spending on non-alcoholic beverages ranged from nearly $1 per person in Saskatchewan to nearly $2 per person in Newfoundland, where it represented 7% of food purchased from stores.

In 1992, approximately 80% of household food purchased from stores was from supermarkets. This proportion varied only slightly by income or by household composition.

Food from restaurants

In 1992, weekly expenditure on restaurant food ranged from $6 per person in Newfoundland to $14 in Alberta.

The proportion of the household food dollar allocated to food from restaurants varied with income and with household composition. In 1992, the 20% of households with the lowest incomes spent 21% of their food dollar in restaurants, while the 20% of households with the highest incomes spent 37%. Married couples with children spent 27% of their food dollar on food from restaurants. This compared with 33% for households composed of a married couple only, 45% for women less than 45 years-old who live alone, and 52% for men less than 45 years-old who live alone.

Note to users

The Food Expenditure Survey was conducted monthly throughout 1992 in both urban and rural areas of the 10 provinces. Results are based on information provided by 10,848 households. Previous national surveys were conducted for 1969, 1982 and 1986.

Full budget information for 1992 can be obtained from the Survey of Family Expenditures, where only an aggregate estimate of household annual food expenditure is recorded. Results from the 1992 Survey of Family Expenditures were released on November 15.

Comparisons of expenditures are based on current dollars (i.e., not adjusted for inflation).

Lunch was the meal most frequently obtained from restaurants in 1992, accounting for 44% of all meals purchased from restaurants. But dinner took more of the household dollar expenditures in restaurants, accounting for 51% of all expenditures.

The distribution (in dollars and in meals) by meal type or by restaurant type did not vary much by income level in 1992. More variations were observed as to where different types of households made their purchases. In 1992, 53% of the restaurant meals purchased by persons who live alone were from table-service restaurants and 27% from fast-food restaurants. These proportions were 40% and 38%, respectively, for married couples with children.

Tabulations of the results from the 1992 Food Expenditure Survey are now available by geographic area, income and household characteristics. A microdata file is also available. Data requests may be directed to any of the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres or to the Family Expenditure Surveys Section (613-951-9781), Household Surveys Division.

For further information about this release, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4633) or Robin Chaplin (613-951-4642), Family Expenditure Surveys Section (fax: 613-951-3012). ■

University Enrolment

1993-94 (Preliminary)

The growth trend that has dominated university enrolment for well over a decade is continuing, though at a slower rate than in the previous five years. Compared to 1992, the number of full-time students enrolled at universities this fall increased by only 2%, bringing the total to 581,000. This levelling-off occurred only at the undergraduate level (less than 1% growth); full-time graduate enrolment has undergone a record growth of over 11%.

For the first time in almost a decade, the preliminary count of part-time students decreased. This fall, 307,000 students enrolled part-time, a drop of 4.5%. The decrease occurred at both the undergraduate (-4.5%) and the graduate (-4.4%) levels.

The possible reasons for slow growth in the number of full-time undergraduates and for reduced part-time enrolment are primarily economic—with respect to both students and universities. Economic pressures caused by tightly controlled government spending have led to such institutional responses as stricter admission policies, increased tuition and controlled enrolment ceilings.

Despite a decline of up to 3% annually in the population aged 18 to 24 over the past decade, university enrolment has continued to increase. The proportion of students in this age group who register as full-time students at university (the participation rate) has increased over this period, from 11% in 1983 to 16% in 1993. In addition, there has also been growth in the number of mature students. Full-time students aged 30 and over now represent 12% of all full-time students, up three percentage points since 1983.

Preliminary data on the number of students in universities by level and type of attendance are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. These preliminary figures traditionally have been close estimates of final enrolment counts.

For details, contact Mariem Martinson or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1526/1537), Post-secondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Fall enrolment in universities, 1993-94

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	**Canada**	1992-93 to 1993-94
												% change
Undergraduate												
Full-time	12,260	2,720	27,600	18,300	114,810	204,670	17,840	21,510	45,570	35,610	500,890	0.8
Part-time	3,270	770	6,420	4,870	102,240	87,650	14,780	7,540	15,240	22,980	265,760	-4.5
Graduate												
Full-time	910	20	2,420	1,040	22,610	33,480	2,680	1,610	6,090	9,500	80,360	11.5
Part-time	570	10	1,420	650	19,510	11,780	1,170	940	2,290	2,550	40,890	-4.4
Total full-time	13,170	2,740	30,020	19,340	137,420	238,150	20,520	23,120	51,660	45,110	581,250	
1992-93 to 1993-94 % change	-0.3	0.4	2.0	1.2	1.8	3.3	-0.3	0.9	2.6	0.0	2.2	
Total part-time	3,840	780	7,840	5,520	121,750	99,430	15,950	8,480	17,530	25,530	306,650	
1992-93 to 1993-94 % change	-17.3	-14.8	-6.9	-3.5	0.6	-8.3	-6.3	-17.3	-2.2	1.8	-4.5	

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for November is forecast at 1.9%, with minimum and maximum values of +1.6% and +2.1%, respectively. For October, the mean forecast matched the actual outcome of +1.9%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for November is 11.1% (minimum 11.0%, maximum 11.7%). For October, the mean forecast (11.2%) overestimated the outcome by 0.1%.

October's merchandise exports are forecast to be $15.6 billion, with a minimum of $15.0 billion and a maximum of $16.5 billion. For September, the mean forecast ($15.0 billion) underestimated the outcome by $0.6 billion. The forecast of imports for October is $14.6 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $14.2 billion and $15.0 billion, respectively. For September, the mean forecast ($14.2 billion) underestimated the outcome by $0.3 billion.

Note to users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been asking a small group of economists (an average of 23) to forecast certain key economic indicators for the coming month.

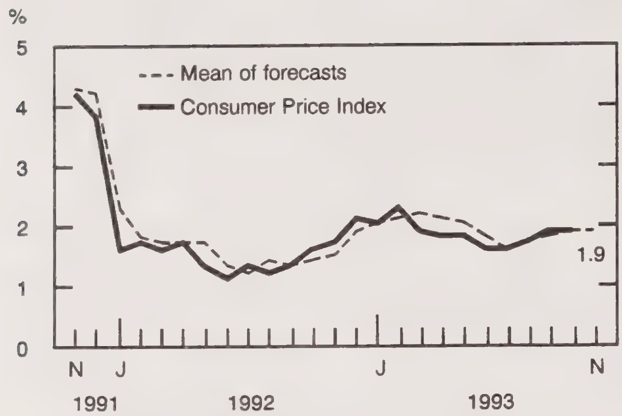
This month, the economists were asked to forecast the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index for November, the unemployment rate for November, the level of merchandise exports and imports for October, and the month-to-month change in Real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost for October 1993.

Real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost is forecast to have changed by +0.2% between September and October 1993 (minimum +0.1% and maximum +0.4%). Between August and September 1993, the mean forecast (+0.2%) underestimated the outcome of +0.4%.

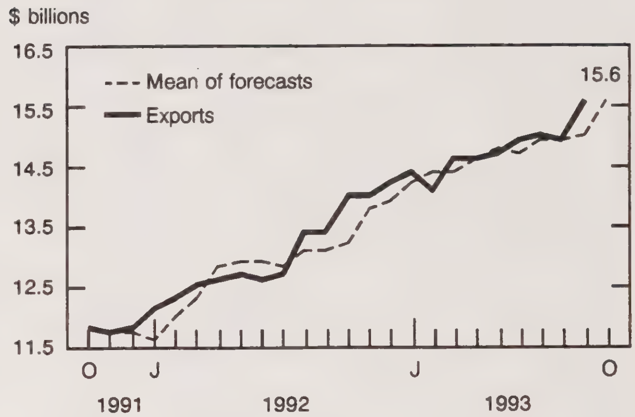
For a set of tables or more information about this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecasts vs actual

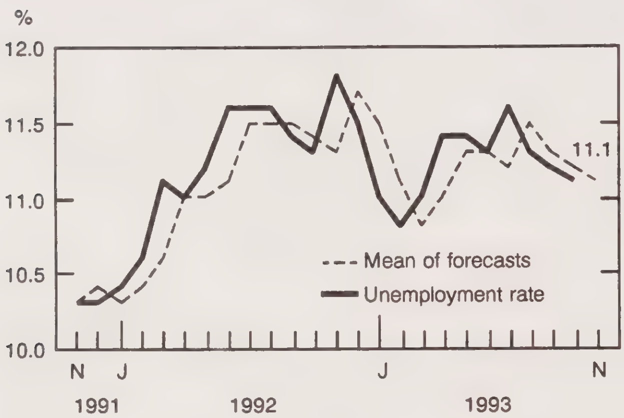
Consumer Price Index



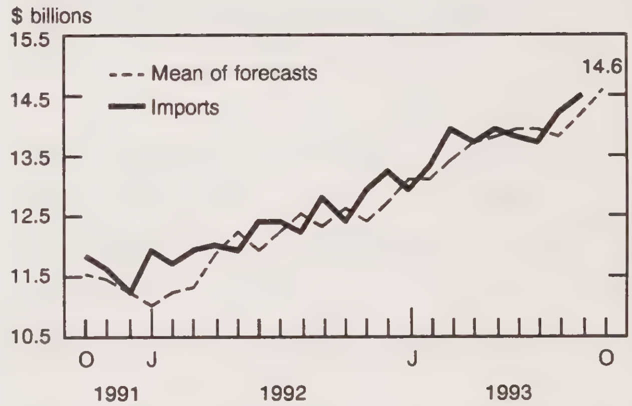
Mechandise exports



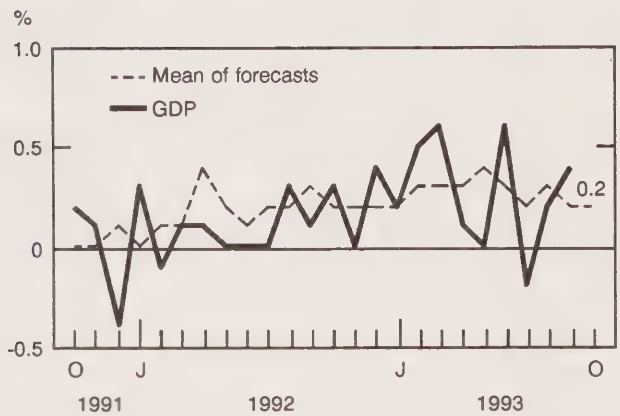
Unemployment rate



Mechandise imports



Gross Domestic Product



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Family Food Expenditure (Microdata File)

1992

A microdata file is now available that contains 1992 food expenditure data for households in urban and rural areas of the 10 provinces. This is the latest in a series of files produced for the 1984, 1986 and 1990 Food Expenditure Surveys.

The file includes data on household characteristics and income, as well as data on weekly purchases (expenditure and quantity) for over 200 individual food categories. The type of outlet for each purchase is also included. The data were collected from 10,848 households. All records have been thoroughly screened to ensure anonymity of the respondents. The file is available on tape, cartridge and microcomputer diskettes and costs $2,000 plus GST.

For detailed information, contact Robin Chaplin (613-951-4642) or Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4643), Household Surveys Division (fax: 613-951-3012). ■

Cement

October 1993

Manufacturers shipped 1 066 478 tonnes of cement in October 1993, up 14.2% from 933 847r (revised) tonnes in October 1992 but down 10.5% from 1 192 243 tonnes in September 1993.

For January to October 1993, shipments totalled 8 006 323 tonnes, up 7.7% from 7 437 273r tonnes during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The October 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

List of Hospitals

1993

The List of Hospitals describes each of the 1,200 hospitals that are licensed or approved by a provincial government or that are operated by the federal government. The list includes 1,039 public, 57 proprietary and 104 federal hospitals.

Included in the description are the name, address, category, type, ownership and bed capacity. The total bed capacity of these facilities is 163,399 beds, down 1.5% from 1992.

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Labour Force Information, November 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, December 3.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, September 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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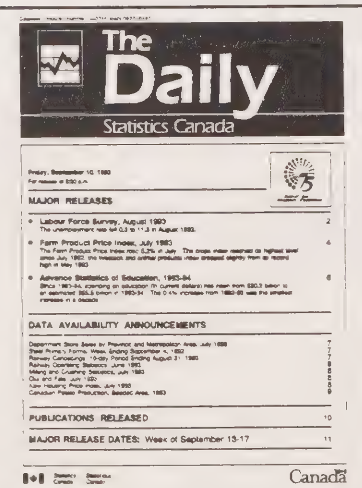
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- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 — 4
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 — 6

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 — 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 3, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

Labour Force Survey
November 1993

The November Labour Force Survey showed an increase of 59,000 in the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment, following a decrease of 30,000 in October. This continued the recent pattern of unsettled month-to-month movements. The unemployment rate edged down to 11.0 (-0.1).

Employment and employment/population ratio

Seasonally adjusted

For the week ending November 13, 1993, employment increased by 59,000 to 12,450,000. Employment for youths aged 15 to 24 increased by 21,000 (after a decline of 28,000 in October), returning to about the same level as in June. The employment increase for adults was concentrated among men, up 30,000.

Full-time employment rose by 31,000 and part-time employment rose by 28,000, mainly among adult men (+ 19,000). Since the employment trough in April 1992, employment has grown by 277,000, equally split between full-time (+ 137,000) and part-time (+ 140,000) employment.

Employment increased by 33,000 in Quebec, following a decline of 17,000 in October. Employment also increased in British Columbia (+ 17,000), Manitoba (+ 6,000) and New Brunswick (+ 3,000). There were no significant changes in the other provinces.

Employment in manufacturing grew by 41,000, the second consecutive monthly increase. Employment also rose in other primary industries (+ 8,000). Employment decreased by 14,000 in public administration. Employment was little changed during November in finance, insurance and real estate after five consecutive monthly losses totalling 58,000.

In November, the employment/population ratio (persons employed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) rose 0.2 to 57.9. The employment/population ratio has remained almost unchanged since the employment trough of April 1992, after having declined sharply in the previous two years.

Note to users

Tips on pre-recorded information

Current highlights and key Labour Force Survey estimates are available from a menu accessible by touchtone phone. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by step instructions for selecting recorded messages or press 0 (zero) to speak with a labour market analyst.

To bypass the instructions, immediately enter the topic code for the messsage you wish to hear (see list of topic codes below). To repeat a message, enter the (*) key. To select another topic, press the numeric (#) key twice and enter the second digit of the topic code.

LFS information line: 613-951-9448

Press Topic Code	***To hear:***
11	Summary of this month's situation
12	Industry employment
13	Provincial employment and unemployment data
14	Census metropolitan area employment and unemployment data
15	Unemployment rates used by the Unemployment Insurance Program
16	Next release date and notes to users

Release dates for 1994

January 7	July 8
February 4	August 5
March 11	September 9
April 8	October 7
May 6	November 4
June 10	December 2

Unemployment and participation rate

Seasonally adjusted

In November, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment decreased by 18,000 to 1,533,000, and the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 to 11.0. The labour force expanded by 41,000 and the participation rate (persons working or looking for work as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over) edged up 0.1 to 65.0.

For adults, unemployment declined by 28,000 and their unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 9.6.

Unemployment levels and rates for November and changes from October

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
		'000	%	
Newfoundland	47	+2	20.2	+0.6
Prince Edward Island	13	+1	19.0	+0.6
Nova Scotia	62	0	14.9	+0.2
New Brunswick	43	-2	13.0	-0.7
Quebec	455	+20	13.4	+0.6
Ontario	558	-14	10.4	-0.2
Manitoba	50	-1	9.2	-0.2
Saskatchewan	35	-4	7.3	-0.8
Alberta	130	-6	9.3	-0.4
British Columbia	161	0	9.3	0.0

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m. Eastern: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary of information, *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63) is available today. The November 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

Current highlights and key Labour Force Survey estimates are now available from a menu accessible by touchtone phone. The phone number of this service is 613-951-9448.

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301), Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Mike Sheridan (613-951-9480), Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Alain Baril (613-951-3325) or the information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	November 1992	October 1993	November 1993
		seasonally adjusted	
Labour force ('000)	13,902	13,942	13,983
Employment ('000)	12,261	12,391	12,450
Unemployment ('000)	1,641	1,551	1,533
Unemployment rate (%)	11.8	11.1	11.0
Participation rate (%)	65.6	64.9	65.0
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.9	57.7	57.9
		unadjusted	
Labour force ('000)	13,799	13,910	13,881
Employment ('000)	12,208	12,488	12,399
Unemployment ('000)	1,591	1,422	1,482
Unemployment rate (%)	11.5	10.2	10.7
Participation rate (%)	65.1	64.7	64.5
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.6	58.1	57.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

October 1993

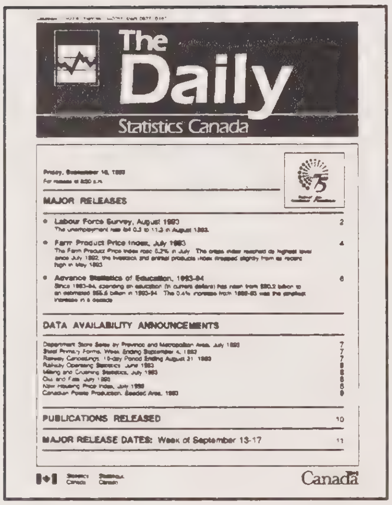
Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 88,272 kitchen appliances in October 1993.

At the end of October 1993, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances totalled 694,402 units.

The October 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

■



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Communications Service Bulletin: Telephone Statistics, 1992. Vol. 23, No. 3. December 1993.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49; United States: US$9.85/US$59; Other Countries: US$11.50/US$69).

Wholesale Trade, September 1993.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Imports by Country, January-September 1993.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities, 1993-94 Last Edition.
Catalogue number 81-219
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 6-10

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
December		
6	**Household Facilities and Equipment**	1993
7	**Estimates of Labour Income**	September 1993
9	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	October 1993
9	**Farm Product Price Index**	October 1993
10	**New Housing Price Index**	October 1993
10	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	October 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 6, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

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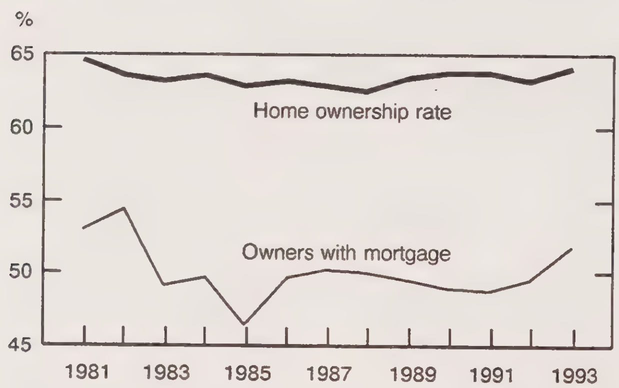
MAJOR RELEASE

Household Facilities and Equipment
1993

In 1993, an estimated 64.1% of Canada's 10,247,000 households own their home, up from 63.1% in 1992. The proportion of homeowners has been increasing gradually since 1988 (62.5%) and follows an overall decline in home ownership between 1981 and 1988. Tied to this increase in ownership is an increase in the percentage of homeowners with a mortgage, 51.7% in 1993 compared with 49.4% in 1992. Lower interest rates and first-time buyer assistance plans are two factors contributing to these changes in the ownership market.

Home ownership



Ownership of single detached dwellings is declining

The single detached dwelling continues to be most popular type among homeowners. In 1993, 80.5% of owners occupy a single detached dwelling; however, this proportion has been declining gradually over the last five years, from 81.4% in 1992 and 83.2% in 1988.

Note to users

Another report, Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics (13-218), relates household facilities and equipment data to the level of income received in the preceding year. (Details on income are provided by the Survey of Consumer Finances.) The 1993 issue of Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics will be released in early 1994. It will present distributions of households within household income size groups (by household type, province and other characteristics).

This decrease in ownership of single homes has been offset by a corresponding increase in the proportion of owners occupying either single attached dwellings or apartments and duplexes. In 1993, 16.3% of owners live in attached or apartment-type dwellings, compared with 15.4% in 1992 and 13.7% in 1988. First-time buyers seeking affordable housing, combined with empty-nester families who are down-sizing, may be responsible for this shift in housing preference.

Home electronics are becoming standard household equipment

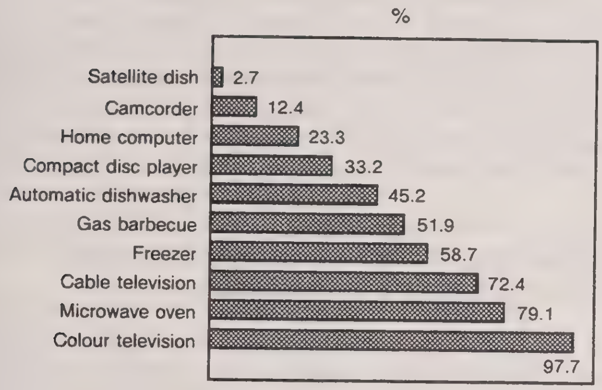
No longer luxury items, video cassette recorders (VCRs) are standard fixtures in the home. In 1993, 77.3% of households have a VCR. Just 10 years ago, only 6.4% of households had a VCR. Multiple VCR ownership increased from 9.8% of households in 1992 to 12.9% in 1993.

The compact disc (CD) player appears well on its way to becoming a standard piece of household equipment with 33.2% of households having one in 1993, up from 26.9% in 1992 and 7.9% only five years ago. However, the acceptance of CD players has not been as rapid as it was for VCRs.

The trend toward "high-tech" is evident by the increasing popularity of home computers, in 23.3% of households in 1993 (up from 20.0% in 1992), and camcorders, in 12.4% of households in 1993 (up from 10.2% in 1992).

Data collected for the first time in 1993 show an estimated 2.7% of households have a satellite dish.

Selected features of households, 1993



Microwave ovens are a common time-saving kitchen appliance. In 1993, 79.1% of households have a microwave oven, up from 76.0% in 1992 and 12.4% just 10 years ago.

Fire safety: renters lag in protection

Smoke detectors are installed in 91.6% of dwellings, up from 90.0% last year and up from 81.4% in 1988. Almost half of households today have two or more smoke detectors (49.5%) and a portable fire extinguisher (49.9%).

Renters are less likely than owners to have household safety items in the dwelling. Smoke detectors are found in 87.2% of rented dwellings, compared with 94.0% of owner-occupied dwellings. Portable fire extinguishers are found in 26.1% of rented dwellings, compared with 63.2% of owner-occupied dwellings.

Home heating

The late 1970s to early 1980s saw a dramatic swing away from oil to piped gas as the principal heating fuel, so that piped gas is now used to heat 45.9% of dwellings (electricity is used to heat 34.1% and oil is used to heat only 14.5%). Since the early 1980s, the popularity of piped gas has grown slowly and steadily, especially in Ontario, where 62.7% of households use piped gas (compared with 60.6% in 1992 and 55.3% in 1983).

For both national and provincial estimates, order the 1993 issue of *Household Facilities and Equipment* (64-202, $28), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information about these data or the availability of special request tabulations, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4633) or the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9778, fax: 613-951-3012), Household Surveys Division.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Errata: Labour Force Survey

November 1993

The Daily of Friday, December 3, 1993 contains an error on page three. Specifically, the table entitled "Unemployment levels and rates for November and changes from October" contains incorrect data and should be replaced with the table below. There are no errors in the corresponding table in the publication *Labour Force Information For the Week Ended December 3, 1993* (71-001P).

Unemployment levels and rates for November and changes from October

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
		'000	%	
Newfoundland	48	+1	20.6	+0.4
Prince Edward Island	12	-1	17.8	-1.2
Nova Scotia	64	+2	15.3	+0.4
New Brunswick	40	-3	12.1	-0.9
Quebec	440	-15	12.9	-0.5
Ontario	563	+5	10.5	+0.1
Manitoba	50	0	9.1	-0.1
Saskatchewan	36	+1	7.6	+0.3
Alberta	131	+1	9.3	0.0
British Columbia	150	-11	8.6	-0.7

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301), Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Mike Sheridan (613-951-9480), Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Alain Baril (613-951-3325) or the information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. ■

Vegetable Oil Mills (except corn oil)

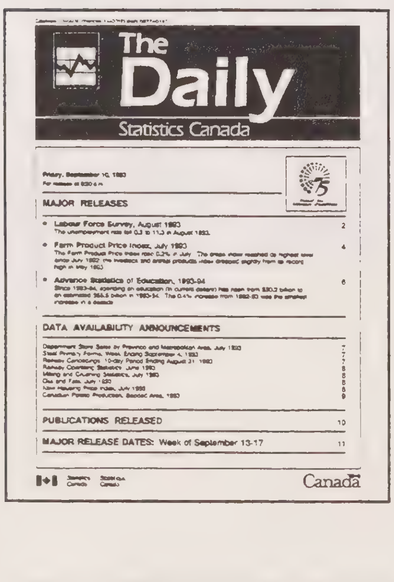
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the vegetable oil mills (except corn oil) (SIC 1061) totalled $974.3 million, up 17.7% from $828.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5390.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $35).

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-September 1993.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, October 1993.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, October 1993.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, October 1993.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, October 1993.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Electric Power Statistics, September 1993.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, September 1993.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Household Facilities and Equipment, 1993.
Catalogue number 64-202
(Canada: $28; United States: US$34; Other Countries: US$39).

Work Injuries, 1990-92.
Catalogue number 72-208
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

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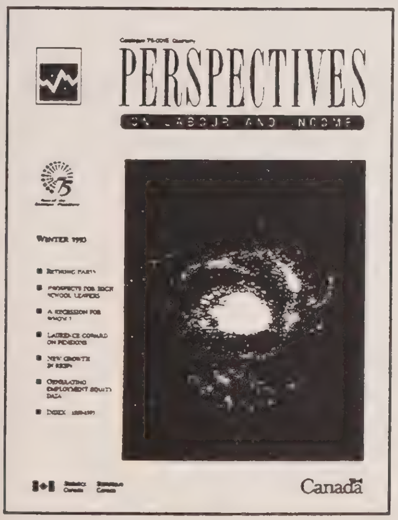
Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Perspectives on Labour and Income

Winter 1993

The Winter 1993 edition of this quarterly journal on emerging labour and income topics features a study on the dramatic growth in RRSP contributions, a note on the recession and early retirement, a look at labour market outcomes for high school leavers, and a study on how changing economic conditions affect certain industries more than others.

It also contains an interview with Laurence E. Coward, Canada's "Mr. Pensions", and an article on Statistics Canada's role in furnishing benchmark data for employment equity purposes.

The Winter 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

September 1993 (Preliminary)

Labour income (unadjusted) increased by 2.6% in September 1993 from September 1992. This growth was basically the same as that recorded in July and August 1993 but was down somewhat from the average of the first six months of 1993.

Seasonally adjusted

Wages and salaries rose by 0.4% in September 1993 from August 1993. This increase was a notable improvement from the August decrease of 0.1% and the July increase of 0.2%.

Ontario (+0.4%), Quebec (+0.4%), New Brunswick (+0.6%), Manitoba (+0.4%), Newfoundland (+0.7%) and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (+2.7%) recorded monthly increases in line with that of the national aggregate. In contrast, Prince Edward Island (-0.9%), Nova Scotia (-0.2%) and Saskatchewan (-0.1%) showed declines from August 1993.

On an industry basis, the overall growth in wages and salaries was supported by manufacturing, transportation, communications and other utilities, finance, insurance and real estate, commercial and personal services, and the three levels of public administration. Decreases from August occurred in forestry, construction, education and related services, and health and welfare services.

Unadjusted

Year-over-year, wages and salaries in September grew by 2.4%, little changed from the previous two months and thereby contributing to a year-to-date increase of 2.7%.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include such items as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of Gross Domestic Product.*

Year-to-date, most provinces recorded increases smaller than the national total. The exceptions were British Columbia (+5.9%), Alberta (+3.1%), New Brunswick (+3.0%) and Prince Edward Island (+2.8%)

The strongest year-to-date growth in wages and salaries occurred in forestry (+6.9%), commercial services (+4.7%), finance, insurance and real estate (+4.5%), health and welfare services (+3.7%) and local administration (+3.5%). Only two industries recorded year-to-date declines in wages and salaries: mines quarries and oil wells (-1.6%) and construction (-2.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1993 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4058), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	September 1992	August 1993r	September 1993p	August 1993 to September 1993
	$ millions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	217.5	219.7	221.7	0.9
Forestry	243.4	249.0	245.8	-1.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	573.8	576.3	577.2	0.2
Manufacturing industries	5,092.2	5,202.9	5,236.2	0.6
Construction industry	1,661.0	1,606.2	1,603.1	-0.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,793.2	2,836.8	2,856.1	0.7
Trade	4,004.7	4,114.0	4,123.9	0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,444.1	2,516.0	2,549.5	1.3
Commercial and personal services	3,883.3	4,021.0	4,045.2	0.6
Education and related services	2,677.2	2,796.9	2,764.2	-1.2
Health and welfare services	2,729.9	2,806.8	2,775.4	-1.1
Federal administration and other government offices	1,042.4	1,009.2	1,022.5	1.3
Provincial administration	719.5	705.9	719.9	2.0
Local administration	656.4	661.8	670.8	1.4
Total wages and salaries	**28,728.3**	**29,329.9**	**29,455.2**	**0.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,755.7	3,906.3	3,924.6	0.5
Labour income	**32,484.0**	**33,236.2**	**33,379.8**	**0.4**

	September 199	August 1993 r	September 1993p	September 1992 to September 1993
	unadjusted			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	316.0	350.1	321.5	1.7
Forestry	279.5	285.8	283.0	1.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	577.4	572.7	580.4	0.5
Manufacturing industries	5,122.9	5,260.3	5,278.7	3.0
Construction industry	1,912.6	1,893.6	1,862.8	-2.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,821.1	2,878.0	2,876.1	1.9
Trade	3,998.2	4,143.4	4,122.0	3.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,444.5	2,544.3	2,538.1	3.8
Commercial and personal services	3,961.2	4,181.7	4,132.7	4.3
Education and related services	2,691.5	2,300.0	2,763.5	2.7
Health and welfare services	2,718.4	2,853.4	2,763.5	1.7
Federal administration and other government offices	1,021.4	1,032.9	1,016.0	-0.5
Provincial administration	729.7	735.4	730.2	0.1
Local administration	657.4	672.5	671.8	2.2
Total wages and salaries	**29,251.9**	**29,704.1**	**29,940.3**	**2.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,824.3	3,955.7	3,985.8	4.2
Labour income	**33,076.2**	**33,659.8**	**33,926.0**	**2.6**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

The Recession and Early Retirement

1990-92

More workers retired earlier than planned due to layoffs and plant closures during the recent recession.

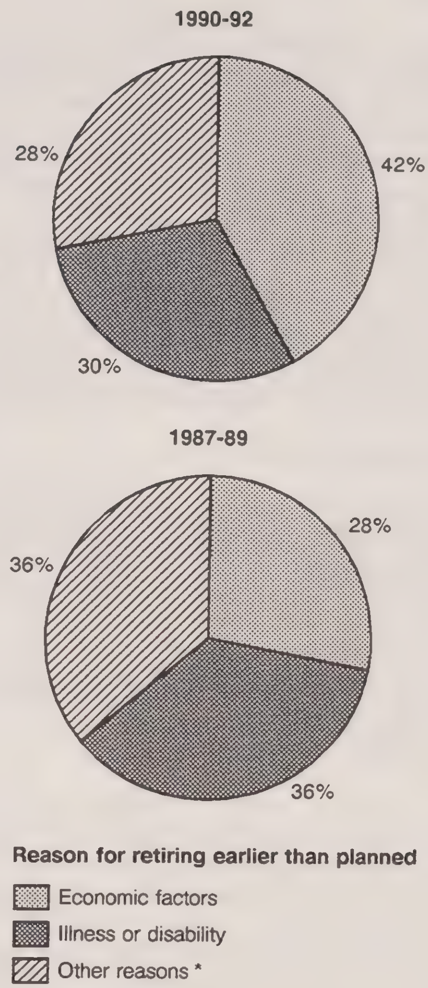
When planned and anticipated, retirement can be a wonderful experience. But not everyone who leaves the workforce does so of their own accord or when expected. In November 1992, there were over 1.5 million retirees aged 50 to 69 in Canada. For about half of this group, the timing of their retirement was anticipated; for the rest, retirement came earlier than planned.

During the 1990-92 recession, 42% of early retirees retired for economic reasons (layoff, company closure, early retirement plan or incentive) versus 30% who retired early for reasons of illness or disability. This contrasted with the three-year period preceding the recession (1987-89), when illness or disability (36%) outweighed economic reasons (28%).

"A note on the recession and early retirement" is now available in the Winter 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53). This note compares retirement patterns during the pre-recession and recession years and examines the relationship between the state of the economy and early retirement. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Gary L. Cohen (613-951-4623), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

During the 1990-92 recession, economic factors were the main reason for early retirement



* *Includes care for relative or friend, wanted to stop working, other reasons, and not stated.*

Source: *Survey of Persons Not in the Labour Force, November 1992.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
November I993

Sugar refiners' sales totalled 93 000 tonnes for all types of sugar in November 1993, comprising 78 704 tonnes in domestic sales and 14 296 tonnes in export sales. At the end of November 1993, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 995 467 tonnes: 874 042 tonnes in domestic sales and 121 425 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 88 460 tonnes in November 1992, of which 74 127 tonnes were domestic sales and 14 333 tonnes were export sales. The 1992 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 965 568 tonnes: 840 921 tonnes in domestic sales and 124 647 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The November 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

For-hire Trucking Statistics (commodity origin and destination)
Fourth Quarter 1992 (Preliminary)

Canada-based for-hire trucking companies carried 42.1 million tonnes of freight during the fourth quarter of 1992, up 11.6% from the fourth quarter of 1991.

Preliminary results are now available from the For-hire Trucking (commodity origin and destination) Survey for the fourth quarter of 1992. The survey measures the intercity commodity movements (distances of 25 km or more) of Canada-based for-hire carriers.

Data for the fourth quarter of 1992 will appear in the Vol. 10, No. 1 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579). ■

Oil Pipeline Transport
September 1993

In September 1993, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 5.7% from September 1992, to 15 665 183 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, at 141 268 548 m^3, were up 6.0% from 1992.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 14.5% from September 1992, to 4 521 304 m^3. Pipeline imports declined to 800 945 m^3, down 3.1% from September 1992. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1993 (38 190 161 m^3) were up 8.4% from 1992 while imports (8 212 613 m^3) were up 10.2%.

September deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to refineries totalled 4 717 435 m^3, down 5.3% from September 1992, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 10.6% to 380 049 m^3.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The September 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, September 1993.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), October 1993.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, October 1993.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1993.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Air Charter Statistics, 1992.
Catalogue number 51-207
(Canada: $36; United States: US$43; Other Countries: US$50).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, September 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Winter 1993.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53; United States: US$16/US$64; Other Countries: US$18.50/US$74).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

Second Quarter 1993

Public sector employment in the second quarter of 1993 was 2,715,700 employees, a 0.5% decline from the second quarter of 1992. This is the second consecutive year that the public sector employment has declined.

Unadjusted

The annual average growth rate for the previous five-year period (i.e., from the second quarter of 1987 to the second quarter of 1992) was 1.1%. While both federal and provincial/territorial public sector employment declined in the second quarter of 1993 from a year earlier, local public sector employment increased.

Remuneration for the public sector increased 2.0% from the second quarter of 1992, amounting to $24.2 billion in the second quarter of 1993. The annual average growth rate for government remuneration for the previous five years was 5.6%.

There has been a notable decline in the rates of increase in employment and remuneration in the public sector over the last six years (from the second quarter of 1987 to the second quarter of 1993), culminating in a decline in employment in the last two years.

The public sector includes all commercial and non-commercial establishments under the control of a government. The public sector consists of two major components: government and government business enterprises (see *Note to users*). Employment in government makes up the predominant portion of public sector employment, with its 2.4 million employees constituting 87% of the total.

Government employment

(quarterly averages)

There were 2,375,500 government employees in the second quarter of 1993, a 0.1% decrease from the second quarter of 1992. During the previous five years, the annual average growth rate of government employment was 1.8%.

Government employment is concentrated in the local and in the provincial and territorial governments, whose respective shares of total government employment in the second quarter of 1993 were 42.1% and 40.6%. The federal government accounted for 17.3% of total government employment.

Since 1987, the distribution of government employment between levels has been changing. In particular, there has been a 2.3 percentage point increase in the share of local government employment; the shares of federal and provincial/territorial government employment declined by 1.2 and 1.1 percentage points respectively.

Total government employment represented 20.3% of total paid workers in Canada in the second quarter of 1993. Of total paid workers in Canada, local and provincial governments accounted for 9.0 and 8.7% respectively, followed by the federal government (2.6%).

Note to users

The public sector universe in this report includes all commercial and noncommercial establishments under the control of a government. Two components make up the public sector: government and government business enterprises.

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, municipalities, and funds established and controlled by governments, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, hospitals and social agencies, and the bodies administering universal pension plans.

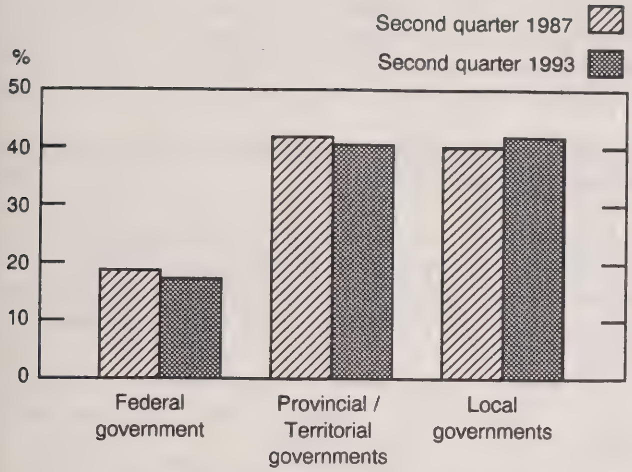
Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. Such enterprises are similar in motivation to private business enterprises and either compete with private enterprises or monopolize markets that would otherwise be serviced by the private sector.

The number of employees are shown as "on strength" and include all employees within and outside Canada who are full-time, part-time and casual employees. "On strength" includes paid employees who report to work and persons who are not being paid but who are considered to be employees, such as those on strike or on unpaid leave. Remuneration data are presented on a cash basis, not an accrual basis. Paid workers in Canada represent all individuals receiving a wage, salary or remuneration in kind.

Employment data are quarterly averages. Remuneration data are quarterly totals, not annualized.

The definition of federal government used by Statistics Canada is broader than the definition used by other federal agencies. See Table 2 for a reconciliation of federal public sector employment among Statistics Canada, the Public Service Commission and Treasury Board.

Share of public sector employment
1993 compared to 1987



The federal government employed 412,000 employees in the second quarter of 1993, down 1.3% from the second quarter of 1992. This was the second consecutive year in which employment declined. The decline was primarily attributable to the reduction in military personnel and to the privatization of aviation and airport programs. During the previous five-year period, the annual average growth rate for federal government employment was 0.7%.

Provincial and territorial governments employed 964,100 employees in the second quarter of 1993, a 0.3% decrease from the second quarter of 1992. The decline in provincial/territorial employment was mainly due to a restructuring of provincial departments and ministries and to a voluntary retirement program in Alberta. As in the federal government, this is the second consecutive year-over-year decline in provincial/territorial government employment. In contrast, during the previous five years, employment increased at an annual average rate of 1.3%.

Local government employment consisted of 999,400 employees in the second quarter of 1993. This represented a 0.6% increase from the second quarter of 1992, compared with a 2.8% annual average growth rate in the previous five years.

Government remuneration
(quarterly totals, not annualized)

Total government wages and salaries amounted to $20.7 billion in the second quarter of 1993, up 2.4% from the second quarter of 1992. The annual average growth rate for government remuneration was 6.4% during the previous five years. In the second quarter of 1993, local government had the largest share of total government remuneration at 41.3%, followed by provincial and territorial governments at 37.4%, and the federal government at 21.3%. Total government remuneration in the second quarter of 1993 represented 22.3% of total wages and salaries in Canada. Local government remuneration made up 9.6%, provincial and territorial government remuneration accounted for 8.7% and federal government remuneration represented 4.0% of the total wages and salaries in Canada.

Federal government remuneration was $4.4 billion in the second quarter of 1993, a 10.9% increase from the second quarter of 1992. Federal government employees are paid on a bi-weekly basis, resulting in one extra pay period every six months. In the second quarter of 1993, there was an extra pay period that did not occur in the second quarter of 1992, accounting for the apparently large increase. The annual average growth rate for the previous five years was 3.8%.

Provincial and territorial government remuneration amounted to $7.7 billion in the second quarter of 1993, up 0.9% from the second quarter of 1992. In comparison, provincial and territorial remuneration had an annual average growth rate of 5.8% during the previous five years.

Local government remuneration decreased 0.2% from the second quarter of 1992, amounting to $8.5 billion in the second quarter of 1993. The annual average growth rate for local government remuneration during the previous five-year period was 8.2%.

Government business enterprises employment
(quarterly averages)

Federal and provincial governments have been downsizing or privatizing public enterprises. As a result, since 1987, there has been a cumulative 15.8% decline in employment in government business enterprises. In the second quarter of 1993, employment declined 2.8% to 340,200 employees. The annual average rate of change during the previous five-year period was -2.8%.

Federal government business enterprise employment decreased 1.4% from the second quarter of 1992, to 146,200 employees in the second quarter of 1993. In comparison, the annual average rate of change for the previous five-year period was -5.9%.

Provincial and territorial government business enterprise employment decreased 4.9% in the second quarter of 1993, to 141,300 employees. In comparison, during the previous five-year period the annual average rate of change was -0.7%.

Local government business enterprise employment decreased 0.6% in the second quarter of 1993, to 52,700 employees. The annual average growth rate for the previous five-year period was 1.6%.

Government business enterprises remuneration
(quarterly totals, not annualized)

Total government business enterprise remuneration was $3.5 billion in the second quarter of 1993, unchanged from the second quarter of 1992. In comparison, the annual average growth rate over the previous five-year period was 1.6%.

Federal government business enterprise remuneration amounted to $1.3 billion in the second quarter of 1993, a 1.1% increase from the second quarter of 1992. During the previous five-year period, the annual average rate of change was -3.1%.

Remuneration in provincial and territorial government business enterprises decreased by 1.6% to $1.6 billion in the second quarter of 1993. The annual average rate of change for the previous five-year period was 4.7%.

Local government business enterprise remuneration totalled $0.6 billion in the second quarter of 1993, up 1.9% from the second quarter of 1992. The annual average growth rate for the previous five-year period was 6.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2717, 2718, 2720, 2722 and 2724-2726.

These data as well as other public sector employment and remuneration data are available in the annual publication *Public Sector Employment and Remuneration* (72-209, $39), which was released in October.

For further information on this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquires on the Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767; fax: 613-951-0661). □

Public sector employment and remuneration

	Number of Employees Second Quarter 1992	Number of Employees Second Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1992 to Second Quarter 1993	% Share in Second Quarter 1993	% of Total Paid Workers in Canada Second Quarter 1993[1]
	unadjusted		% change		%
Employment (quarterly averages)					
Total public sector	2,728,621	2,715,689	-0.5	100.0	23.3
Federal public sector	565,911	558,200	-1.4	20.6	3.8
Provincial/territorial public sector	1,115,877	1,105,347	-0.9	40.7	10.0
Local public sector	1,046,834	1,052,141	0.5	38.7	9.5
Total government	2,378,616	2,375,469	-0.1	100.0	20.3
Federal	417,570	411,976	-1.3	17.3	2.6
Provincial/territorial	967,255	964,077	-0.3	40.6	8.7
Local	993,792	999,415	0.6	42.1	9.0
Total government business enterprises	350,005	340,220	-2.8	100.0	3.0
Federal	148,341	146,224	-1.4	43.0	1.2
Provincial/territorial	148,622	141,270	-4.9	41.5	1.3
Local	53,042	52,726	-0.6	15.5	0.5

	Remuneration Second Quarter 1992	Remuneration Second Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1992 to Second Quarter 1993	% Share in Second Quarter 1993	% of Total Wages and Salaries in Canada Second Quarter 1993[2]
	$ millions		% change		%
	unadjusted				
Remuneration (quarterly totals, not annualized)					
Total public sector	23,702	24,186	2.0	100.0	26.3
Federal public sector	5,309	5,757	8.4	23.8	5.5
Provincial/territorial public sector	9,256	9,301	0.5	38.5	10.5
Local public sector	9,137	9,128	-0.1	37.7	10.3
Total government	20,201	20,685	2.4	100.0	22.3
Federal	3,985	4,419	10.9	21.3	4.0
Provincial/territorial	7,658	7,730	0.9	37.4	8.7
Local	8,557	8,537	-0.2	41.3	9.6
Total government business enterprises	3,501	3,500	0.0	100.0	4.0
Federal	1,324	1,338	1.1	38.2	1.5
Provincial/territorial	1,598	1,572	-1.6	44.9	1.8
Local	580	591	1.9	16.9	0.7

1 *From Table 13, Labour Force Annual Averages (71-220).*
2 *From Estimates of Labour Income (72-005).*
Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

Public sector employment – federal – as of June 30, 1993[1]

Based on Statistics Canada, Treasury Board and Public Service Commission universes.

Statistics Canada's

Public sector employment – federal
562,436

Treasury Board's

Federal government employment
236,808

Public Service Commission's

Federal government employment
229,186

– Canada Communication Group	1,462
– Indian Oil and Gas Canada	67
– National Energy Board	305
– Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions	393
– Public Service Staff Relations Board	73
– Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universes	226,886
– Employees not appointed by the Public Service Commission	991
– Term employees appointed for less than 6 months	8,931
– Employees of other federal government agencies for which Treasury Board is not the employer	42,878[2]
– National Defence military personnel	
Regular forces	80,487
Reserve forces	33,882
– RCMP uniformed personnel	20,100
– Government business enterprise employees	145,981

1 *This reconciliation statement provides data as of June 30, 1993 and is not precisely comparable to annual average data.*
2 *Included are employees of entities such as Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, the National Research Council, and the House of Commons.*

■

A Recession for Whom?

Service industries appear less affected by recessions because of the relative stability of public sector industries.

The growth in payrolls (total wages and salaries) in the goods-producing industries was plunging even before the official onset of the recent recession, whereas in the services-producing industries payroll growth continued through the downturn, but at a slower rate.

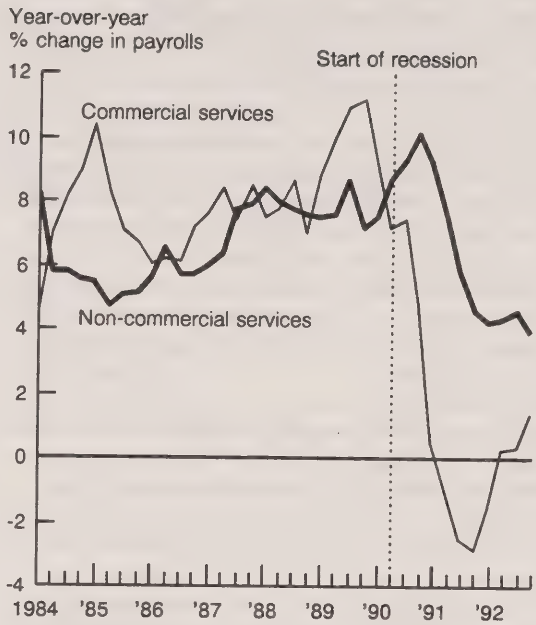
Between the third quarter of 1989 and the third quarter of 1991, the annual rate of change in payrolls in the goods-producing industries fell from +9.4% to -7.9%. At the end of 1992, payrolls were still declining slightly (-1.2%).

Over the same period, payroll growth in the services-producing industries decelerated from 10% to less than 1% and then rebounded to 2.4% by the end of 1992.

"A recession for whom?" looks at how changing economic conditions affect some industries more than others. It is a featured article in the Winter 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) that was released on December 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Patrick Adams (613-951-6855), International Trade Division, or Adib Farhat (613-951-4058), Labour Division. ■

The recession had less effect on non-commercial payrolls *



* *Health and welfare, education, and public administration.*
Source: Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Consolidated Government Finance: Assets and Liabilities, Financial Management System (FMS)

Fiscal Year Ending Closest to March 31, 1991

At March 31, 1991, government consolidated net debt totalled $489,444 million, of which 78.7% was attributed to the federal government, 17.0% to the provincial governments and 4.3% to local governments.

Consolidated balance sheet data of the three levels of government as of the end of the fiscal year ending closest to March 31 for the years 1987 to 1991 are now available.

In consolidating the data on a FMS basis, inter- and intra-government transactions are eliminated to avoid double counting. The FMS provides a standardized presentation of government accounting.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3254-3266.

For further information on this release, contact A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Local Government Finance: Assets and Liabilities, Financial Management System (FMS)

December 31, 1991

At December 31, 1991, the local governments' net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached $22.4 billion, an increase of $1.5 billion (+7.2%) over March 31, 1990.

Balance sheet data of local governments as of December 31 for the years 1976 to 1991 are now available by province on an FMS basis. The FMS provides a standardized presentation of government accounting.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3241-3253.

For further information on this release, contact A.. J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Bride Hearty (613-951-1813), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Electric Storage Batteries

October 1993

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 194,744 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in October 1993, up 1.9% from 191,172 batteries in October 1992.

For January to October 1993, shipments totalled 1,410,200 batteries, down 9.6% from 1,559,780 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The October 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

October 1993

In October 1993, pulpwood receipts totalled 2 935 420 cubic metres, down 17.5% from 3 559 288^r (revised) cubic metres in October 1992. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 814 019 cubic metres, down 3.6% from 6 030 222^r cubic metres in October 1992. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 7 829 657 cubic metres, down 12.4% from 8 939 996^r cubic metres in October 1992. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 19.5% to 11 865 730 cubic metres, from 14 741 610^r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of October 1993, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 27 488 770 cubic metres, down 7.3% from 29 643 474^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 10.9% to 56 913 472^r cubic metres, from the year-earlier 51 333 621^r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (84 310 963^r cubic metres) rose 2.5% from 82 246 694^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The October 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

October 1993

Waferboard production totalled 215 269 cubic metres in October 1993, up 11.7% from 192 721[r] (revised) cubic metres in October 1992. Particleboard production reached 123 727 cubic metres, up 12.1% from 110 397[r] cubic metres in October 1992. Fibreboard production for October 1993 totalled 8 600 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 1.5% from 8 734 thousand square metres in October 1992.

Cumulative waferboard production at the end of October 1993 totalled 1 968 854[r] cubic metres, up 15.7% from 1 701 770[r] cubic metres the previous year. Cumulative particleboard production was 1 167 616 cubic metres, up 17.2% from 995 994[r] cubic metres in 1992. Cumulative fibreboard production reached 83 964 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 7.8% from 77 866 thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The October 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

October 1993

Revenue-freight loaded by railways totalled 20.1 million tonnes in October 1993, up 5.2% from October 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.3 million tonnes from U.S. connections during October.

For January to October 1993, total loadings decreased 2.4% from the same period of 1992. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 17.7% during this same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The October 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the second week of December.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue-freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Grains and Oilseeds Consumption by Livestock and Poultry

1992

The 1992 results of the Livestock Feed Usage Study on grains and oilseeds consumption by class of livestock and poultry are now available.

For further information, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Retail Trade, September 1993.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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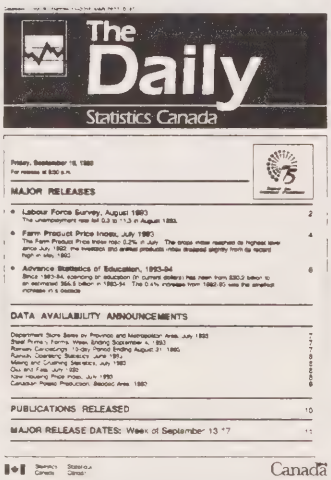
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MAJOR RELEASES
- Labour Force Survey, August 1993
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Thursday, December 9, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **New Motor Vehicle Sales,** October 1993 — 2
  Sales totalled 100,000 units in October, up 2.4% from September. North American passenger car sales and total truck sales increased by 9.6% and 3.9% respectively, but imported passenger car sales tumbled 13.7%.

- **Farm Product Price Index,** October 1993 — 4
  The index dropped 2.0% in October. The crops index fell to a level not seen since the 1970s, while the livestock and animal products index dropped 1.7% after reaching a record high in September.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

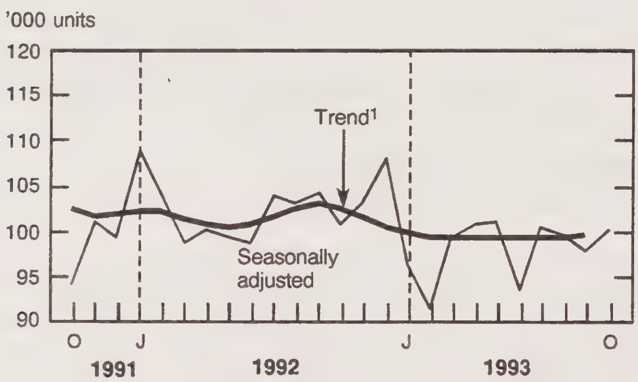
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 8

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales
October 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales totalled 100,000 units in October 1993, a 2.4% increase from the revised September figure. October's increase resulted from very different movements in the components: North American passenger car sales and total truck sales increased by 9.6% and 3.9% respectively, but imported passenger car sales tumbled 13.7%.

New motor vehicle sales



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

Unadjusted

Sales of all new motor vehicles for October 1993 totalled 95,000 units, down 1.2% from October 1992. Passenger car sales decreased 9.5%; truck sales increased by 14.9%.

October's decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a decline of 30.9% for cars manufactured in Japan and an increase of 5.9% for cars manufactured in North America.

In October, the North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 70.7%, from 60.4% a year earlier; the Japanese share fell to 24.4% in October, from 32.0% a year earlier.

Provincial growth rates for new motor vehicle sales varied considerably, with sizable increases in New Brunswick (+13.7%), Prince Edward Island (+9.3%) and Alberta (+7.6%). Notable decreases were observed in British Columbia (-9.1%), Quebec (-6.0%) and Manitoba (-5.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The October 1993 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	July 1993 r	August 1993 r	September 1993 r	October 1993p
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
	seasonally adjusted			
Total new motor vehicles	**100,381** **+7.6**	**99,297** **-1.1**	**97,554** **-1.8**	**99,924** **+2.4**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	40,643 +5.8	41,448 +2.0	39,195 -5.4	42,955 +9.6
Imported[2]	21,498 +11.8	21,392 -0.5	20,888 -2.4	18,033 -13.7
Total	62,142 +7.8	62,839 +1.1	60,084 -4.4	60,988 +1.5
Trucks, vans and buses	38,240 +7.3	36,458 -4.7	37,470 +2.8	38,936 +3.9

	October 1993	October 1992 to October 1993	January to October 1993	January-October 1992 to January-October 1993
	units	% change	units	% change
	unadjusted			
Total new motor vehicles	**95,386**	**-1.2**	**1,015,934**	**-3.7**
Passenger cars by origin				
North America[1]	40,920	+5.9	420,696	-3.3
Japan[2]	14,115	-30.9	175,139	-16.2
Other countries[2]	2,829	-41.7	43,620	-14.5
Total	57,864	-9.5	639,455	-8.0
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America[1]	33,253	+19.8	331,884	+7.2
Imported[2]	4,269	-12.7	44,595	-12.4
Total	37,522	+14.9	376,479	+4.4

1 *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

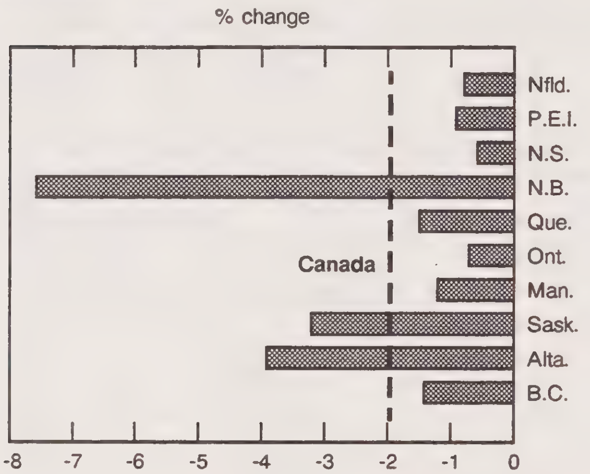
2 *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.* ■

Farm Product Price Index

October 1993

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 102.5 in October, down 2.0% from the revised September level of 104.6. The crops index fell 2.6% to 85.3. Decreases occurred in the cereals, oilseeds and potatoes indexes. The livestock and animal products index decreased 1.7% to 113.1, after reaching a record high in September.

Farm product price index
September 1993 to October 1993



Crops

The crops index fell 2.6% in October to 85.3, as the cereals (-3.0), oilseeds (-1.1) and potatoes (-12.4) indexes all declined. This was the lowest the crops index has been since the 1970s. Since the beginning of the 1992/93 crop year in August 1992, the index has remained at lows not seen since 1986/87. In October, the index stood 1.2% below its year-earlier level.

The cereals index fell 3.0% in October to 65.7. Aggressive pricing by Canada's competitors and sluggish world trade are keeping prices down. Since September 1992, the cereals index has been at its lowest levels since 1972/73. The cereals index in October stood 13.0% below its year-earlier level, largely a result of lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley.

The oilseeds index decreased 1.1% to 115.1. A decrease in canola prices was responsible for the drop. Year-over-year, however, the index was up 15.9%. Oilseeds have shown year-over-year price increases since June 1992.

After increasing sharply during the summer, the potatoes index dropped 11.6% in September and a further 12.4% in October. Despite these declines, the index stood at 149.1, which was 39.5% above the previous year. (Potato prices tend to drop in the fall as supplies from the new harvest become available.)

Livestock and animal products

The livestock and animal products index fell 1.7% to 113.1. This was only the third decline in the index during the last 12 months. The index has stood at or near record highs since the beginning of 1993. In October, the index stood 9.0% above its year-earlier level.

The cattle and calves index decreased 3.8% to 122.7, after reaching a record high in September. Cattle and calves prices have shown year-over-year increases since August 1992. In October, the cattle and calves index stood 12.5% above its year-earlier level.

In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices dropped 2.8%, from US$71.78 in September to US$69.79 in October. Prices could fall further because the beef supply is expected to exceed that of a year-earlier. Indeed, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's *Cattle-on-feed Report* of October 1, 1993 puts feedlot numbers 9% above a year earlier. In Canada, cattle and calves slaughter to the end of October was off 4.5% from the same period last year; in the United States, cattle and calves slaughter was up 1.8% from year-earlier levels.

The hogs index dropped 1.9% to 92.7 in October. Hog prices, however, have been rising generally since the beginning of 1992. In 1993, the market has moved upward because of the declining dollar exchange rate and the brisk bidding by Canadian packers. The hogs index stood 17.6% above its year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The October issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on December 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm Product Price Index

1986 = 100

	October 1992	September 1993	October 1993	October 1992 to October 1993	September 1993 to October 1993
				% change	
Total index	**97.2**	**104.6**	**102.5**	**5.5**	**-2.0**
Crops	86.3	87.6	85.3	-1.2	-2.6
Cereals	75.5	67.7	65.7	-13.0	-3.0
Oilseeds	99.3	116.4	115.1	15.9	-1.1
Potatoes	106.9	170.2	149.1	39.5	-12.4
Livestock and animal products	103.8	115.1	113.1	9.0	-1.7
Cattle and calves	109.1	127.6	122.7	12.5	-3.8
Hogs	78.8	94.5	92.7	17.6	-1.9

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 4, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 4, 1993 totalled 279 717 tonnes, up 4.8% from the week-earlier 266 851 tonnes but down 4.7% from the year-earlier 293 610 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 13 252 764 tonnes, a 3.7% increase from 12 782 727 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

October 1993

Steel primary forms production for October 1993 totalled 1 128 095 tonnes, a 4.7% decrease from 1 183 240 tonnes the previous year.

At the end of October 1993, year-to-date production reached 11 892 926 tonnes, up 4.1% from 11 428 332 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The October 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

October 1993

Except for wheat, October deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers increased from October 1992.

Deliveries of major grains

	October 1992	October 1993
	thousand tonnes	
Total, major grains	**2 732.5**	**3 015.1**
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 508.3	1 283.4
Durum wheat	165.4	335.6
Total, wheat	**1 673.7**	**1 619.0**
Oats	131.5	262.6
Barley	300.3	343.7
Rye	15.4	17.9
Flaxseed	50.0	115.1
Canola	561.6	656.8

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The October 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Characteristics of International Travellers

Second Quarter 1993

Data on the characteristics (age group, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians who travel abroad are now available for the second quarter of 1993. Also available for the same period are data on residents of the United States and other countries who travel to Canada.

For further information, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Air Charter Statistics

1992

The domestic charter market increased by 20% from 439,000 passengers in 1991 to 527,000 passengers in 1992. This continued the upturn, which began in 1989, in the domestic charter market.

Domestically, Toronto-Vancouver was the top city-pair in 1992 with 180,000 passengers inbound and outbound. Calgary-Toronto was a distant second with 65,000 passengers. Internationally, Montréal-Fort Lauderdale was the most popular city-pair across the board for all charter regions, with 310,000 passengers in 1992.

The total number of charter passengers travelling to and from Canada increased by 9% between 1991 and 1992, from 4.3 million to 4.7 million. This increase in 1992 occurred after two consecutive years of international charter decreases.

The 1992 edition of *Air Charter Statistics* (51-207, $36) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Packaging Survey
1992

In 1992, an estimated 5.5 million tonnes of packaging material were produced. Domestic use of packaging by industry was 10.5 million tonnes; 36% of this material was re-used packaging. The packaging used came from both foreign and domestic sources. The amount of packaging material recycled was 2.4 million tonnes.

The 1992 National Packaging Survey was conducted as a special survey for the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, in order to monitor packaging practices and packaging waste management as called for in the National Packaging Protocol.

For more information, contact Greg Peterson (613-951-0224), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil Pipeline Transport, September 1993.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, April-June 1993.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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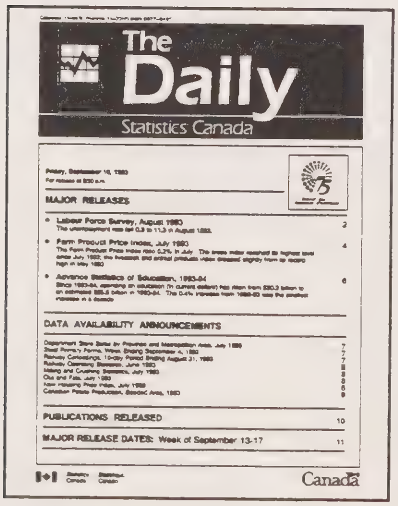
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Canada

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Friday, December 10, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

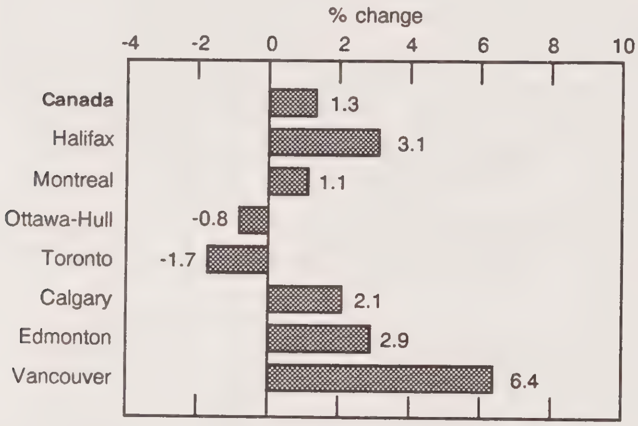
MAJOR RELEASE

New Housing Price Index

October 1993

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) stood at 136.4 in October, a slight 0.1% decrease from September 1993. A monthly decrease of 0.7% in Toronto was a major contributing factor to the decrease in the total index.

New housing price index
October 1992 to October 1993



Among the 20 cities surveyed, the indexes for 10 cities registered monthly decreases. The largest decreases were in St. John's (-0.8%), Toronto (-0.7%), Victoria (-0.7%), Windsor (-0.6%) and Winnipeg (-0.5%). Seven cities registered monthly increases; the most significant was for Regina (+0.8%).

The estimated house only index decreased 0.2%, while the land only index decreased 0.1%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 1.3% from a year earlier. This movement was influenced by a 6.4% increase in Vancouver, as well as by year-over-year increases in Regina (+5.0%), Saskatoon (+3.6%) and Halifax (+3.1%). However, these increases were partly offset by decreases in St. Catharines-Niagara (-3.6%), Toronto (-1.7%) and Windsor (-1.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New housing price indexes

1986 = 100

	October 1992	September 1993	October 1993	October 1992 to October 1993	September 1993 to October 1993
				% change	
Canada total	**134.7**	**136.6**	**136.4**	**1.3**	**-0.1**
House only	124.2	126.1	125.8	1.3	-0.2
Land only	166.3	169.4	169.3	1.8	-0.1
St. John's	127.0	127.0	126.0	-0.8	-0.8
Halifax	111.0	114.3	114.4	3.1	0.1
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	114.8	114.8	-0.5	–
Québec	134.9	135.1	135.2	0.2	0.1
Montréal	134.8	136.2	136.3	1.1	0.1
Ottawa-Hull	123.8	122.6	122.8	-0.8	0.2
Toronto	139.1	137.7	136.7	-1.7	-0.7
Hamilton	129.3	128.5	128.1	-0.9	-0.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.3	125.1	124.6	-3.6	-0.4
Kitchener-Waterloo	124.6	127.0	126.6	1.6	-0.3
London	146.0	146.5	146.2	0.1	-0.2
Windsor	127.8	127.1	126.4	-1.1	-0.6
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	132.8	136.7	136.7	2.9	–
Winnipeg	108.7	112.6	112.0	3.0	-0.5
Regina	118.2	123.1	124.1	5.0	0.8
Saskatoon	107.4	111.3	111.3	3.6	–
Calgary	134.2	137.1	137.0	2.1	-0.1
Edmonton	143.4	147.0	147.5	2.9	0.3
Vancouver	139.8	148.5	148.7	6.4	0.1
Victoria	129.7	131.6	130.7	0.8	-0.7

– *Nil or zero*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

October 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,113.6 million in October 1993, down 2.7% from October 1992. Concessions sales totalled $57.1 million, 5.1% of total department store sales.

Department store sales including concessions

	Sales	November 1992 to November 1993
	$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	15.7	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	4.5	-0.2
Nova Scotia	39.5	+1.1
New Brunswick	27.3	+0.5
Quebec	210.7	-2.1
Ontario	467.2	-2.0
Manitoba	46.2	+0.5
Saskatchewan	30.7	-2.8
Alberta	114.8	-4.0
British Columbia	157.0	-7.0
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	42.1	-4.2
Edmonton	47.4	-8.0
Halifax-Dartmouth	20.2	+1.0
Hamilton	33.6	+1.0
Montréal	117.8	+0.4
Ottawa-Hull	53.1	-3.4
Québec	30.4	+1.5
Toronto	183.2	-0.7
Vancouver	83.1	-6.9
Winnipeg	41.3	+1.1

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on December 21.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10 to 12).

The October 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in January 1994.

For further information, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Raw Materials Price Index Early Estimate

November 1993

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have decreased 2.4% in November 1993 from October 1993. The mineral fuels index led the decrease (-8.8%), followed by the vegetable and animal products (-0.3%) and the metals (-0.1%) indexes. Rising 0.8% in November, the wood index was the only group to increase. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have increased 0.1% in November.

This early estimate of November's Raw Materials Price Index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the beginning of January 1994.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

October 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for October 1993 totalled 167 519 tonnes, up 34.2% from 124 833 tonnes a year earlier.

At the end of October 1993, year-to-date production totalled 1 458 799 tonnes, up 34.6% from 1 083 984 tonnes during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The October 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

October 1993

In October 1993, a total of 82 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 118.1 million fare passengers, down 3.2% from October 1992. Operating revenues totalled $117.2 million, down 2.1% from October 1992.

During the same period, 21 passenger bus carriers that earn $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fare passengers, down 12.7% from October 1992. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $19.4 million, a 7.1% decrease from October 1992.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The October 1993 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available next week.

For further information on this release, contact June Heath (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending November 30, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded during the nine-day period increased by 3.9% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded increased by 6.1% to 5.7 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 12.5% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of November 30, 1993 decreased by 2.1% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

September 1993

The seven selected railways reported a net gain of $2.7 million in September 1993. Operating revenues totalled $581.3 million, an 8.3% increase from September 1992.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased by 14.6% for the same period.

For January to September 1993, year-to-date operating revenues decreased 0.8% from the same period of 1992.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The September 1993 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released later.

For detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Oils and Fats

October 1993

Production of all types of deodorized oils in October 1993 totalled 71 732 tonnes, up 2.2% from 70 175 tonnes in September 1993. At the end of October 1993, year-to-date production totalled 668 601 tonnes, up 5.2% from 635 746 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 091 tonnes in October 1993, down from 12 192 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales totalled 104 174 tonnes, compared with 101 634 tonnes in 1992.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 088 tonnes in October 1993, down from 6 679 tonnes in September. Year-to-date sales at the end of October 1993 totalled 56 086 tonnes, compared with 59 344 tonnes in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The October 1993 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Crushing Statistics

October 1993

Oilseed processors crushed 188 thousand tonnes of canola in October 1993, up 14% from the October 1992 crush of 165 thousand tonnes and up 7% from September 1993.

Canola oil production totalled 78 thousand tonnes, up 14% from October 1992 (68 thousand tonnes). Canola meal production was also substantial at 116 thousand tonnes, up from 99 thousand tonnes in October 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The October 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Apparent Per-capita Food Consumption
1991 and 1992

Estimates of apparent per-capita food consumption for 1991 and 1992 are now available. Data are available for oils and fats, fruits, vegetables, potatoes, mushrooms and fish.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190104-00190108 and 00190112.

Apparent Per-capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part II, 1992 (32-230, $27) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact John Brunette (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division. ■

Egg Production
October 1993

Egg production in October 1993 totalled 39.8 million dozen, up 2.9% from October 1992. The average number of layers increased by 1% between October 1992 and October 1993; the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,323, from 2,282.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

For further information, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039). ■

Rubber Hose and Belting Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the rubber hose and belting industry (SIC 1521) totalled $186.3 million, down 10.9% from $209.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5411.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and Plastic Products Industries* (33-250, $35).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Glove Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the glove industry (SIC 2493) totalled $51.8 million, down 23.6% from $67.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5453.

The data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $35).

For detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Waferboard Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the waferboard industry (SIC 2593) totalled $445.0 million, up 67.2% from $266.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5471.

The data for this industry will be released in *Wood Industries* (35-250, $49).

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Newsprint Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the newsprint industry (SIC 2712) totalled $6,186.6 million, down 7.8% from $6,706.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5484.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the asphalt roofing industry (SIC 2721) totalled $400.6 million, up 10.5% from $362.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5488.

The data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $35).

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Other Agricultural Chemical Industries

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the other agricultural chemical industries (SIC 3729) totalled $257.8 million, up 5.0% from $245.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6874.

The data for this industry will be released in *Chemical and Chemical Products Industries* (46-250, $35).

For detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the precious metal secondary refining industry (SIC 3922) totalled $101.2 million, down 39.4% from $167.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6889.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Floor Tile, Linoleum and Coated Fabrics Industry

1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the floor tile, linoleum and coated fabrics industry (SIC 3993) totalled $245.6 million, up 3.6% from $237.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6895.

The data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $35).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds,
Second Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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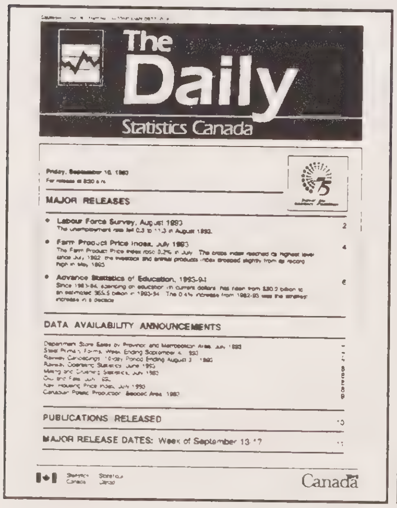
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-M, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 13-17

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
December		
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1993
14	Income Distributions by Size	1992
15	Composite Index	November 1993
15	Building Permits	October 1993
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	October 1993
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 1993
17	Consumer Price Index	November 1993
17	Department Store Sales Advance Release	November 1993
17	Sales of Natural Gas	October 1993

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

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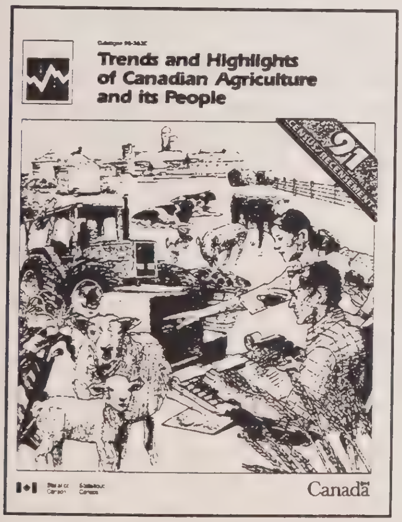
Monday, December 13, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Trusteed Pension Funds: Financial Statistics**, 1992 — 3
  Canada's second largest pool of capital, the assets held by trusteed pension funds, reached almost $253 billion (market value) at the end of 1992; since 1990, more than half the increase has been attributable to new investment in stocks.

(continued on page 2)



Trends and Highlights of Canadian Agriculture and its People

1991 Census of Agriculture and 1991 Census of Population

The second part of this publication presents socio-economic analysis of the 1991 Census of Agriculture-Population Database. These data cover the education, occupation and mobility of farm operators. The text is supplemented by many graphs and tables.

This publication's first part (96-303E, $29) was released in December 1992 in a binder; those who purchased it will automatically receive the second part free. The third and final part will be available in June 1994 and will present more analysis from the 1991 Census of Agriculture-Population Database on farm operators and their families. It also will be distributed at no charge.

The second part of *Trends and Highlights of Canadian Agriculture and its People* (96-303ES) is now available. See "How to Order Publications", if you did not purchase the first part.

For information, call Norah Hillary (613-951-8711 or 1-800-465-1991 in Canada), User Services Unit, Census of Agriculture, or contact any Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

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MAJOR RELEASE

Trusteed Pension Funds: Financial Statistics

1992

Canada's second largest pool of capital, the assets held by trusteed pension funds, reached almost $253 billion (at market value) at the end of 1992; since 1990, more than half the increase has been attributable to new investment in stocks.

The assets of trusteed pension funds represent one of the largest pools of capital in Canada, second only to the financial assets of chartered banks. Trusteed funds hold close to 90% of all assets invested in the capital and financial markets by registered pension plans. (Excluded from this calculation is the amount held in consolidated revenue arrangements for certain public sector pension plans.)

At December 31, 1992, the market value of assets held by the 3,397 trusteed funds was estimated at $252.6 billion, up 24% since 1990. This two-year growth rate surpassed those in 1990 and 1988. The resurgence and general stabilization of the TSE Index over the past two years were responsible for this rebound. Although the increase was higher than for the two previous two-year periods, it was only about half the average growth posted in the early 1980s.

The market value of assets exceeded the book value ($237 billion) by 6.4% at the end of 1992, up from 2% in 1990. Most notably, the market value of bonds exceeded their book value by 6%, one of the largest differences in two decades. Since the market value of fixed-income securities varies inversely with interest rates, the steady decline in these rates boosted the price of bonds.

The market value of stocks, on the other hand, was 9% higher than their book value, a larger difference than in 1990 (4%), yet significantly less than in the 1980s. This stronger showing for stocks was largely attributable to the foreign component, with a market-to-book difference of 24%.

Most new money went into stocks

Given the prevailing market conditions in 1991 and 1992, trusteed pension fund managers invested more than half their new money in stocks. This was the first time that stocks were responsible for the largest proportion of the two-year increase in assets (previously, it had always been bonds). As a result, from 1990 to 1992, investment in stocks increased by 43%, raising their proportion of total assets to its highest level (33%). Although the market value of bonds increased by only 20% over this period, bonds continued to represent the largest share of total assets (44%).

Net income (income minus expenditures) totalled $18.2 billion for 1992, up 21% from two years earlier — its largest two-year growth rate since 1986. This increase in net income was driven by the growth of profits on the sale of securities. Profits ($3.6 billion) were 5½ times larger than in 1990, the largest growth in two decades. (The movement in profits generally mirrors the TSE 300 Index.)

Investment income, the largest component of fund income (48%), recorded its first decrease (-2%) between 1990 and 1992; previously, the increase was never less than 18%. This was a direct result of the decline in interest rates.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *This annual survey of all trusteed pension funds focuses on assets, income, expenditures and fund characteristics. The data are used to generate universe estimates for a quarterly survey that collects data only from the largest funds.*
>
> *This survey provides information on both the market and book value of assets (only book value data are currently available from the quarterly survey), as well as more detail on fund characteristics.*
>
> *Due to budget restraints, data were not collected for the 1991 calendar year; therefore, the data analysis compares two-year periods.*

A few large funds hold most of the assets

At the end of 1992, 92% of the total assets (at market value) were held by the 422 funds with more than 1,000 members. These funds represented only 12% of the total number of trusteed pension funds at the end of 1992.

The number of active members of trusteed pension plans reached 3.8 million, up 2.4% since 1990 and 116% since 1970. The growth in membership slowed in the 1980s: from 1970 to 1980, the number of members climbed 72%; between 1980 and 1992, the increase was only 25%.

The assets of trusteed pension funds were held on behalf of 3.8 million active pension plan members, plus an undetermined number of persons who had retired or left their employment. Assets per active member (at market value) increased from approximately $34,000 in 1982 to $66,100 in 1992 (in 1992 constant dollars).

Public sector funds accounted for only a small proportion of the total number of trusteed pension funds (243 of the 3,397 in 1992), yet covered practically half (49%) of all active plan members.

The 1992 issue of *Trusteed Pension Funds: Financial Statistics* (74-201) will be available in March 1994. See "How to Order Publications". Special tabulations of the data are now available.

For detailed information, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Selected statistics on trusteed pension funds

	Assets (book value)		Assets (market value)		Income		Expenditures	
	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change	$ millions	% change
1972	14,050		15,098		2,340		803	
1974	18,284	30.1	16,352	8.3	3,361	43.6	1,170	45.7
1976	25,234	38.0	24,716	51.1	5,104	51.9	1,454	24.3
1978	35,517	40.8	36,203	46.5	7,571	48.3	1,951	34.2
1980	51,685	45.5	53,958	49.0	10,983	45.1	2,495	27.9
1982	71,925	39.2	75,625	40.2	13,701	24.7	3,778	51.4
1984	96,311	33.9	102,732	35.8	16,030	17.0	5,171	36.9
1986	127,336	32.2	142,850	39.0	22,352	39.4	6,689	29.4
1988	157,767	23.9	166,912	16.8	22,206	-0.7	9,186	37.3
1990	199,783	26.6	203,996	22.2	27,282	22.9	12,229	33.1
1992	237,307	18.8	252,586	23.8	32,698	19.9	14,467	18.3

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dairy Review

October 1993

Creamery butter production totalled 6 200 tonnes in October, a 7.5% decrease from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 8 800 tonnes, up 0.3% from October 1992.

An estimated 546 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in September 1993, a 0.01% decrease from September 1992. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first nine months of 1993 to 5 120 000 kilolitres, down 2.4% from the January-September 1992 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The October 1993 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on January 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Hospital Statistics, Preliminary Annual Report

1991/92

The average cost per patient-day rose by 10%, from $467 in 1990/91 to $516 per day in 1991/92. Total operating costs for these public hospitals was $24.1 billion in 1991/92.

The respondent hospitals included in this preliminary report for 1991/92 represented 93% of the public hospitals and 98% of the 166,599 beds approved by the provinces in public hospitals.

Admissions to these hospitals totalled 3.6 million in 1991/92, while patient-days totalled 46.9 million. Occupancy was down slightly to 78.7%, from 79.9% in 1990/91. The average length of stay decreased by 6% to 12.4 days.

Total paid hours per patient-day for nursing staff was 7.1 hours, relatively unchanged from 7.2 hours in 1990/91. The number of personnel in public hospitals, measured in full-time equivalents, totalled 409,174.

Preliminary hospital statistics for fiscal year 1991/92 are now available in advance of the release of the 1991/92 issue of *Hospital Statistics, Preliminary Annual Report* (83-241, $15). It will be available at a later date.

For more information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, September 1993.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127;
United States: US$15.20/US$152;
Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Trends and Highlights of Canadian Agriculture and Its People, 1991 Census of Agriculture and 1991 Census of Population.
Catalogue number 96-303ES
(Canada: $29; United States: US$35;
Other Countries: US$41). The prices listed are for all three parts of this publication.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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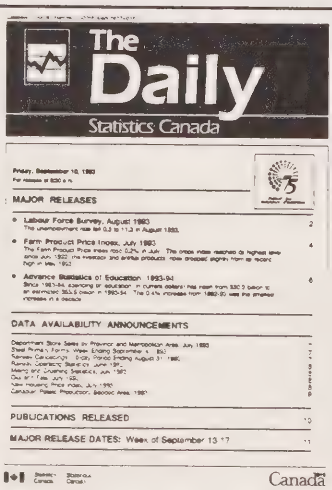
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 14, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

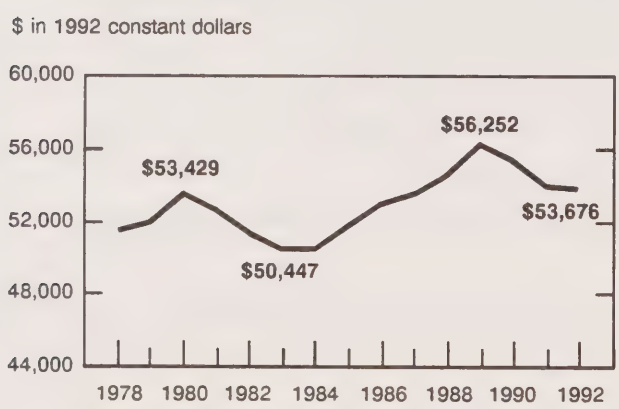
Income Distributions by Size in Canada
1992

According to the Survey of Consumer Finances, family income showed no significant change in 1992 after two consecutive years of decline. Similarly, the proportion of persons below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs was little changed in 1992 after two years of deterioration.

Family income not recovering

Average family income in 1992 was an estimated $53,676, virtually unchanged from 1991 (after adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index). This followed two consecutive years of real income decreases and may have reflected a bottoming out of the recession's effects. A similar situation was observed in 1984, when average family income was unchanged following three years of decline.

Average family income



The impact of the last recession eroded some $2,576 of the $5,805 gained by the average family after the recession of the early 1980s, leaving income levels in 1992 (after adjustment for inflation) little changed from levels in 1980 and 1987. Average family income per capita, however, was 7.2% higher in 1992 than in 1980, the result of a decline in the average number of persons per family (from 3.36 in 1980 to 3.15 in 1992). In other words, family income was shared by fewer persons.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, a supplement to the Labour Force Survey (approximately 39,000 households) of April 1993. The sample excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves.*

The fact that income levels in 1992 did not change can be attributed, at least in part, to a weak labour market. For example, the average annual unemployment rate was substantially higher in 1992 (11.3%) than in 1989 (7.5%) while a lower percentage of the population participated in the labour force in 1992 (65.5%) than in 1989 (67.0%). As well, there was no growth in full-year full-time employment in 1992, compared with a 4.8% reduction between 1989 and 1991. Meanwhile, the proportion of families where at least one member experienced some unemployment stopped increasing: it was 29.5% in 1992, little changed from 29.9% in 1991; in 1989, the proportion was 26.0%.

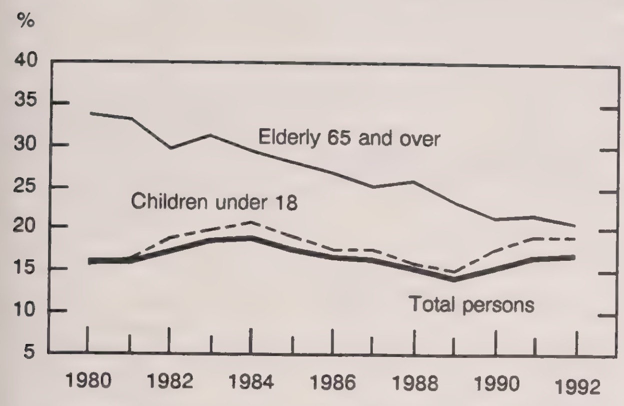
The absence of income growth in 1992 was widespread among various types of families. Two-parent families averaged $60,246 in 1992, virtually unchanged from 1991, after a decline of 4.3% ($2,670) from 1989 to 1991. Childless couples with one earner saw incomes stable at $42,326 in 1992, after a drop of 10.0% ($4,582) from 1989 to 1991.

No improvement in low-income rates

The proportion of persons below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoffs was estimated at 16.8% in 1992, little changed from the 1991 estimate of 16.5%. In 1989, the last year when an improvement occurred, the rate was 14.0%. Before 1989, the rates had trended down from the 1984 rate of 18.7%, the high point resulting from the recession of the early 1980s.

The number of persons below the low-income cutoffs was estimated at 4,508,000 in 1992, an increase of 139,000 since 1991. The total increase since 1989, the last year when numbers actually declined, amounted to 894,000.

Low-income rates



The low-income rate for children less than 18 years of age was 18.9% in 1992, unchanged from 1991. This followed two years of increase from 14.9% in 1989, the lowest rate of the 1980s. Before 1989, their rate had improved, from a high for the 1980s of 20.6% in 1984.

An estimated 1,265,000 children under the age of 18 lived in low-income families in 1992, unchanged from 1991. The total increase in the number of low-income children since 1989 was 304,000. During the 1980s, the largest number of children in low-income families was recorded in 1984, at 1,316,000. Their numbers declined steadily between 1984 and 1989.

The low-income rate for persons 65 years of age and over was 20.6% in 1992, down from 21.7% in 1991. The overall percentage of elderly persons with low incomes has followed a significant downtrend since the early 1980s. Even though the unattached elderly shared this improvement with elderly persons in families, the unattached elderly still had one of the highest low-income rates of any group, at 48.4% in 1992. By contrast, the rate among elderly persons in families in 1992 was only 7.9%.

An estimated 625,000 elderly persons were below the low-income cutoffs in 1992. Due to growth in the total elderly population, the number with low incomes was not much lower than in the early 1980s, even though the percentage with low incomes was down significantly.

Among family types, female lone-parent families still had one of the highest low-income rates in 1992, at 57.2%. This proportion changed little during the past decade.

Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1992 (13-207, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

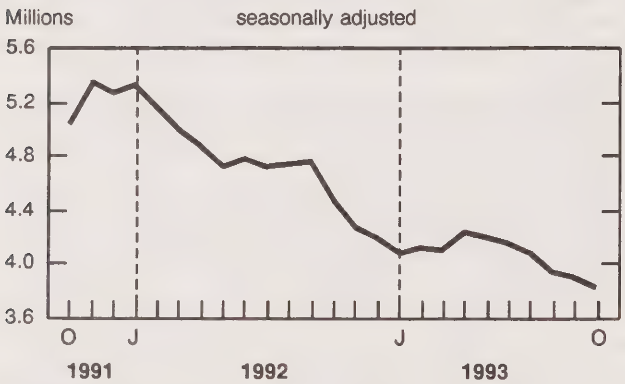
Microdata tapes containing data on the 1992 incomes of economic families and of individuals aged 15 years and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released later. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure they do not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. To order microdata tapes, contact the Household Surveys Division.

For information about the data or the availability of custom tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
October 1993

Seasonally adjusted data (which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel) show a 3.5% decrease in outbound Canadian travel and a 1.8% decrease in total travel to Canada in October 1993.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



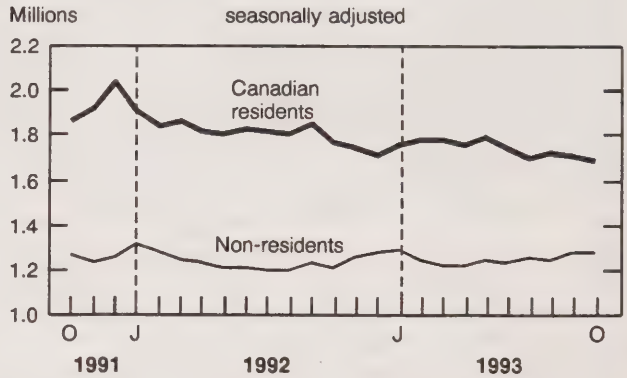
Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 2.2% from September, to 3.8 million, the lowest level since December 1989. The trend in same-day, cross-border car trips by Canadian residents has been downward since February 1992, having peaked at 5.3 million in November 1991.

The downtrend in car trips of one or more nights to the United States continued, decreasing 2.0% to 969,000. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 1.7% to 688,000.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 1.6% to 1.7 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel (including car) decreased 1.9% to 1.4 million; similar trips to all other countries were stable at 273,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents remained unchanged at 1.3 million. The level of this type of travel has fluctuated within a narrow band since late 1986. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States were stable at 1.0 million, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 0.8% to 267,000.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



Unadjusted

In terms of actual counts, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 13.8% from October 1992, to 3.8 million.

Car trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 9.8% to 889,000. Meanwhile, car trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 3.6% to 576,000.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 4.3% from October 1992, to 1.5 million: trips of one or more nights to the United States dropped 6.4% to 1.3 million; similar trips to all other countries increased 8.6% to 240,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents increased 6.2% to 1.1 million. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 4.7% from October 1992, to 860,000, while similar trips to Canada by residents of countries other than the United States increased 12.0% to 223,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The October 1993 issue of *International Travel, Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	July 1993r	August 1993r	September 1993r	October 1993p
	'000			
	seasonally adjusted			
One or more nights trips[1]				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	988	974	1,008	1,006
Other countries[2]	264	261	264	267
Residents of Canada				
United States	1,425	1,437	1,433	1,407
Other countries	269	278	274	273
Total trips				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	2,720	2,652	2,741	2,689
Other countries	302	300	304	302
Residents of Canada				
United States	5,564	5,488	5,504	5,300
Car re-entries				
Same-day	4,070	3,934	3,893	3,808
One or more nights	1,008	1,000	988	969

	October 1993p	October 1992 to October 1993	January to October 1993p	January-October 1992 to January-October 1993p
	'000	% change	'000	% change
	unadjusted			
One or more nights trips[1]				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	860	4.7	10,808	0.9
Other countries[2]	223	12.0	2,820	6.1
Residents of Canada				
United States	1,275	-6.4	15,381	-6.8
Other countries	240	8.6	2,861	5.5
Total trips				
Non-resident travellers				
United States	2,456	1.4	28,697	0.3
Other countries	261	11.3	3,147	5.6
Residents of Canada				
United States	5,117	-11.9	57,601	-13.7
Car re-entries				
Same-day	3,756	-13.8	41,248	-16.3
One or more nights	889	-9.8	10,931	-10.5

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

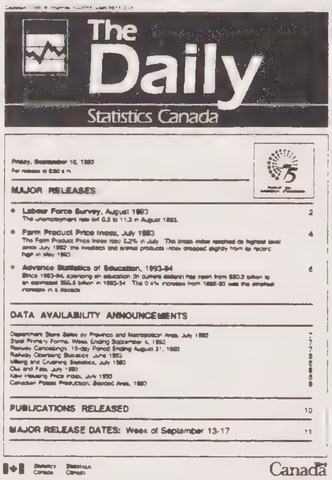
Pack of Processed Beans (green and wax)

1993

Data on the pack of processed beans (green and wax) for 1993 are now available.

Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax, 1993 (32-238, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■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Canada

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1992.
Catalogue number 13-207
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics,
October 1993.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard,
October 1993.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,
October 1993.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, October 1993.
Vol. 70, No. 10.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: The Provincial Research Organizations, 1992.
Vol. 17, No. 10.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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- **own shopping bags**
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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 15, 1993
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MAJOR RELEASES

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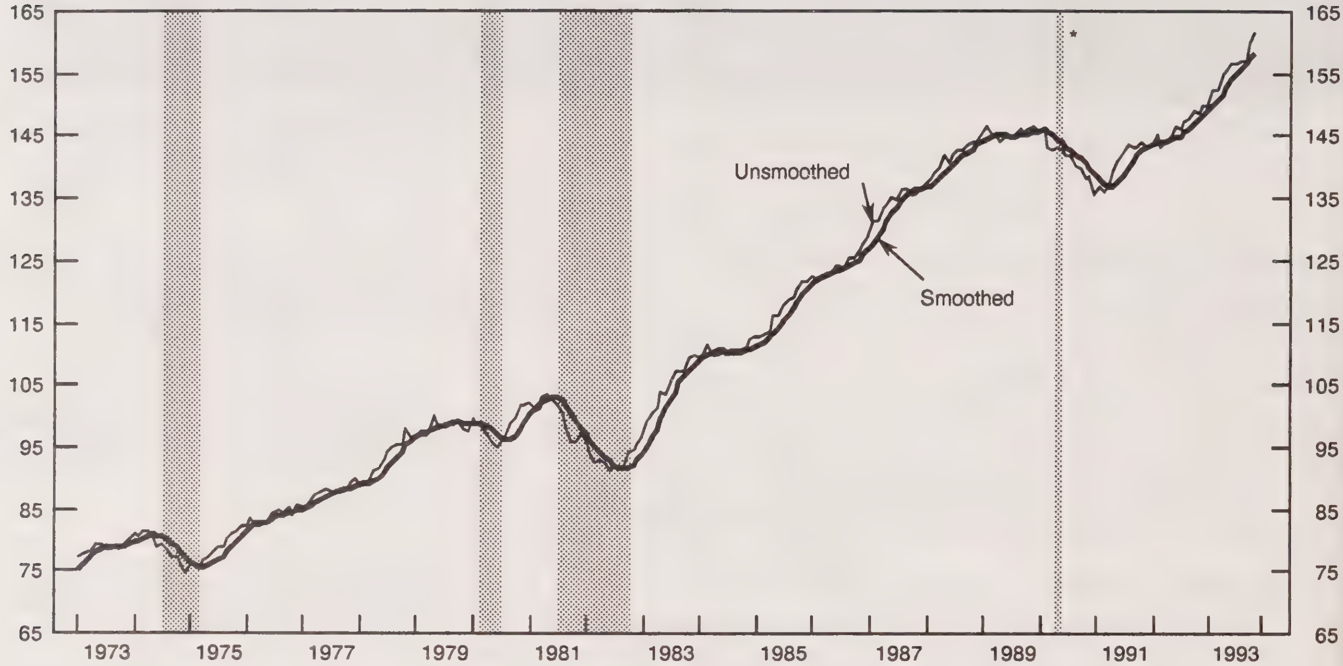
MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Index

1981 = 100



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has been proposed.*

Composite Index
November 1993

The composite leading indicator continued to strengthen in November, up 0.7% after gains of 0.5% in October and 0.4% in September. Moreover, all 10 components of the index were up, after a growing number of indicators of final demand improved in recent months. The recent acceleration reflects the largest back-to-back increases in the unsmoothed index since 1983. Overall, the impressive performance of the index adds to the growing volume of evidence of a marked improvement in the economy at year-end.

The indicators of household demand continue to grow steadily. An improvement of the housing index reflects three straight gains for housing starts. Furniture and appliance sales, however, remained more modest, as house sales were sluggish again in the third quarter. Demand for durable goods continued to grow slowly, as they have since the second half of 1992.

The outlook improved markedly for the business sector. New orders picked up, led by exports for the auto industry, while other durable goods also improved. This increase is particularly encouraging for further production gains, occurring at a time when the shipments to inventories ratio was already at a four-year high. Following these gains in demand, the average workweek lengthened in November for the first time since June. Business demand also accounted for most of the growth in services employment.

The financial market indicators maintained their vigour. The money supply grew 1.0% while the stock market rose 1.6%.

The U.S. leading indicator was up slightly. Strength in domestic spending was accompanied by an across-the-board improvement for manufacturing. Consumer confidence also rose, to its highest level since April, as employment was buoyant and inflation remained moderate.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the December issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), which will be available tomorrow. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite Index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	1993						% change, last month of data available
	June	July	August	September	October	November	
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	**153.9**	**154.9**	**155.8**	**156.5**	**157.3**	**158.4**	**0.7**
Unsmoothed	156.7	156.5	157.1	156.8	159.8	161.8	1.3
Housing index[1]	122.0	123.3	124.2	124.8	125.1	125.6	0.4
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,786	1,793	1,804	1,813	1,820	1,828	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,676	3,783	3,893	3,971	4,055	4,121	1.6
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	26,814	27,144	27,367	27,479	27,666	27,930	1.0
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)[3]	209.2	209.1	208.9	208.7	208.7	208.9	0.1
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	0.3
New orders – durables (millions of 1981 $)[4]	10,067.4	10,092.3	10,097.3	10,054.6	10,025.9	10,065.7	0.4
Shipments/inventories ratio[4]	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.48	0.02*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	1,085.6	1,090.5	1,092.5	1,096.8	1,100.4	1,102.3	0.2
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)[4]	3,623.6	3,640.6	3,648.7	3,660.0	3,669.3	3,676.1	0.2

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the Consumer Price Index for all items.*
3 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.*
4 *The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.*
* *Difference from previous month.*

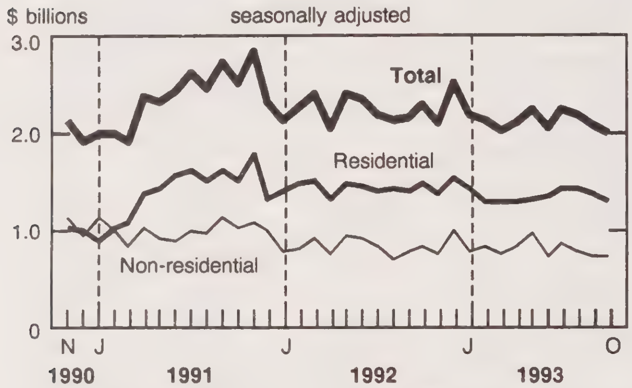
■

Building Permits

October 1993 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits declined 4.1% to $1,996 million in October, down from the revised $2,080 million in September. This was the third consecutive decline, returning the value to the level recorded in March 1993. The residential (-5.6%) and non-residential (-1.2%) sectors were both responsible for the decrease in the total value of permits.

Value of building permits issued



British Columbia (-11.9%) and Ontario (-7.3%) accounted for the decrease in the total value of building permits; all other regions reported increases.

Residential sector

The value of residential building permits dropped 5.6% to $1,282 million in October, from September's revised level of $1,358 million.

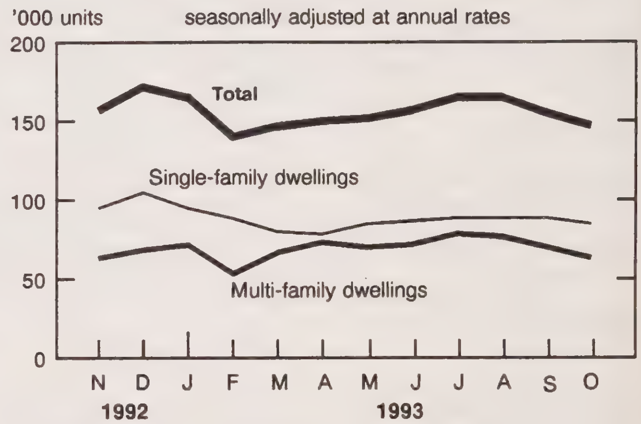
Ontario (-11.7%) and British Columbia (-8.2%) reported the most significant decreases. The Prairies recorded the biggest increase (+ 5.7%).

The multi-family dwelling sector declined 12.3% in October, to $352 million, a result of decreases in Ontario (-34.3%), British Columbia (-11.8%) and the Atlantic region (-5.0%). Because of the poor performance in the same three regions, the single-family dwelling sector also recorded a decrease (-2.8%) in the value of building permits.

For January to October 1993, the seasonally adjusted value of residential building permits dropped 6.4% from the corresponding period in 1992. Ontario (-16.4%) and Quebec (-5.5%) reported the largest decreases. British Columbia posted the biggest increase (+ 5.0%).

Seasonally adjusted, the total number of dwelling units authorized in October declined 5.4% to 147,000 units at an annual rate, down from September's 155,000 units. The decrease was mainly attributed to the multi-family dwelling sector (-8.9% to 62,000 units) and, to a lesser extent, the single-family dwelling sector (-2.7% to 85,000 units). Ontario, the Atlantic region and British Columbia were mainly responsible for the residential sector's shortfall in both dwelling categories.

Dwelling units authorized



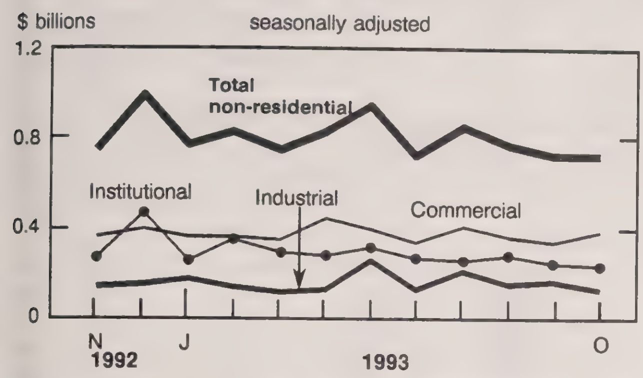
Non-residential sector

In October, the value of non-residential building permits decreased 1.2% to $713 million, down from $722 million in September.

A large non-residential decrease reported by British Columbia (-19.3%) exceeded the total of the small gains recorded in all the other regions.

The non-residential component that decreased most was the industrial sector (-25.8%). The downturn in industrial construction stemmed from the Atlantic (-49.0), Ontario (-46.8%) and British Columbia (-33.2%) regions. Institutional projects also decreased (-2.9%); commercial projects increased 11.6%.

Value of non-residential permits issued



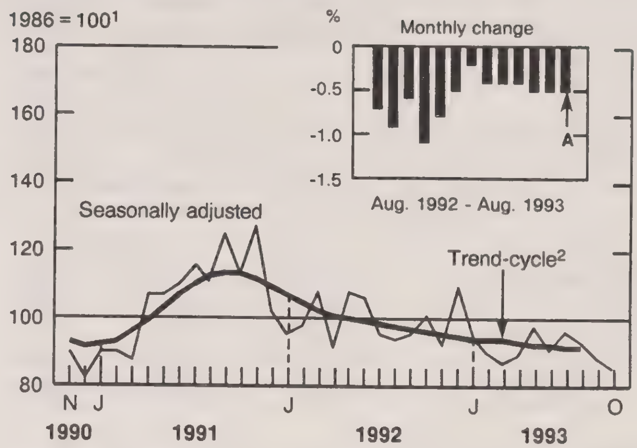
For January to October 1993, the seasonally adjusted value of non-residential building permits fell 3.1% from the same period last year. All regions showed decreases except Quebec (+11.0%).

Building permits indexes

The short-term trend index for building permits (which smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period) slipped 0.5% in August 1993, to 90.5. The last six month-over-month declines averaged 0.5%.

In August 1993, the short-term trend index for residential building permits edged down 0.1% to 100.8, from July's revised level of 100.9. The residential trend index, which has declined steadily since November 1992 at a decelerating rate, stayed relatively stable at 100.9 and 100.8 since June 1993. This was partly attributed to favorable interest rates and the extension of government initiatives that stimulate residential construction.

Building permits indexes



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The October 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) will be released on December 23. The residential building permits advance estimate for November will be released on January 6.

For further information on statistics, contact Johanne Bureau (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of residential and non-residential building permits

Regions and types of construction	September 1993r	October 1993p	October 1992 to October 1993p	September 1993r to October 1993p	September 1993r	October 1993p	October 1992 to October 1993p	September 1993r to October 1993p
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
Canada								
Total construction	**2,080,038**	**1,995,557**	**-12.7**	**-4.1**	**2,405,664**	**2,160,851**	**-15.7**	**-10.2**
Residential	1,358,237	1,282,193	-12.3	-5.6	1,539,297	1,332,955	-15.5	-13.4
Non-residential	721,801	713,364	-13.2	-1.2	866,367	827,896	-16.2	-4.4
Industrial	156,446	116,121	-32.4	-25.8	190,329	142,258	-34.0	-25.3
Commercial	333,742	372,341	7.8	11.6	394,599	419,689	1.9	6.4
Institutional	231,613	224,902	-26.2	-2.9	281,439	265,949	-26.2	-5.5
Atlantic								
Total construction	**114,357**	**118,096**	**-4.8**	**3.3**	**140,408**	**133,119**	**-8.5**	**-5.2**
Residential	78,024	74,180	-8.1	-4.9	96,846	72,808	-13.6	-24.8
Non-residential	36,333	43,916	1.3	20.9	43,562	60,311	-1.6	38.4
Industrial	4,518	2,305	-41.8	-49.0	3,298	2,320	-45.5	-29.7
Commercial	26,258	34,905	36.4	32.9	33,162	44,150	43.0	33.1
Institutional	5,557	6,706	-51.4	20.7	7,102	13,841	-47.1	94.9
Quebec								
Total construction	**379,883**	**388,739**	**-7.0**	**2.3**	**467,297**	**417,905**	**-14.3**	**-10.6**
Residential	229,394	233,013	-12.2	1.6	273,389	222,133	-20.3	-18.7
Non-residential	150,489	155,726	2.1	3.5	193,908	195,772	-6.3	1.0
Industrial	31,912	34,802	17.1	9.1	29,592	44,959	18.6	51.9
Commercial	70,522	60,400	-14.2	-14.4	91,724	77,086	-25.4	-16.0
Institutional	48,055	60,524	15.3	25.9	72,592	73,727	9.1	1.6
Ontario								
Total construction	**746,624**	**692,419**	**-14.7**	**-7.3**	**855,285**	**770,607**	**-17.0**	**-9.9**
Residential	488,204	431,049	-14.4	-11.7	565,569	473,952	-16.6	-16.2
Non-residential	258,420	261,370	-15.2	1.1	289,716	296,655	-17.7	2.4
Industrial	77,645	41,326	-55.7	-46.8	89,615	61,656	-52.9	-31.2
Commercial	114,594	143,903	58.3	25.6	122,000	155,410	53.8	27.4
Institutional	66,181	76,141	-38.6	15.0	78,101	79,589	-38.1	1.9
Prairies								
Total construction	**295,189**	**316,982**	**-12.3**	**7.4**	**343,654**	**317,445**	**-14.1**	**-7.6**
Residential	198,156	209,438	-1.8	5.7	217,752	207,003	-3.4	-4.9
Non-residential	97,033	107,544	-27.5	10.8	125,902	110,442	-28.9	-12.3
Industrial	20,775	23,253	-24.7	11.9	39,268	19,252	-31.3	-51.0
Commercial	60,224	63,788	1.8	5.9	67,358	67,982	1.6	0.9
Institutional	16,034	20,503	-62.5	27.9	19,276	23,208	-61.6	20.4
British Columbia								
Total construction	**543,985**	**479,321**	**-15.8**	**-11.9**	**599,020**	**521,775**	**-17.5**	**-12.9**
Residential	364,459	334,513	-16.3	-8.2	385,741	357,059	-17.2	-7.4
Non-residential	179,526	144,808	-14.5	-19.3	213,279	164,716	-18.2	-22.8
Industrial	21,596	14,435	3.2	-33.2	28,556	14,071	-1.7	-50.7
Commercial	62,144	69,345	-27.6	11.6	80,355	75,061	-31.6	-6.6
Institutional	95,786	61,028	2.3	-36.3	104,368	75,584	-2.3	-27.6

[1] *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbian region.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 7, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded during the seven-day period increased by 23.2% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded increased by 23.7% to 4.7 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 27.6% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of December 7, 1993 decreased 1.7% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

October 1993

Rolled steel shipments for October 1993 totalled 1 153 632 tonnes, down 0.2% from 1 155 851^r (revised) tonnes in September 1993 but up 11.8% from 1 031 577 tonnes in October 1992.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of October 1993 totalled 11 269 459^r tonnes, a 12.2% increase from 10 044 503 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The October 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Energy Statistics Handbook, December 1993.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360;
Other Countries: US$420).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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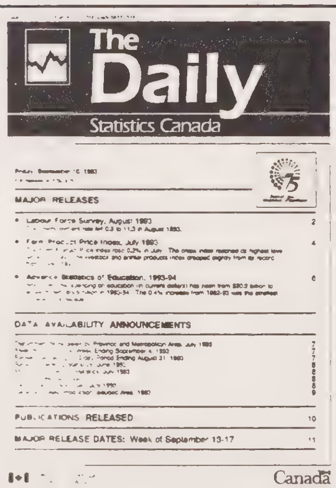
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MAJOR RELEASES

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Canada

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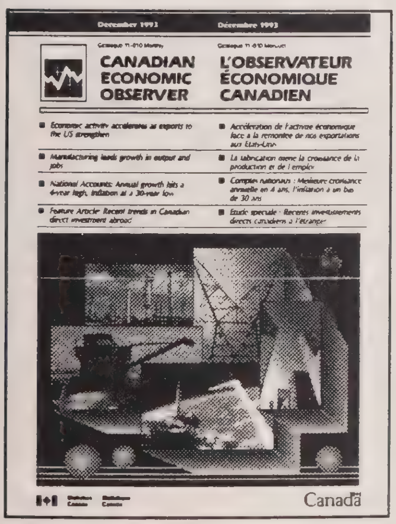
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Economic Observer

December 1993

The December issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major economic events in November and a feature article on recent trends in Canadian direct investment abroad. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The December 1993 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade
October 1993

The merchandise trade surplus continued to grow in October, increasing by $244 million to $1.4 billion. With exports to the United States up by $392 million and imports up by $250 million, the trade surplus with the United States grew to $2.2 billion, a $142 million increase from September.

Seasonally adjusted exports were once again at record levels — rising by $501 million in October, to $16.1 billion. Exports for all major commodity groupings increased; the largest gains were for automotive products (+$218 million), machinery and equipment (+$108 million) and forestry products (+$64 million).

Seasonally adjusted imports also continued to set records, rising by $256 million in October, to $14.7 billion. The largest increases were for imports of machinery and equipment (+$159 million), energy products (+$78 million) and automotive products (+$56 million). Marginally lower imports of forestry products and industrial goods provided a small moderating effect.

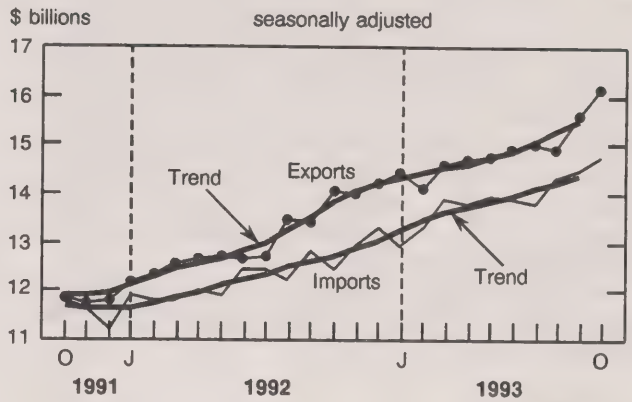
Merchandise trade is but one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. Other components include service transactions, investment income and transfers. In the third quarter of 1993, a merchandise trade surplus of $3.0 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $6.3 billion.

Export trends

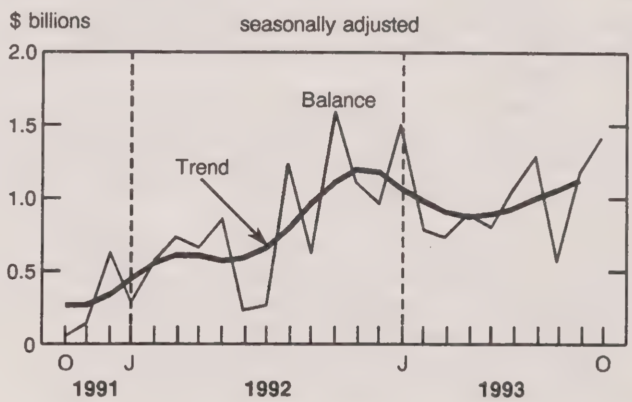
On a trend basis, exports have risen by 30.5% over the past 22 months, to stand 14.6% above their level in September 1992. Exports to the United States continue to provide most of the sustained growth. But higher exports over the past four months to the European Community and to the other OECD group of countries have added to the buoyancy of total exports. The trend for exports to Japan was down for the third month in a row, but was still 7.6% higher than last year.

The export trend for most commodity groups reflected the upward movement shown by the seasonally adjusted numbers. The only exception was energy exports, which on a trend basis, decreased for the second consecutive month.

Merchandise trade
Balance of payments basis



Merchandise trade balance
Balance of payments basis



Agricultural and fishing products were up for the eighth month in a row, but wheat exports remained 26.9% below their level of a year earlier.

Industrial goods increased for the fifth month in a row, despite declines for metal ores, which were 8.9% lower than last year. Metals and alloys continued to recover from a long slide, aided primarily by exports of iron and steel and alloys (up 39.4% over last year's levels). Exports of chemicals, plastics and fertilizers have been trending upward for 10 months.

Machinery and equipment exports have increased by one-third in the past 21 months and were 15.3% higher than in September 1992. Exports of industrial and agricultural machinery provided most of the strength, growing by 31.3% over the last year. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment rose for the fourth consecutive month, to 15.6% higher than a year ago. Exports of other machinery and equipment have been on an upward trend for almost two years, rising by 33.9% over that period.

The trend for automotive exports was up in September, but the overall increase was moderated by a slight downturn for parts. Most of the strength in the trend has been provided by car exports, which increased for the fifteenth consecutive month, to 48.7% above last year's level.

Consumer goods exports have enjoyed the longest stretch of growth, increasing by 78.6% over the past 32 months.

Import trends

On a trend basis, imports increased for the twenty-first consecutive month, to stand 14.4% higher than in September 1992. Over the last year, the largest increases have been for imports from the United States (+17.9%) and from non-OECD countries (+17.5%).

The import trend continued to increase for all major commodity groups except energy products. Energy imports turned down five months ago, with crude petroleum declining by almost 20% during this time.

There has been a two-year uptrend for imports of agricultural products, which stand at levels some 10% above last year's. Forestry products have also risen by about 10% in the past 12 months.

Industrial goods have been increasing for 23 months, to stand 15.1% over their level of last year.

Machinery and equipment imports have increased by 28.3% since February 1992, and were 17.5% higher than last year. Industrial and agricultural machinery have been on an upward trend since November. Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment have been up for five months. Increases also continued for imports of telecommunications and other specialized equipment.

The trend for automotive imports seems to have turned, rising by 2.2% over the past three months. Truck imports were up for the thirteenth month in a row and parts imports were up for the twenty-second. But car imports continued to fall (their seventh monthly decline brought car imports to more than 10% below last year's levels). This is consistent with generally lower car sales in Canada compared with last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements) are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the October 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of January 1994, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade, balance of payments basis

	Exports				Imports			
	October 1993	September 1993	August 1993	October 1992	October 1993	September 1993	August 1993	October 1992
	$ millions							
	seasonally adjusted							
United States	13,093	12,701	12,090	10,863	10,852	10,602	10,618	8,852
Other trading areas	3,021	2,913	2,784	3,141	3,851	3,845	3,704	3,572
Total	**16,114**	**15,614**	**14,874**	**14,004**	**14,703**	**14,447**	**14,322**	**12,424**
Agricultural and fishing products	1,298	1,340	1,291	1,238	934	923	915	843
Energy products	1,567	1,517	1,521	1,453	538	460	571	485
Forestry products	1,997	1,933	1,832	1,835	136	138	129	121
Industrial goods and materials	2,752	2,708	2,573	2,658	2,646	2,663	2,640	2,284
Machinery and equipment	3,209	3,100	2,988	2,919	4,770	4,610	4,704	3,871
Automotive products	4,491	4,273	3,957	3,270	3,436	3,380	3,106	2,838
Other consumer goods	450	440	415	349	1,875	1,862	1,815	1,642
Special transactions trade	389	343	335	325	351	394	439	348

Merchandise trade, monthly variation of the trend

	Exports				Imports			
	September 1993	August 1993	July 1993	September 1992	September 1993	August 1993	July 1993	September 1992
	% change							
Agricultural and fishing products	0.9	1.4	1.9	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.2
Energy products	-0.7	-0.4	0.4	1.1	-4.8	-4.7	-4.2	-2.9
Forestry products	0.4	0.1	-0.4	4.1	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.1
Industrial goods and materials	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5
Machinery and equipment	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.4
Automotive products	2.7	2.3	1.5	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.6
Other consumer goods	2.9	3.0	3.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
Special transactions trade	3.2	3.1	4.1	8.8	1.7	2.6	3.4	1.2

■

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

October 1993

Seasonally adjusted, the value of manufacturers' shipments continued to strengthen after some weakness during the summer months. A stronger U.S. economy has increased demand for products from export-oriented industries.

Shipments increased for the third month in a row, up a modest 0.2% in October, to $26.4 billion, after gains of 1.5% in September and 4.3% in August. Led by wood, fabricated metals and machinery, 13 of the 22 major groups increased.

Motor vehicles, parts and accessories were also up, but were somewhat moderated as Ford discontinued production of the Tempo/Topaz. The plant will be closed until January 1994, when the new Windstar minivan begins production. Car assembly at the General Motors Oshawa plant will stop in mid-November for major retooling to the Lumina line and for the re-introduction of the Monte Carlo. Production is expected to resume in February 1994. These events will weaken shipments in this industry until the plants re-open.

The backlog of unfilled orders has fallen by $880 million since June 1993, largely a result of declines in aircraft and shipbuilding, which reflect slow demand in these industries.

Shipments

Preliminary estimates indicate that manufacturers' shipments increased 0.2% to $26.4 billion in October. Thirteen of the 22 major groups (accounting for 63% of shipments values) increased, eight decreased, while one was flat. The largest increases in dollar terms were in wood (+2.4%), fabricated metal products (+2.3%) and machinery (+3.4%).

The trend indicates that shipments rose $3.0 billion (+13.0%) over the last 19 months. The rate of increase in the trend slowed during the early part of 1993 but it has accelerated since June, increasing by 1.1% in the most recent period. This acceleration reflected strong shipment levels in the export-oriented industries — notably in motor vehicle, parts and accessories, wood and primary metals. (The short-term trend smooths irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period.)

Inventories (owned)

Inventories (owned) edged down 0.1% in October, to $35.0 billion, the second consecutive decline after six monthly increases. The largest decreases were in paper and allied products (-2.1%) and in refined petroleum and coal products (-2.3%). Food (+1.6%) and primary metals (+1.5%) recorded the largest increases.

Despite the two recent monthly declines, the trend for inventories (owned) continued to rise, although at a slightly slower pace over the two most recent periods.

Inventories/shipments ratio

The inventories/shipments ratio was 1.33, unchanged from September. The trend, which had been relatively stable from February to July, declined in the two most recent periods.

Unfilled orders

Unfilled orders decreased 1.4% to $23.8 billion, the fourth consecutive decline. Transportation equipment (-2.0%) and electrical and electronic products (-2.8%) accounted for most of the drop. The trend fell for the third month in a row following one year of growth.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

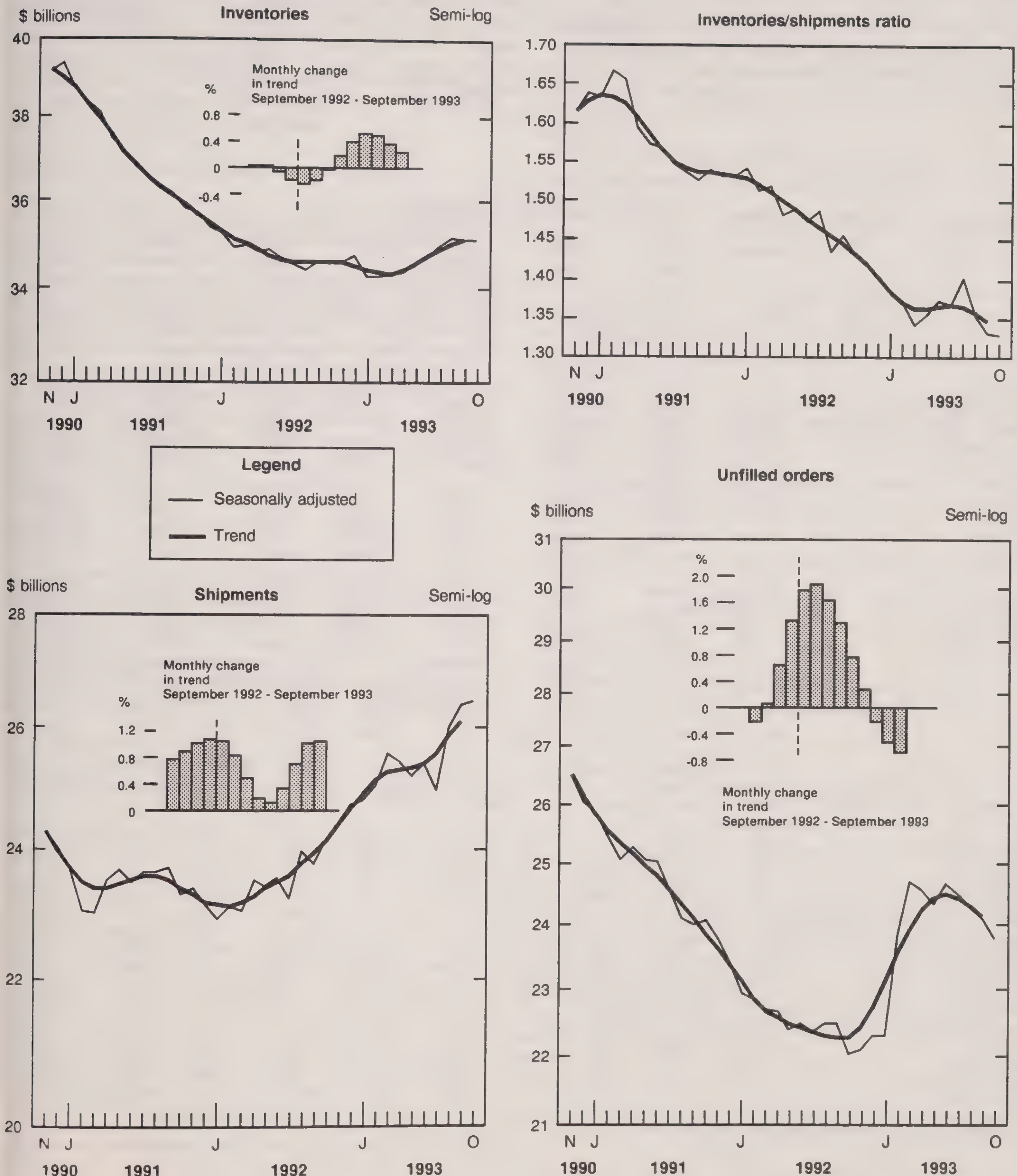
New orders

New orders declined 0.3% to $26.1 billion after two strong monthly increases. The trend rose over the last three periods after declining from April to June.

Year-to-date

Manufacturers' shipments for the first 10 months of 1993 were estimated at $255.1 billion, 8.8% above the corresponding value for 1992.

Manufacturers' inventories, shipments and unfilled orders



Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the October 1993 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request. For further information, contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted			
October 1992	25,677	34,125	21,917	25,167	24,146	34,545	22,053	23,704
November 1992	24,557	34,262	21,856	24,496	24,387	34,575	22,101	24,434
December 1992	23,088	33,986	21,912	23,144	24,711	34,656	22,309	24,919
January 1993	21,677	34,451	22,249	22,014	24,747	34,212	22,323	24,761
February 1993	23,254	34,854	23,875	24,880	25,003	34,211	23,864	26,544
March 1993	27,361	34,985	24,893	28,378	25,567	34,263	24,723	26,426
April 1993	25,807	34,771	24,823	25,738	25,412	34,322	24,595	25,284
May 1993	26,218	34,617	24,447	25,841	25,188	34,496	24,354	24,946
June 1993	27,443	34,432	24,718	27,714	25,392	34,667	24,679	25,717
July 1993	22,412	34,546	24,614	22,308	24,936	34,911	24,525	24,782
August 1993	25,896	34,989	24,392	25,674	26,007	35,125	24,307	25,789
September 1993	27,858	34,722	24,153	27,620	26,390	35,079	24,124	26,208
October 1993	27,563	34,691	23,562	26,972	26,448	35,047	23,799	26,122

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Inventories/ shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	month-to-month % change				ratio		month-to-month % change			
	seasonally adjusted									
October 1992	1.6	0.9	-0.1	0.0	1.43	1.43	-2.0	0.1	-0.2	1.1
November 1992	1.0	1.0	0.1	-0.1	1.42	1.42	0.2	0.6	3.1	1.6
December 1992	1.3	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.40	1.40	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.7
January 1993	0.1	1.1	-1.3	-0.2	1.38	1.38	0.1	1.8	-0.6	1.5
February 1993	1.0	0.8	0.0	-0.2	1.37	1.37	6.9	1.9	7.2	0.9
March 1993	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.34	1.36	3.6	1.6	-0.4	0.3
April 1993	-0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.35	1.36	-0.5	1.3	-4.3	-0.1
May 1993	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.37	1.36	-1.0	0.8	-1.3	-0.3
June 1993	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.37	1.37	1.3	0.3	3.1	-0.1
July 1993	-1.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.40	1.36	-0.6	-0.2	-3.6	0.3
August 1993	4.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.35	1.35	-0.9	-0.5	4.1	0.7
September 1993	1.5	1.1	-0.1	0.3	1.33	1.34	-0.7	-0.7	1.6	0.9
October 1993	0.2	*	-0.1	*	1.33	*	-1.4	*	-0.3	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

■

Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1992.

For the fourth consecutive year, the volume of alcoholic beverages sold declined in all three categories: spirits, wines, and beer.

Volume and value of sales

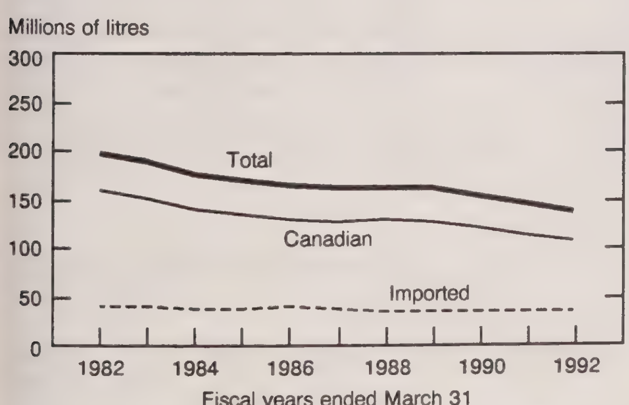
The volume of spirits sold during 1991/92 decreased by 5.5%, the volume of wines by 2.1% and the volume of beer by 1.7%. Liquor authorities cite factors such as the recession, prices, changes in drinking habits, brew-your-own establishments, and cross-border shopping as reasons for the decline in the volume of sales through liquor authorities and their agencies, wineries, breweries and their outlets.

Despite the decline in the volume of sales, the value of alcoholic beverages sold during 1991/92 reached $10,294 million, 2.0% above the value of sales in 1990/91. The average annual growth between 1981/82 and 1990/91 was 5.2%.

Spirits

The volume of spirits sold has continued to decline (except for a small increase in 1987/88), since peaking at 197 million litres in 1981/82. Sales in 1991/92 were 137 million litres, a 5.5% drop from 1990/91 and down 30.4% from 1981/82. The value of spirits sold in 1991/92 decreased by 1.2% to $3,059 million, but was still up $444 million or 17.0% from 1981/82.

Sales of spirits



In 1991/92, the sales decline in Canadian spirits accounted for the entire volume decrease: sales of Canadian spirits declined by 8 million litres (-7.1%) to 105 million litres; sales of imported spirits were virtually unchanged at 32 million litres. Canadian spirits as a percentage of the total volume of spirits decreased to 76.6% in 1991/92, from 80.7% in 1981/82.

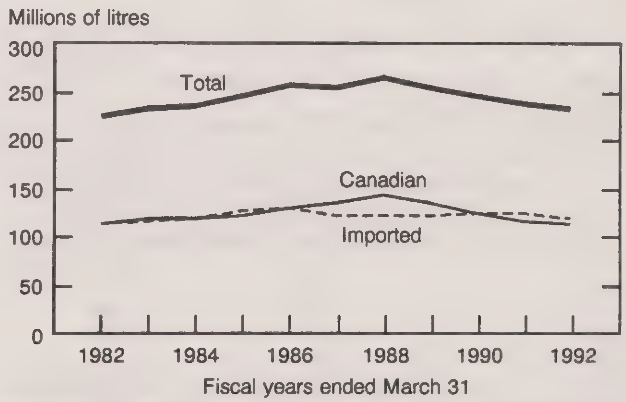
Per capita sales of spirits to Canadians aged 15 years and over fell to 6.1 litres in 1991/92, from 6.6 litres in 1990/91.

Wines

The volume of wine sold (including wine-based coolers) declined by 2.1% to 231 million litres in 1991/92. Nevertheless, the value of wine sold increased by 2.0% (or $36 million) to $1,805 million in 1991/92.

The volume of imported wines sold decreased by 3.3% from the previous year, while sales of Canadian wines fell by 0.9%.

Sales of wines



Sales of white wines comprised 51.5% of total wine sales in 1991/92, while sales of red wines were 21.2% of the total. Sales of other wines, which are considered as neither white nor red, accounted for 27.3% of total wine sales.

Per capita sales of wines to Canadians aged 15 years and over dropped to 10.4 litres in 1991/92, from 10.7 litres in 1990/91.

Beer

Since peaking at 2,128 million litres in 1987/88, beer sales have steadily declined. In 1991/92, volume fell to 2,047 million litres, a decrease of 1.7% from 1990/91. The value of beer sales reached $5,430 million in 1991/92, up 3.8% over 1990/91. The past decade has seen the volume of beer sold fall to 2,047 million litres in 1991/92, from 2,087 million litres in 1981/82. But the value of beer sold rose to $5,430 million in 1991/92, from $2,517 million in 1981/82 — an increase of 115.7%. The average annual growth in the value of beer sold was 8.0% for the period from 1981/82 to 1990/91, compared with 3.8% for 1991/92.

Per capita sales of beer to Canadians aged 15 years and over dropped to 91.8 litres in 1991/92, from 94.5 litres in 1990/91.

Provincial and territorial government revenue

Despite decreases in sales volume, the net revenue of provincial and territorial governments from the control and sale of alcoholic beverages reached $3,060 million in 1991/92, an increase of $86 million or 2.9% over the previous year. The increase was primarily due to higher prices and higher taxes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2728, 2730 and 2731.

For further information on this release, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829) or Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767).

Volume of sales of alcoholic beverages
Fiscal years ended March 31

	Sales			Per capita sales (15 years and over)		
	Spirits	Wines	Beer	Spirits	Wines	Beer
	millions of litres			litres		
1981/82	197	224	2,087	10.2	11.6	107.8
1982/83	188	233	2,056	9.6	11.8	104.5
1983/84	175	235	2,078	8.8	11.8	106.3
1984/85	169	246	2,073	8.3	12.2	102.8
1985/86	165	256	2,067	8.1	12.5	101.2
1986/87	160	253	2,074	7.8	12.2	100.1
1987/88	162	264	2,128	7.7	12.5	101.3
1988/89	160	255	2,119	7.5	12.0	99.5
1989/90	154	245	2,112	7.1	11.3	97.3
1990/91	145	236	2,082	6.6	10.7	94.5
1991/92	137	231	2,047	6.1	10.4	91.8

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes
October 1993

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1993. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The October 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending December 11, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 11, 1993 totalled 288 062 tonnes, up 3.0% from the week-earlier 279 717 tonnes and up 0.2% from the year-earlier 287 348 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 13 540 826 tonnes, a 3.6% increase from 13 070 075 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes
November 1993

The Selected Financial Indexes are now available for November 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1994.

For detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index
November 1993

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada (1986 = 100) remained unchanged in November from October's revised level of 133.8. The index for Winnipeg increased 0.3%, not significant enough to move the total index.

On a year-over-year basis, the composite index for Canada increased 1.4%, from 132.0 in November 1992 to 133.8 in November 1993. This was the smallest November-over-November movement in the index since 1984, when it increased 0.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
November 1993

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 197 748 thousand square metres in November 1993, an increase of 19.6% from 165 300^r (revised) thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to November 1993, domestic shipments totalled 2 030 807 thousand square metres, up 11.0% from 1 829 556^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

The November 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

November 1993

Manufacturers shipped 3 566 959 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in November 1993, up 6.0% from 3 363 659 square metres a year earlier but down 4.5% from 3 733 281 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1993 totalled 29 072 749 square metres, a decrease of 1.5% from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The November 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

October 1993

Production of construction type plywood in October 1993 totalled 148 455 cubic metres, up 4.1% from 142 623 cubic metres in October 1992.

For January to October 1993, production totalled 1 523 469 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.2% from 1 525 944 cubic metres for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The October 1993 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For details on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Telephone Statistics

October 1993

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,168.5 million in October 1993, up 2.0% from October 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $848.8 million, up 3.1% from October 1992. Net operating revenue totalled $319.7 million, a 0.8% decrease from October 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The October 1993 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey: Large Carriers

Third Quarter 1993

In the third quarter of 1993, the 52 large for-hire carriers (with annual earnings over $25 million) generated total operating revenues of $731 million and incurred $723 million in operating expenses. Average net income per carrier (before interest and taxes) was $154,000. These carriers were not necessarily more profitable than a year earlier, since their operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) remained virtually unchanged from the third quarter of 1992.

Indeed, the large carriers' overall operating revenues were off 2.2% from the third quarter of 1992. However, there were differences in the three components that comprise total operating revenues. Revenue from domestic movements was down 5% from the third quarter of 1992, to $577 million. Revenue from shipments out of Canada (southbound movements) was down 15% from a year earlier, to $58 million. By contrast, revenues from shipments into Canada were the brightest part of the picture for large for-hire carriers: northbound revenues totalled $96 million, an improvement of 32% from the third quarter of 1992.

Data for the third quarter of 1993 will appear in the February 1994 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75).

For further information on this release, contact Andrea Mathieson (613-951-2493, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

October 1993

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for October 1993 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

How to Order Publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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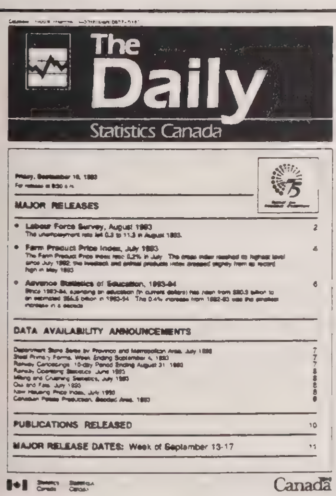
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Farm Product Price Index, July 1993
Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94
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Oils and Fats, October 1993.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax, 1993.
Catalogue number 32-238
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16;
Other Countries: US$18).

Railway Operating Statistics, September 1993.
Vol. 73, No. 9.
Catalogue number 52-003
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US$12.60/US$126;
Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,
October 1993. Vol. 45, No. 10.
Catalogue number 53-003
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Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Consumer Price Index, November 1993.
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United States: US$11.20/US$112;
Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
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Farm Product Price Index, October 1993.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, October 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Exports by Commodity, September 1993.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States:
US$66.10/US$661;
Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Touriscope: International Travel, Advance Information, October 1993. Vol. 9, No. 10.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73;
Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Employment, Earnings and Hours,
September 1993.
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
November 1993

Between November 1992 and November 1993, the All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased 1.9%, the same rate of increase as in October and in September. Since March 1993, the 12-month rates of increase have been below the 2.0% mark and have fluctuated between 1.6% and 1.9%

All-items

The compound annual rate of change for the seasonally adjusted All-items index in the latest three-month period (from August to November) was 2.8%, compared with 2.5% for the three-month period ending in October.

Seasonally adjusted, the All-items index increased 0.2% in November and 0.1% in October. In November, the Food index climbed 0.4%, while the All-items excluding Food index rose by 0.2%.

Unadjusted, the All-items index advanced 0.5% between October and November to 131.5 (1986 = 100); this increase contrasted with the 0.2% seasonally adjusted rise noted above. Unadjusted, three of the seven major component indexes increased (Transportation +2.6%, Food +0.4%, Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages +0.1%); the Recreation, Reading and Education index stayed unchanged, and the remaining three indexes (Housing -0.1%, Health and Personal Care -0.3%, Clothing -0.4%) declined.

Food

The Food index increased 0.4% in November, up from a 0.2% increase in October. The latest rise was due entirely to a 0.6% advance in the index for Food Purchased from Stores. Higher prices for some imported fresh vegetables and a return to normal prices for poultry explained a large part of the increase. The index for Food Purchased from Restaurants remained unchanged in November.

All-items excluding food

In November, the All-items Excluding Food index advanced 0.5%. The dominant factor was the 2.6% increase in the Transportation index, which was influenced by a 6.4% price increase for motor vehicles. As for the other components of the Transportation index, a 1.6% increase in automobile insurance premiums was offset by a 1.4% decline in gasoline prices.

By convention, new model car and truck prices are introduced into the CPI every November. Price changes that follow are adjusted for quality differences between the latest models and their counterparts of the previous year. Quality changes include differences in the standard equipment on the new models (e.g., addition of anti-lock brakes or removal of body side mouldings) and other technical differences (e.g., improved resistance to corrosion, reduced exhaust emissions, addition of airbags, and ozone-friendly refrigerants, etc.). For each vehicle surveyed, the dollar value of the quality change is added to the price of the previous year's model. Therefore, a 6.4% price increase represents the change in the dollar value that consumers pay for vehicles of comparable quality.

Prices for new model vehicles, reported in November of each year, generally undergo further changes, as manufacturers adapt to changes in demand (see "Recent Price Changes in New Automobiles" in the December 1991 issue of *Consumer Price Index*). This is illustrated in the table below.

Price changes in new model vehicles

	Monthly, October to November	Yearly Average,* November to October
	% change	
Model year		
1991	3.3	-1.9
1992	4.5	3.2
1993	5.3	4.2
1994	6.4	–

* *Calculated from the average of the months from November to October of each year.*

The Clothing index declined 0.4%, mainly the result of seasonally lower prices in November. The Women's Wear index fell 1.1%, but the impact was partly offset by a 0.3% rise in the Men's Wear index.

The Housing index decreased 0.1% in November, after rising 0.2% in September and October. Much of the decline was attributed to a 0.4% drop in owned accommodation charges, following declines in maintenance and repair charges, mortgage interest costs, and the price of new houses. At the same time, the Rented Accommodations index rose by 0.2% and piped gas rates advanced by 5.6%.

The other major component indexes (Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages; Recreation, Reading and Education; and Health and Personal Care) contributed marginally to the movement of the All-items index in November.

Between November 1992 and November 1993, the advance in the All-items excluding Food index slowed to 1.8% after increases of 2.0% in September and 1.9% in October.

Energy

The Energy index remained unchanged in November as increases in natural gas (+5.6%) and fuel oil (+0.3%) prices were offset by a 1.4% drop in gasoline prices. Between November 1992 and November 1993, the Energy index fell 0.4%, following a 0.6% rise in October.

All-items excluding food and energy

The All-items Excluding Food and Energy index advanced 0.6% in November, after edging up 0.1% in October. Between November 1992 and November 1993, this index moved up 2.1%, after a 2.0% increase in October.

Goods and services

In November, the Goods index climbed 0.9%. This was due largely to a 3.1% advance in the prices of Durables, the result of a 6.4% increase in new motor vehicle prices. At the same time, the Non-durable Goods index moved up 0.2%; the Semi-durable goods index fell 0.3%. In contrast, the Services index remained unchanged in November.

Between November 1992 and November 1993, the Goods index rose 1.8%, slightly more than the 1.7% increase in October. The Services index increased 1.9% after a 2.0% advance in October.

City indexes

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, changes in the All-items index varied from a 0.1% decline in St. John's to a 0.9% increase in Montréal. Five of the seven major component indexes for St. John's fell, with the largest impact resulting from declines in its Food, Housing and Clothing indexes. For Montréal, significant price increases were noted in its indexes for Food and Transportation.

Between November 1992 and November 1993, increases in the All-items indexes for cities fluctuated between a low of 0.7% for Edmonton to a high of 3.3% for Whitehorse.

Consumer Price Index and its major components

1986 = 100

	November 1993	October 1993	November 1992	October 1993 to November 1993	November 1992 to November 1993
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	**131.5**	**130.9**	**129.1**	**0.5**	**1.9**
Food	122.9	122.4	120.8	0.4	1.7
Housing	128.6	128.7	127.2	-0.1	1.1
Clothing	130.5	131.0	128.8	-0.4	1.3
Transportation	129.0	125.7	124.7	2.6	3.4
Health and personal care	135.5	135.9	132.7	-0.3	2.1
Recreation, reading and education	137.2	137.2	133.2	0.0	3.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	172.4	172.2	170.6	0.1	1.1
All-items excluding food	133.4	132.8	131.0	0.5	1.8
All-items excluding food and energy	134.4	133.6	131.6	0.6	2.1
Goods	126.9	125.8	124.6	0.9	1.8
Services	137.0	137.0	134.5	0.0	1.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.0	76.4	77.5		
All-items (1981 = 100)	174.1				

Main Contributors to monthly changes in the all-items index, by city

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in five of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward impact originated in the Food index, where prices fell for fresh produce, sugar, pork, cured meats, cereal products and soft drinks. The Housing index also had a considerable downward influence, reflecting decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for fuel oil. Further downward pressure came from price declines for men's and women's wear, personal care supplies, prescribed medicines and liquor purchased from stores. A rise in the Transportation index had a major upward impact, reflecting higher prices for new 1994 model cars and trucks. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher prices for new 1994 model vehicles accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Charges increased for personal care services and for prescribed medicines as well. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh produce, prepared meats, sugar and poultry were offset by lower prices for restaurant meals, soft drinks, cereal products, beef and pork. Three of the major component indexes declined. The greatest downward pressure came from lower prices for men's and women's wear. Decreased charges for owned accommodation caused the Housing index to fall. Lower prices for alcoholic beverages were reported as well. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Halifax

The All-items index rose 0.6%. The greatest upward impact came from the Transportation component, where higher prices for new 1994 model vehicles were only partly offset by a drop in gasoline prices. Higher food prices also had a considerable upward influence, most notably for fresh vegetables, dairy products, beef and soft drinks. Prices advanced also for served alcoholic beverages, clothing and personal care supplies. Decreased charges for owned accommodation caused the Housing index to decline. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Saint John

Higher prices for new 1994 model cars and trucks, and increased prices for food (most notably for fresh produce, soft drinks, cereal products and sugar) explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing and for served alcoholic beverages. The Housing index declined, reflecting decreased charges for owned accommodation. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Québec

Increased transportation charges, largely for new 1994 model automobiles, explained a large part of the 0.8% rise in the All-items index. A rise in the Food index was also a major contributor, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, dairy products and bakery products. Also, prices were higher for household textiles and for men's and boys' wear. Household operating expenses advanced as well. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Montréal

Advances in the Transportation and Food indexes accounted for most of the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Within the Transportation component, prices were higher for new 1994 model automobiles, as well as for gasoline and vehicle repairs. The rise in the Food index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, chicken, cured meats, dairy products, bakery products and beef. Higher prices for personal care supplies were also noted. The Clothing index rose slightly, as higher prices for men's and boys' wear were virtually offset by lower prices for women's wear. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose 0.3%. The greatest upward impact originated in the Transportation index, where higher prices were recorded for new 1994 model cars and trucks. Vehicle insurance premiums and repair charges were up as well. The Food index also rose, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, dairy products, poultry, cured and prepared meats, and bakery products. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for alcoholic beverages and personal care supplies. Moderating these advances were decreased housing charges (most

notably for household furnishings and equipment and for owned accommodation) and lower prices for women's wear. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Toronto

Higher transportation charges (particularly for new 1994 model cars and trucks and for vehicle insurance premiums) were the main contributors in a 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Dampening the overall advance were declines in four of the seven major components. The greatest downward impact came from the Housing index, where decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings were reported. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for women's wear and decreased charges for personal care supplies and services. The Food index fell slightly, as lower prices for fresh fruit, beef, cured and prepared meats, milk and pork more than offset higher prices for fresh vegetables and poultry. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Thunder Bay

Higher prices for new 1994 model cars and trucks and increased vehicle insurance premiums were among the main contributors to the 0.7% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from the Food index, where prices increased for fresh vegetables, bread, poultry and pork. Dampening these advances were decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Prices declined for women's and girls' wear as well. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes were the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The rise in the Transportation index reflected higher prices for new 1994 model vehicles, while the Housing index rose as a result of price increases for natural gas, household textiles, household operating expenses and rented accommodation. The Food index declined, as lower prices were recorded for beef, fresh fruit, soft drinks and bread. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Regina

Increased transportation charges were the main contributing factor in the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within the Transportation index, higher prices were reported for new 1994 model vehicles, as well as for gasoline and for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Additional upward pressure came from a rise in the prices of alcoholic beverages. Dampening the overall advance were lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for women's wear. Further downward pressure came from a drop in charges for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and for personal care supplies. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

Saskatoon

The 0.3% rise in the All-items index was largely due to higher prices for new 1994 model cars and trucks. The Food index also rose, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, dairy products, turkey and pork. Charges for personal care supplies advanced as well. Moderating these advances were declines in the Housing and Clothing indexes. Within Housing, lower prices for household furnishings and equipment were recorded, along with decreased charges for owned accommodation. The drop in the Clothing index reflected lower prices for women's wear. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Edmonton

Advances in the Housing, Transportation, and Health and Personal Care indexes explained most of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, higher charges for natural gas and increased household operating expenses were reported. The rise in the Transportation index reflected the introduction of the 1994 model cars and trucks, partly offset by lower prices for gasoline and decreased vehicle maintenance and repair charges. Increased charges for personal care supplies and services and higher prices for medicinal and pharmaceutical products caused the rise in the Health and Personal Care index. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also noted. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh produce, milk, bread and coffee were offset by lower prices for chicken, beef, pork, fish and soft drinks. A drop in the Clothing index, due mainly to lower prices for women's wear, had a dampening effect. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.7%.

Calgary

The 0.5% rise in the All-items index was largely due to advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Transportation, higher prices were recorded for new cars and trucks, following the introduction of the 1994 models. Higher prices for natural gas, partly offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, explained the rise in the Housing index. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Declines in the Clothing and Food indexes dampened the overall advance. The drop in the Clothing index reflected lower prices for women's wear. The decline in the Food index was due to lower prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals and pork. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.5%. The greatest upward impact came from the Transportation index, where higher prices for new cars and trucks were recorded, following the introduction of the 1994 models. The Food index advanced, as higher prices for fresh vegetables, poultry, cereal and bakery products and prepared meats more than offset lower prices for beef and fresh fruit. The Housing index was also up, as increased charges for natural gas more than offset price declines for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges relating to owned accommodation. Price increases were also recorded for alcoholic beverages, newspapers and women's wear. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.2%.

Victoria

Increased transportation charges, most notably for new 1994 model cars and trucks, as well as for gasoline and vehicle maintenance and repairs, accounted for most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages and women's wear were recorded as well. The Food index advanced slightly, as higher prices for fresh produce, poultry, beef, soft drinks and eggs were virtually offset by lower prices for restaurant meals, bakery products and milk. Dampening the overall upward movement were lower housing charges (for owned accommodation and for household furnishings and equipment) as well as decreased charges for personal care supplies. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.7%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index rose 0.6%. The greatest upward impact came from higher transportation charges and increased prices for alcoholic beverages. The rise in the Transportation index was mainly due to higher prices for new 1994 model cars and trucks. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for rent and for personal care supplies. A drop in the Food index (resulting from lower prices for fresh fruit, bakery products, prepared meats, poultry and pork) had a dampening effect. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index rose 0.6%. The greatest upward impact came from the Transportation index, where higher prices were recorded for new 1994 model cars and trucks and for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Food prices were also up, most notably for fresh vegetables, sugar and turkey. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for alcoholic beverages, increased household operating expenses and increased charges for fuel oil and natural gas. Moderating these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies and women's wear. Since November 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The November 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
November 1993 index	124.8	116.6	118.1	132.0	123.9	129.2	137.2	151.9
% change from October 1993	-0.1	-1.5	-0.4	-1.3	2.7	-0.3	0.2	-0.1
% change from November 1992	1.7	1.9	-0.8	3.4	3.1	1.1	3.6	5.0
Charlottetown/Summerside								
November 1993 index	130.8	129.2	122.0	127.5	123.2	141.4	136.4	192.6
% change from October 1993	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-2.0	3.3	0.1	0.2	-0.4
% change from November 1992	2.3	3.4	1.4	0.6	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.0
Halifax								
November 1993 index	129.4	130.8	121.1	129.3	124.3	132.4	134.3	176.5
% change from October 1993	0.6	1.1	-0.2	0.5	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.8
% change from November 1992	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.8	2.3	1.4	4.2	2.2
Saint John								
November 1993 index	128.1	127.2	120.6	133.2	124.4	133.1	131.8	172.3
% change from October 1993	0.6	0.6	-0.3	0.5	2.6	-0.4	0.4	0.4
% change from November 1992	1.6	1.4	-0.2	4.6	3.2	1.7	3.5	0.1
Québec								
November 1993 index	130.2	119.8	128.3	135.6	121.5	137.2	140.5	168.3
% change from October 1993	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.1	3.1	-0.6	0.1	0.0
% change from November 1992	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	-0.2
Montréal								
November 1993 index	132.0	120.2	131.1	135.8	124.4	137.7	142.9	174.1
% change from October 1993	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
% change from November 1992	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.3	3.4	2.2	1.8	0.3
Ottawa								
November 1993 index	131.3	125.4	128.3	129.7	129.6	141.1	135.2	165.9
% change from October 1993	0.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.8	2.8	0.1	-0.1	0.2
% change from November 1992	2.0	3.5	1.0	0.8	4.0	2.9	3.0	-0.8
Toronto								
November 1993 index	132.7	124.0	131.5	128.0	132.0	137.5	138.0	165.5
% change from October 1993	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	2.5	-1.4	0.1	0.1
% change from November 1992	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.0	3.4	1.6	2.8	0.4
Thunder Bay								
November 1993 index	130.7	120.3	127.6	133.0	130.5	129.2	135.5	171.3
% change from October 1993	0.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
% change from November 1992	2.0	-0.2	0.9	4.0	4.3	0.9	3.4	1.6
Winnipeg								
November 1993 index	131.7	130.1	126.0	132.6	128.9	135.3	140.4	164.8
% change from October 1993	0.5	-0.3	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
% change from November 1992	2.7	2.8	1.9	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.5	0.4
Regina								
November 1993 index	132.7	132.0	120.9	138.3	135.7	146.2	135.3	178.4
% change from October 1993	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	2.5	-0.3	0.1	0.6
% change from November 1992	3.0	3.7	1.5	8.6	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.1

Consumer Price Indexes for urban centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
November 1993 index	131.1	130.8	120.9	137.3	128.8	157.9	134.8	164.0
% change from October 1993	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.5	2.3	0.6	0.2	-0.1
% change from November 1992	2.7	2.3	1.3	8.7	3.2	2.4	3.9	1.8
Edmonton								
November 1993 index	128.5	113.3	125.5	126.6	127.4	133.2	137.9	182.8
% change from October 1993	0.4	0.0	0.6	-0.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2
% change from November 1992	0.7	-4.9	2.3	0.9	1.0	2.1	3.6	0.7
Calgary								
November 1993 index	129.1	117.7	124.4	127.6	126.4	132.8	137.6	182.3
% change from October 1993	0.5	-0.2	0.6	-0.8	2.2	0.3	-0.3	0.1
% change from November 1992	1.3	-2.5	1.6	0.9	2.7	2.9	3.7	1.3
Vancouver								
November 1993 index	133.5	131.2	126.8	127.6	139.1	129.8	136.3	171.9
% change from October 1993	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	-0.1	0.1	0.4
% change from November 1992	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.1	5.4	3.0	4.4	4.3
Victoria								
November 1993 index	131.4	129.4	123.1	129.1	137.0	130.8	134.3	171.0
% change from October 1993	0.3	0.1	-0.6	0.1	2.7	-0.2	0.0	0.4
% change from November 1992	2.7	2.9	1.3	3.3	4.5	4.1	3.0	3.5
Whitehorse								
November 1993 index	127.8	121.1	125.6	129.7	119.2	129.0	127.4	168.7
% change from October 1993	0.6	-0.6	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.4	1.9
% change from November 1992	3.3	3.3	1.7	2.1	2.9	4.0	1.2	12.6
Yellowknife								
November 1993 index	127.8	120.0	120.9	132.2	124.0	122.0	132.8	170.3
% change from October 1993	0.6	0.8	0.1	-0.2	2.4	-2.4	0.5	0.5
% change from November 1992	2.2	6.0	-0.1	0.5	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.7

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69).* ■

Sales of Natural Gas

October 1993 (Preliminary)

Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 4 479 million cubic metres in October 1993, up 1.4% from October 1992. A decline in commercial sales was more than offset by increases in residential and industrial sales.

October sales (based on rate structure) were as follows with the percentage changes from October 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 950 million cubic metres (+0.4%); commercial sales, 738 million cubic metres (-2.1%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 791 million cubic metres (+2.7%).

At the end of October 1993, year-to-date sales of natural gas amounted to 47 460 million cubic metres, up 6.5% from 1992. Year-to-date sales were as follows with the percentage changes from 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 11 344 million cubic metres (+6.9%); commercial sales, 8 854 million cubic metres (+2.8%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 27 262 million cubic metres (+7.6%).

The October 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of natural gas in Canada

Rate structure	October 1992	October 1993p	October 1992 to October 1993	Year-to-date 1992	Year-to-date 1993p	1992 to 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**4 417 562**	**4 478 676**	**+1.4**	**44 567 292**	**47 459 596**	**+6.5**
Residential	945 163	949 801	+0.4	10 615 638	11 344 099	+6.9
Commercial	754 009	737 926	-2.1	8 608 757	8 853 783	+2.8
Industrial	2 081 068	2 104 000		20 311 376	20 960 306	
			+2.7			+7.6
Direct[1]	637 322	686 949		5 031 521	6 301 408	

Sales of natural gas, by province

Rate structure	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
				thousands of cubic metres			
Total	**4 478 676**	**410 586**	**1 605 265**	**149 544**	**339 808**	**1 418 601**	**554 872**
Residential	949 801	34 850	442 834	53 672	73 818	223 278	121 349
Commercial	737 926	87 849	301 619	46 663	37 235	169 357	95 203
Industrial	2 104 000	285 360	596 301	48 586	1 989	1 025 966	145 798
Direct[1]	686 949	2 527	264 511	623	226 766	–	192 522
Degree Days[2]							
October 1992	...	356	276	405	430	396	208
October 1993	...	358	264	464	437	368	202

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*

2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.*

... *Figures not applicable.*

– *Nil or zero.*

p *Preliminary figures.*

Note: Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales Advance Release

November 1993

Department stores sales including concessions for November totalled $1,344 million, down 0.9% from November 1992. Sales for the major department stores were $723 million (-4.0%) and sales for the junior category were $622 million (+ 3.1%).

Note that this advance release is a very preliminary indicator of the Monthly Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area Survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

October 1993

Lumber production in October by sawmills east of the Rockies totalled 2 308 053 cubic metres, a 17.0% increase from 1 972 313 cubic metres after revisions in October 1992.

Stocks on hand at the end of October 1993 totalled 2 689 604 cubic metres, up 7.9% from 2 492 380 cubic metres in October 1992.

At the end of October 1993, year-to-date production totalled 21 453 111 cubic metres, up 15.7% from 18 540 623 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The October 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available later.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills in British Columbia

October 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 853 450 cubic metres of lumber and ties in October 1993, a 6.8% decrease from 3 061 893 cubic metres in October 1992.

For January to October 1993, production totalled 28 500 837 cubic metres, up 2.1% from 27 924 313 cubic metres for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The October 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

October 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,648 million in October 1993, up 3.2% from $1,596 million in October 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The October 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

December 1, 1993 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data on the amount of frozen poultry products in cold storage at December 1, 1993 and revised figures for November 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacquline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight Annual Survey: Operating Statistics
1991

Operating statistics for Canada-based carriers (with annual revenues between $25,000 and $1 million) are now available for 1991.

These data and more information from the Annual Motor Carriers of Freight Survey will be available in *Trucking in Canada* (53-222, $45), which is scheduled for release in January 1994.

For details on the survey, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613 951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Paper Consumer Products Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the paper consumer products industry (SIC 2793) totalled $565.2 million, down 16.5% from $677.2 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5494.

Data for this industry will be released in *Paper and Allied Products Industries* (36-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Coat Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the men's and boys' coat industry (SIC 2431) totalled $187.4 million, down 0.4% from $188.1 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5440.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Clock and Watch Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the clock and watch industry (SIC 3913) totalled $34.1 million, up 0.4% from $34.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6886.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Occupational Clothing Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the occupational clothing industry (SIC 2492) totalled $192.0 million, down 9.7% from $212.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5452.

Data for this industry will be released in *Clothing Industries* (34-252, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Button, Buckle and Clothes Fastener Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the button, buckle and clothes fastener industry (SIC 3992) totalled $74.4 million, down 1.8% from $75.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6894.

Data for this industry will be released in *Other Manufacturing Industries* (47-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture Economic Statistics Updates, December 1993.
Catalogue number 10-603E
(Canada: $21/$42; United States: US$25/US$50; Other Countries: US$29.50/US$59).

Refined Petroleum Products, September 1993.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218;
Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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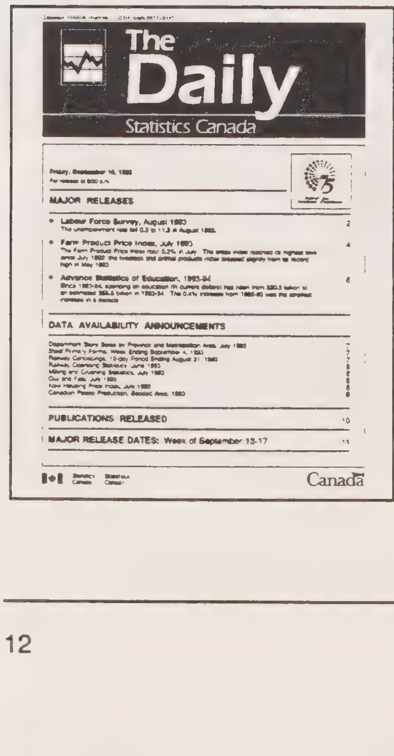
The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17
Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)
Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 20-24
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
December		
20	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	October 1993
21	Retail Trade	October 1993
22	Wholesale Trade	October 1993
23	Employment, Earnings and Hours	October 1993
23	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1993
24	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	October 1993
24	Major Release Dates	January 1994

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 20, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's International Transactions in Securities**, October 1993 — 3
  In October 1993, non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian securities by a $0.8 billion, well below the unusually large net purchases that averaged $5.1 billion in the first nine months of 1993.

- **Energy Supply and Demand**, Second Quarter 1993 — 6
  Primary energy production rose 5.3% from the second quarter of 1992, with 58% of the gain attributable to increased production of natural gas and natural gas liquids.

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Social Trends

Winter 1993

This edition of *Canadian Social Trends* features articles on: time-crunch stress; dual earners and housework responsibilities; the changing roles of women and men over the past two centuries; trends in health status and practices in Canada and the United States; disabilities among children; and, the increasing number of people living here who speak neither official language.

According to "Tempus Fugit... Are You Time Crunched?", almost one-half of Canadians aged 15 and over experience some degree of stress trying to balance work and family responsibilities. Dual-income parents of young children, especially mothers, are most susceptible.

Each quarter, *Canadian Social Trends* integrates data from various sources to examine important social trends and issues. It features the latest social indicators, as well as information about new products and services.

The Winter 1993 edition of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

October 1993

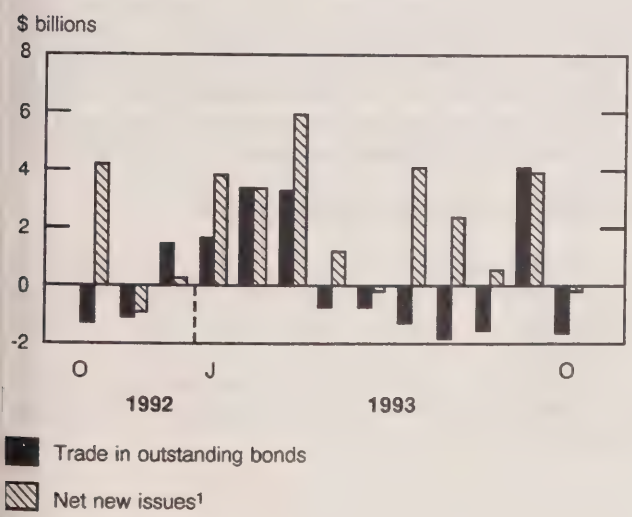
In October 1993, non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian securities by a $0.8 billion, well below the unusually large net purchases that averaged $5.1 billion in the first nine months of 1993. During October, Canadian residents purchased a net $0.7 billion of foreign securities, resuming the trend of net monthly purchases that has prevailed since November 1992.

The net purchase of Canadian securities in October focused on Canadian money market instruments ($1.9 billion) and Canadian stocks ($0.7 billion) as non-residents sold off $1.9 billion of Canadian bonds.

Canadian bonds

The $1.9 billion net disinvestment of Canadian bonds by non-residents in October followed a substantial $8.0 billion net investment in September, the second largest on record. The October net disinvestment was made up of $1.7 billion of existing bonds and $0.2 million of net new issues, as retirements exceeded new issues.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian bonds



[1] *Net new issues are new issues less retirements.*

> ***Note to users***
>
> *International security transactions refers to the trading of bonds, stocks and Canadian money market instruments of residents of Canada with non-residents.*
>
> *In this release, the statistical series measure the trading in financial securities of Canadian residents with non-residents. The securities are broken down between Canadian securities (bonds, stocks and money market instruments) and foreign securities (bonds and stocks).*
>
> *The series are presented from a Canadian point of view. For example, when a U.S. resident sells a U.S. treasury bond to a Canadian resident, the series shows a purchase of a foreign security from a non-resident. Similarly, when a U.S. resident purchases a Canadian stock from a Canadian resident, the series shows a sale of a Canadian security to a non-resident.*
>
> *The monthly series on Canadians' trading in securities with non-residents are, in turn, components of the broader quarterly statistical statement, Canada's Balance of International Payments (67-001), which measures all the transactions of Canadian residents with non-residents.*

The $1.7 billion net selling of existing bonds in October followed record net buying of $4.1 billion in September. In October, United States ($1.8 billion) and Asian ($1.0 billion) investors were net sellers; European investors were net buyers ($1.1 billion).

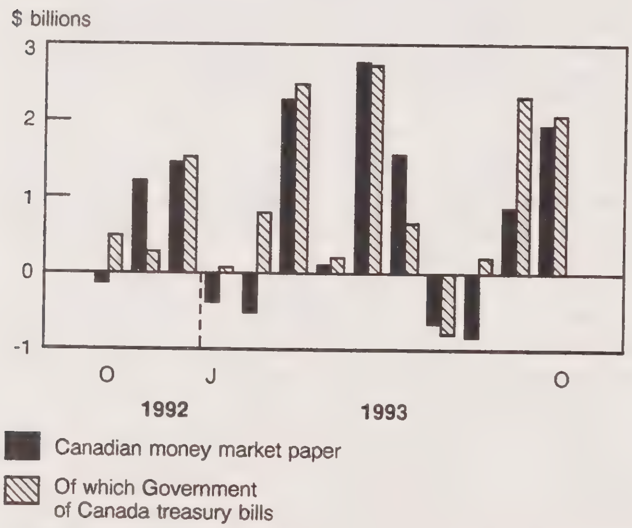
Gross trading in the secondary market, which continued to concentrate in federal issues, rose by one-third in October, to an unprecedented $102 billion. Canadian and U.S. interest rates on long-term bonds continued to decline in the first half of October and then rose in the second half of the month, leaving a decline of some 20 basis points in the differential that favours investment in Canada.

The $0.2 billion net disinvestment of net new issues was made up of $2.5 billion of new bond issues and a substantial $2.7 billion of retirements. The bulk of new issues went into government issues, notably Government of Canada bonds; retirements were accounted for by the private corporate sector. (The private corporate sector had received from abroad a substantial $2.1 billion from new bonds in September.) By currency of issue, some 75% of gross new issues were denominated in Canadian dollars, with the balance in U.S. dollars, a trend that has prevailed for three consecutive months.

Canadian money market

The $1.9 billion foreign net investment in the Canadian money market in October was in line with large net investments that occurred earlier in the year. In October, the foreign funds went into Government of Canada treasury bills ($2.1 billion), with a small net withdrawal of other paper ($0.2 billion). Geographically, the net investment was well spread: Europe, $0.9 billion; Asia, $0.8 billion; and the United States, $0.2 billion. Total gross trading amounted to $38 billion, some 15% below the average of the previous four months.

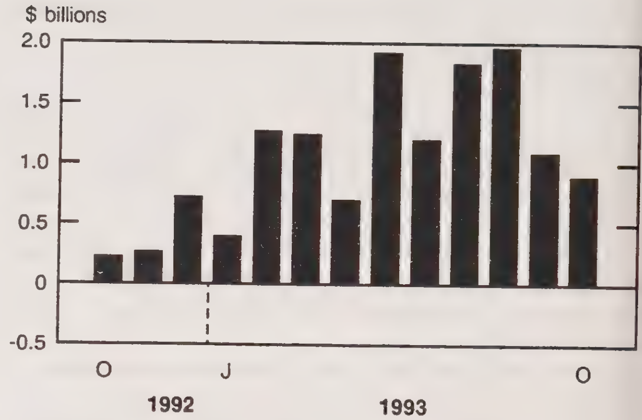
Non-resident net transactions in Canadian money market paper



Canadian stocks

The $0.7 billion net foreign purchase of Canadian stocks in October brought total foreign net investment to almost $10.0 billion this year, by far exceeding the previous annual record investment of $6.6 billion in 1987. The funds continued to come from the United States and went primarily into existing shares.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian stocks



The gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents fell by 16% to $5.5 billion in October, the first significant contraction of 1993. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Index rebounded 6.6% in October after declining 3.6% in September.

Foreign securities

In October, Canadian residents (excluding banks) purchased a net $0.7 billion of foreign securities, of which $0.5 billion went to foreign stocks and $0.2 billion to foreign bonds. The funds went mainly to overseas securities. The October net investment by residents followed a net disinvestment of a similar amount in September and represented a return to the net investments that have prevailed for most of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The October 1993 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	April 1993	May 1993	June 1993	July 1993	August 1993	September 1993	October 1993	January to October 1993	January to October 1992
					$ millions				
Canadian securities total	1,105	3,387	5,364	1,415	-291	9,750	789	46,622	18,516
Bonds (net)	433	-891	2,847	620	-1,011	8,016	-1,867	29,573	16,011
Outstanding bonds	-707	-734	-1,285	-1,785	-1,585	4,088	-1,661	4,719	-2,084
New issues	3,524	2,788	5,901	4,826	1,493	6,897	2,483	46,473	38,982
Retirements	-2,384	-2,946	-1,768	-2,421	-919	-2,969	-2,689	-21,619	-20,587
Money market paper (net)	117	2,758	1,565	-653	-827	870	1,948	7,155	2,245
Government of Canada	217	2,716	653	-799	193	2,300	2,072	10,704	120
Other money market paper	-100	42	912	145	-1,019	-1,431	-124	-3,548	2,125
Stocks (net)	554	1,519	952	1,447	1,546	864	708	9,894	261
Outstanding stocks (net)	514	1,400	807	1,230	1,277	684	660	8,703	-298
New issues (net)	41	119	145	217	269	180	48	1,192	558
Foreign securities total	-432	-1,035	-951	-45	-1,173	570	-659	-5,324	-5,293
Bonds (net)	59	-314	-633	33	-766	709	-185	-1,242	-679
Stocks (net)	-491	-722	-319	-78	-406	-139	-474	-4,083	-4,912

Note: *Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Energy Supply and Demand

Second Quarter 1993

Primary energy production rose to 3 142 petajoules (+5.3% from the second quarter of 1992), with 58% of this increase attributable to increased production of natural gas and natural gas liquids.

Production

Primary energy production in the second quarter of 1993 reached 3 142 petajoules (PJs), 5.3% above a year earlier. Production of all forms of primary energy increased. Natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) increased 11.0%, crude oil 6.7%, nuclear and hydro-electricity 5.2% and coal 3.6%.

During the first half of 1993, natural gas and NGLs accounted for 45.7% of production, crude oil for 30.3%, coal for 12.4 and electricity for 11.4%. The comparable figures for 1992 were as follows: natural gas and NGLs accounted for 43.7% of production, crude oil for 31.0%, coal for 11.4% and electricity for 13.9%.

Exports and imports

Exports of all energy forms in the second quarter of 1993 were 60 PJs higher than during the same period a year earlier. For the first half of the year, exports were up by 77 PJs, led by an increase (of 93 PJs) in the exports of natural gas and NGLs to the United States. Offsetting this increase in natural gas and NGLs was a decline in coal exports of 80 PJs, reflecting weak foreign markets and problems in the British Columbia's coal fields during the period.

Imports of primary and secondary energy for the first six months of 1993 were down 53 PJs from 1992. A 91 PJ increase in the imports of crude oil to Eastern Canada was offset by a decline of 43 PJs in coal imports to Ontario.

Note to users

To ease comparison of different fuel types, all quantities are expressed by their heat content (petajoule). For example, one petajoule (PJ) equals the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for one year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week. To operate one car for one year, roughly 72 gigajoules of energy would be required.

Consumption and demand

Per capita energy consumption for the second quarter of 1993 was 65.3 gigajoules, an increase of 1.4 gigajoules or 2.2% over a year earlier (based on gross availability and population estimates for the period).

Final demand for the first half of the year increased by 132 PJs over a year earlier, due mainly to a much colder first quarter that increased demand for natural gas in the residential and industrial sectors. Also, there was an increase in the industrial sector of 44 PJs, due mainly to greater usage in the mining sector.

The heating-degree-day indicator for Canada for the second quarter of 1993 was 4.5% warmer than for the same period a year earlier; however, for the first half of 1993, Canada was 3.5% colder than in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945, 4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be released the first week of January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Industry Division. □

Energy supply and demand

	1992			1993		Second Quarter 1992 to Second Quarter 1993	Year-to-date, 1992 to 1993
	Second Quarter	Year to Date	Year	Second Quarter	Year to Date		
	petajoules					% change	
Primary							
Production	2 921	6 100	12 240	3 142	6 425	7.6	5.3
Exports	1 286	2 609	5 203	1 332	2 656	3.6	1.8
Imports	408	699	1 561	414	764	1.5	9.3
Availability	1 946	4 399	8 760	2 031	4 640	4.7	5.5
Total primary and secondary							
Exports	1 409	2 864	5 729	1 469	2 941	4.3	2.7
Imports	510	883	1 916	499	936	-2.2	6.0
Non-energy use	165	312	680	176	330	6.7	5.8
Final demand	**1 426**	**3 243**	**6 328**	**1 469**	**3 375**	**3.0**	**4.1**
Industrial	458	981	1 990	488	1 025	6.6	4.5
Transportation	470	898	1 869	474	913	0.9	1.7
Residential and farm	275	786	1 403	271	823	-1.5	4.7
Commercial and government	224	577	1 067	236	613	5.4	6.2

Note: One petajoule (PJ) equals the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for one year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week. To operate one car for one year, roughly 72 gigajoules would be required. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products

November 1993

Tobacco product firms made 4.44 billion cigarettes in November 1993, a 1.9% increase from 4.35[r] (revised) billion cigarettes in November 1992. For January to November 1993, production totalled 43.18 billion cigarettes, up 1.4% from 42.59[r] billion during the corresponding period in 1992.

Domestic sales in November 1993 totalled 2.35 billion cigarettes, down 16.6% from 2.82 billion in November 1992. At the end of November 1993, year-to-date sales totalled 27.44 billion cigarettes, down 14.6% from 32.12 billion a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The November 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks

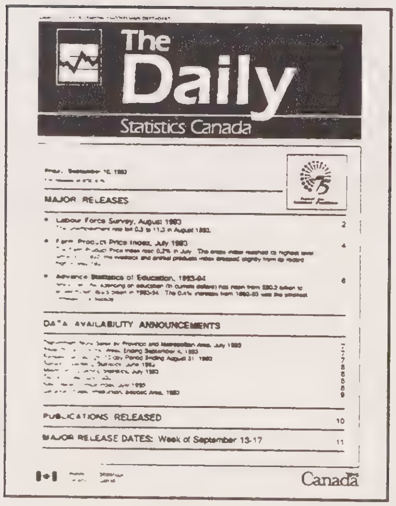
November 1993

Data on production of soft drinks for November 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Winter 1993.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $8.50/$34; United States: US$10/US$40;
Other Countries: US$12/US$48).

Clothing Industries, 1991.
Catalogue number 34-252
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1992.
Catalogue number 63-202
(Canada: $26; United States: US$32;
Other Countries: US$36).

The Labour Force, November 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179;
United States: US$21.50/US$215;
Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Research and Development (R&D) Expenditures of Private Non-profit (PNP) Organizations, 1992. Vol. 17, No. 11.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

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Statistics Canada

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Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence 75

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Importer and Exporter Databases
1991 and 1992

By linking merchandise trade data to the industrial activity of more than 140,000 organizations that trade internationally, the *Importer/Exporter Databases* are the means for determining importer and exporter market shares in specific industries.

For the first time, analysts can study trade variables such as commodity, value, size of importer/exporter, mode of transport and frequency of shipments and then link the data on the industry that is trading with the data on the industry that is manufacturing the commodity.

For example, approximately 60% of the value of Canadian exports is accounted for by the largest 100 exporters. Manufacturing industries are responsible for over 50% of all imports and 65% of all exports. Almost one-third of all importers are involved in wholesale trade.

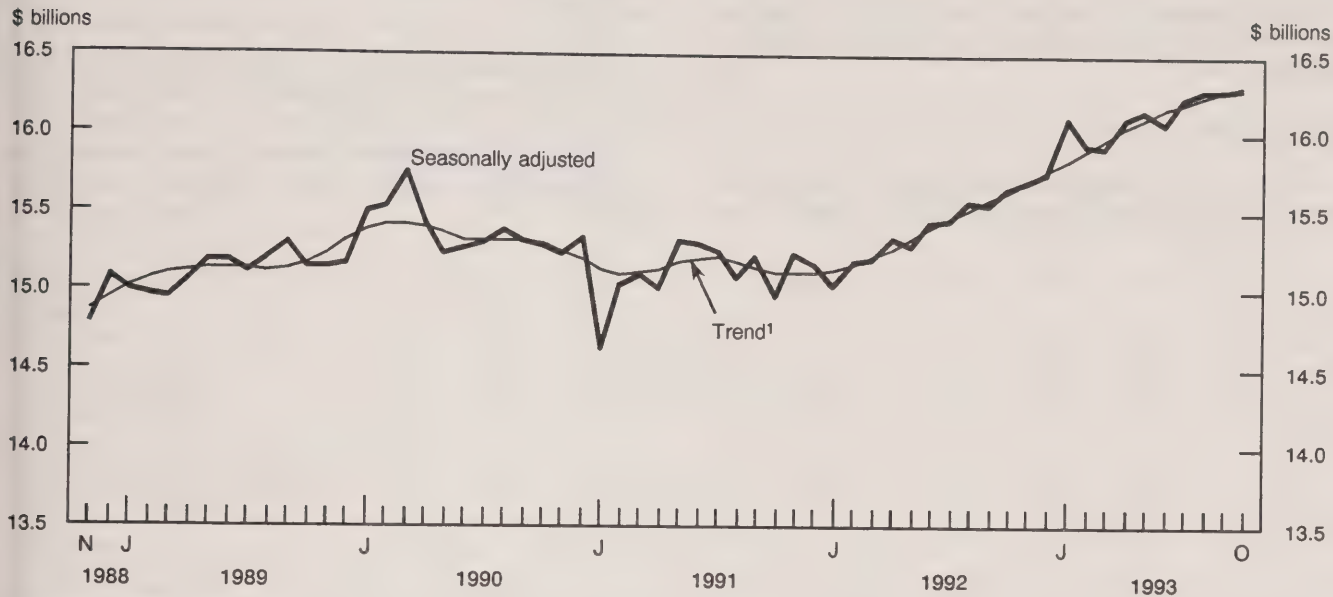
Information like this on the composition and structure of the importing and exporting community is now available on a cost-recovery basis from the *Importer and Exporter Databases* for 1991 and 1992. No specific company detail will be released. For details, contact Claude Graziadei (613-951-7259, fax: 613-951-0117), International Trade Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Retail Trade
October 1993 (Preliminary)

After a steady increase since early 1992, seasonally adjusted retail sales flattened out during September and October. The trend had been increasing at a stable rate since March 1992 but slowed over the last two months.

Major components

At $16.3 billion, October sales were only 0.1% higher than in September, a result of contrasting movements among the major groups. Four of the seven major groups (which account for 54% of total retail sales) reported higher sales in October. The most notable increases were in the food (+0.6%) and general merchandise (+1.3%) sectors. These gains were almost counterbalanced by decreases in the automotive (-0.3%) and furniture (-1.9%) sectors.

The food sector's 0.6% sales increase in October was the third increase in four months. This increase offset the 0.5% decline in September and was attributed to higher sales by supermarkets and grocery stores.

The automotive sector's 0.3% sales decline in October was a continuation of fluctuating movements since May. The largest downward influence came from a 1.8% sales decrease for gasoline service stations as sales closely followed gasoline price movements in October. Partly countering this decrease were higher sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (+0.2%).

The general merchandise sector's 1.3% sales gain in October followed no growth in September and a 0.7% gain in August. In contrast, lower sales were reported by the furniture sector (-1.9%) in October after a 0.9% increase in September.

Provinces and territories

Seven provinces and territories posted sales increases in October, ranging from +0.1% in New Brunswick and Quebec to +2.0% in the Yukon. Decreases ranged from -0.4% in British Columbia to -2.3% in the Northwest Territories. Sales levels for Ontario and Saskatchewan remained unchanged.

Trend

The retail sales trend had been rising since February 1992, increasing steadily since March 1992. In October, the trend was still positive but had slowed since September. (The trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements not sustained over a longer period.)

Year-to-date

Unadjusted cumulative retail sales for the first 10 months of 1993 totalled $156.8 billion, up 4.4% from the corresponding period in 1992. In September, cumulative sales were 4.8% higher than in the same period of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The October 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	Oct. 1992	Sept. 1993r	Oct. 1993p	Oct. 1992 to Oct. 1993	Oct. 1992	July 1993r	Aug. 1993r	Sept. 1993r	Oct. 1993p	Sept. 1993 to Oct. 1993	Oct. 1992 to Oct. 1993
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,080	3,953	4,056	-0.6	3,859	3,925	3,973	3,953	3,982	0.7	3.2
All other food stores	262	277	276	5.2	260	288	287	284	280	-1.4	7.4
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	959	982	1,015	5.8	927	992	1,003	1,008	1,004	-0.4	8.3
Clothing											
Shoe stores	146	150	154	5.8	127	133	133	134	137	2.5	8.1
Men's clothing stores	145	141	152	5.0	138	146	145	146	149	1.9	7.6
Women's clothing stores	332	335	323	-2.7	314	327	324	313	314	0.3	0.1
Other clothing stores	361	383	377	4.3	332	361	364	359	357	-0.6	7.5
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	688	734	718	4.4	651	708	703	712	700	-1.6	7.5
Household furnishings stores	194	191	190	-1.9	179	186	187	186	180	-3.0	0.7
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,205	3,420	3,360	4.8	3,245	3,453	3,432	3,467	3,475	0.2	7.1
Gasoline service stations	1,233	1,222	1,227	-0.5	1,179	1,202	1,218	1,214	1,192	-1.8	1.1
Automotive parts, accessories and services	906	903	930	2.7	866	916	916	920	917	-0.3	5.9
General merchandise											
General merchandise stores	1,860	1,710	1,837	-1.2	1,751	1,738	1,750	1,750	1,772	1.3	1.2
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)											
Other semi-durable goods stores	538	550	533	-1.0	557	564	561	559	565	1.1	1.5
Other durable goods stores	390	434	406	4.0	415	441	444	439	444	1.2	7.0
All other retail stores n.e.c.	856	824	833	-2.7	842	854	851	844	839	-0.5	-0.3
Total, retail sales	**16,157**	**16,209**	**16,387**	**1.4**	**15,643**	**16,232**	**16,290**	**16,287**	**16,307**	**0.1**	**4.2**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,952	12,788	13,027	0.6	12,397	12,778	12,858	12,819	12,831	0.1	3.5
Department store type merchandise	5,614	5,609	5,705	1.6	5,392	5,594	5,613	5,606	5,623	0.3	4.3
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	287	272	281	-2.1	284	283	280	279	281	1.0	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	68	71	70	2.3	69	72	72	71	72	1.6	4.4
Nova Scotia	532	536	537	0.9	519	540	540	545	541	-0.9	4.1
New Brunswick	416	418	428	2.9	403	424	423	424	424	0.1	5.2
Quebec	3,993	3,959	4,014	0.5	3,825	4,003	3,972	3,963	3,966	0.1	3.7
Ontario	5,990	5,960	6,008	0.3	5,797	5,920	5,976	5,978	5,979	–	3.1
Manitoba	551	555	576	4.5	537	556	558	562	572	1.6	6.5
Saskatchewan	464	473	489	5.4	444	475	483	484	484	–	8.9
Alberta	1,681	1,678	1,707	1.6	1,633	1,707	1,704	1,689	1,706	1.0	4.4
British Columbia	2,124	2,233	2,223	4.7	2,082	2,200	2,231	2,239	2,230	-0.4	7.1
Yukon	17	17	17	0.9	17	18	17	17	17	2.0	4.0
Northwest Territories	34	35	36	7.3	33	33	34	36	35	-2.3	8.2

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Youth Court Statistics

1992-93

In 1992-93, youths courts reported a 7% decrease in property offences but a 9% increase in violent offences from the previous year. Two-thirds of this increase was due to the increase in minor assaults.

> ***Methodology***
>
> *The analysis is based on Youth Court Survey (YCS) data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in collaboration with provincial and territorial government departments responsible for youth courts. The survey collects data from youth courts on persons aged 12 to 17 years who appear on federal statute offences. The unit of analysis is the case, which is defined as one or more charges laid against a young person, presented in a youth court on the same date.*

Cases and charges

In 1992-93, the 114,716 cases that were heard in youth courts involved 211,017 federal statute charges. Compared to 1991-92, the youth courts' total caseload remained stable in 1992-93.

Among the 10 jurisdictions that reported full survey coverage for 1991-92 and 1992-93, five provinces and one territory recorded decreased caseloads: Newfoundland (-10%), Prince Edward Island (-15%), Nova Scotia (-12%), New Brunswick (-11%), Saskatchewan (-11%) and the Yukon (-25%). Only the Northwest Territories reported an increase in caseload (+14%), while Manitoba, Quebec and Alberta remained near the same levels for both years.

Excluding Ontario and the Northwest Territories, there has been a 27% increase in the youth court caseload since 1986-87. Much of this caseload increase was due to administrative offences, such as failure to comply with a disposition (*Young Offenders Act*) and failure to appear in court (*Criminal Code*). Excluding these offences, the caseload heard has only increased by 5% since 1986-87. (Data exclude Ontario and the Northwest Territories, for which data from 1986-87 are not available. Subsequently, all trend analyses involving the base year 1986-87 are made excluding these jurisdictions.)

Age and gender

Approximately 8 out of 10 youths appearing in youth courts were male and one-half of the caseload involved 16 and 17 year-olds. Males appearing in youth court were older than the females. The largest single age group was 17 year-olds for males (28% of male caseload), while the age category containing the largest number of cases for females was 15 year-olds (24% of female caseload).

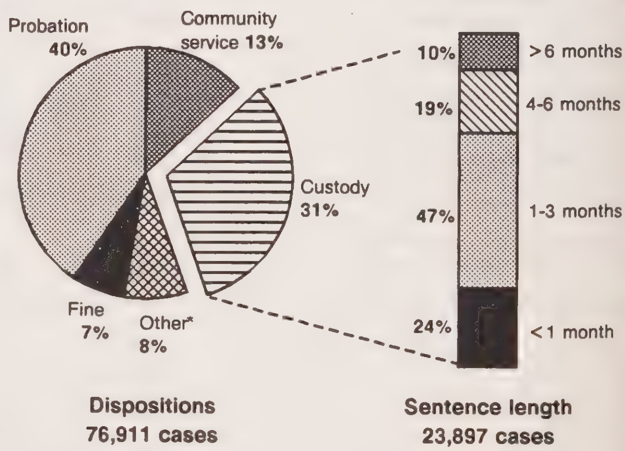
Types of cases

In 1992-93, 54% of the youth courts' caseload involved property offences, 19% violent offences, 8% *Young Offenders Act* offences, and only 2% involved drug offences. The cases heard most often in youth court involved theft under $1,000 (19%), break and enter (15%), failure to appear/comply (9%), minor assault (9%), and offences against the *Young Offenders Act* (8%).

Decisions and dispositions

In 1992-93, 76,911 or 67% of the cases heard in youth courts resulted in a finding of guilt for at least one charge. Only 33 cases were transferred to adult court.

Youth court cases: dispositions and sentence lengths, 1992-93



* *"Other" dispositions includes absolute discharge, compensation, detention for treatment, restitution, prohibition, seizure, forfeiture, or other disposition.*

Probation was the most significant disposition in 40% of cases that resulted in guilty findings. In the remaining cases, the most significant dispositions were open custody (17% of cases), secure custody (14%), community service orders (13%) and fines (7%). Of all custody dispositions, 71% were for three months or less. The median sentence length for a probation disposition was one year. The average dollar amount for fines was $103.

The Vol. 13, No. 5 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Youth Court Statistics, 1992-93* (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or 1-800-387-2231) or contact the Courts Program (613-951-6611), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

Youth court caseload
1992-93

Principal charge		Age (years)								
		Total	12	13	14	15	16	17	>17	Unknown
Total	total	114,716	3,424	8,571	16,877	23,477	29,034	30,373	1,440	1,520
	male	94,005	2,736	6,558	12,885	18,600	24,475	26,276	1,255	1,220
	female	20,711	688	2,013	3,992	4,877	4,559	4,097	185	300
Violent offences	total	21,583	778	1,853	3,417	4,392	5,253	5,454	39	397
	male	17,642	638	1,446	2,610	3,486	4,391	4,735	30	306
	female	3,941	140	407	807	906	862	719	9	91
Property offences	total	62,251	2,287	5,274	9,763	13,183	15,705	15,193	101	745
	male	51,877	1,841	4,136	7,690	10,784	13,459	13,263	89	615
	female	10,374	446	1,138	2,073	2,399	2,246	1,930	12	130
Other criminal code	total	18,423	276	903	2,202	3,361	4,938	5,918	564	261
	male	14,558	196	632	1,554	2,482	4,049	4,968	468	209
	female	3,865	80	271	648	879	889	950	96	52
Drug offences	total	2,323	12	56	153	351	690	1,034	5	22
	male	1,977	9	42	114	293	593	905	3	18
	female	346	3	14	39	58	97	129	2	4
Young Offenders Act	total	9,687	67	475	1,298	2,128	2,310	2,589	729	91
	male	7,603	50	295	894	1,515	1,866	2,252	663	68
	female	2,084	17	180	404	613	444	337	66	23
Other federal statutes	total	449	4	10	44	62	138	185	2	4
	male	348	2	7	23	40	117	153	2	4
	female	101	2	3	21	22	21	32	–	–

– *Nil or zero.* ■

Financial Performance of Level I Air Carriers

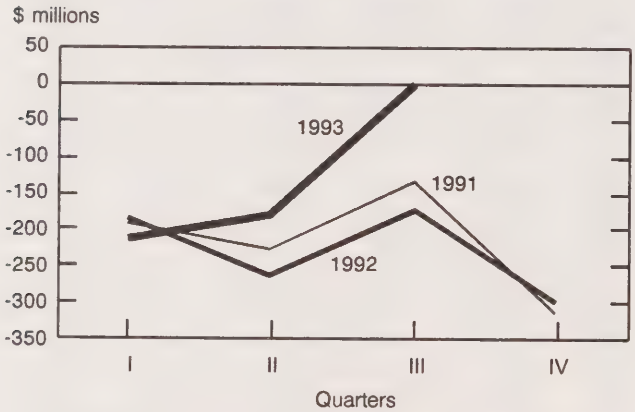
Third Quarter 1993

The year-to-date operating losses of Canada's major airlines approached zero at the end of the third quarter of 1993. But this improvement has yet to affect their net losses, which amounted to $427.9 million at the end of the third quarter.

These operating losses (revenues minus expenses from passenger and freight operations) decreased to $1.2 million at the end of the third quarter of 1993. This was a substantial improvement (99.3%) from losses totalling $175.6 million at the same point a year earlier.

Losses from passenger and freight operations approach zero

Year-to-date operating income (loss)



Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd (CAIL) both attribute this year's improvement to controlled costs and higher productivity of fewer employees.

In fact, recent wage cuts have been significant. As of November, 65% of Air Canada's employees had accepted wage reductions. Moreover, as the accompanying table shows, the four Level I carriers together reported that, as of the third quarter, both the number of employees and the wages paid had decreased by nearly 9% from the third quarter of 1992.

Note to Users

The four Level I air carriers and their shares of the industry's total operating revenue for 1992 are as follows: Air Canada 35.6%, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) 32.1%, Time Air 2.3% and Air BC 2.2%.

These carriers file monthly, quarterly and annual data. The monthly operational data (passengers, goods, etc.) are filed as soon as they become available. The monthly financial data (scheduled revenue, charter revenue, operating revenue, operating expenses and interest expense) are filed at the end of each quarter, after the carriers have released their quarterly reports to their shareholders. Revisions to the monthly series may be made in the quarterly or annual income statements, which are filed at a later date.

The comments by the major air carriers that are cited here can be found in the press releases that were issued along with their quarterly results.

A similar but short-lived round of cost-cutting occurred in 1983 after the industry was shocked by a net loss of $89 million in 1982. By the end of the third quarter of 1983, employment was cut 8.5% while total wages paid were reduced by 5.2% in constant dollars. Employment and wages paid then levelled off for the next few years.

Productivity of the Level I carriers' remaining employees increased in 1993 with respect to passengers and freight carried. Most significant, for the first three quarters of 1993, productivity with respect to passengers rose 6.5% over the same period of 1992. (An indicator of the productivity of passenger operations is "passenger-kilometre per employee", where one passenger flown one kilometre is one passenger-kilometre. Similarly, an indicator of the productivity of freight operations is "goods tonne-kilometres per employee", where one tonne of goods flown one kilometre is one goods tonne-kilometre. In 1992, passenger operations generated 90% of the operating revenues of Level I air carriers; air freight generated only 10%.)

Despite the better operating figures, the net losses of Level I carriers continue to be large. Their 1993 year-to-date net losses increased by 10% to $427.9 million at the end of the third quarter, from $390.6 million a year earlier. Net financial performance takes into account factors such as the effects of income tax, interest expenses, capital gains, and expenses such as restructuring costs.

Air Canada cited several factors behind their net losses in 1993: first-quarter provisions for staff reductions; retirement costs; and a write-off to reduce the value of their investment in the GPA group (an aircraft leasing company). Meanwhile, CAIL cited a one-time charge for foreign exchange losses, as well as restructuring costs. Both major carriers have cited the recession and overcapacity—particularly in the domestic market—as factors. Also, competition from Canadian charter carriers (Canada 3000, Air Transat, Royal and others) has been increasing on domestic transcontinental routes.

During 1992 and 1993, the differences between the operating and net losses of the Level I carriers were much greater than in previous years. For example, in 1992 (the latest year for which annual data are available), operating losses totalled $304 million while net losses totalled a whopping $841 million, a difference of $538 million. In 1991, this difference was only $100 million. Most of the increase between 1991 and the last two years is in restructuring costs and reduced income tax refunds. Especially notable was a $199 million restructuring cost that CAIL reported in the fourth quarter of 1992.

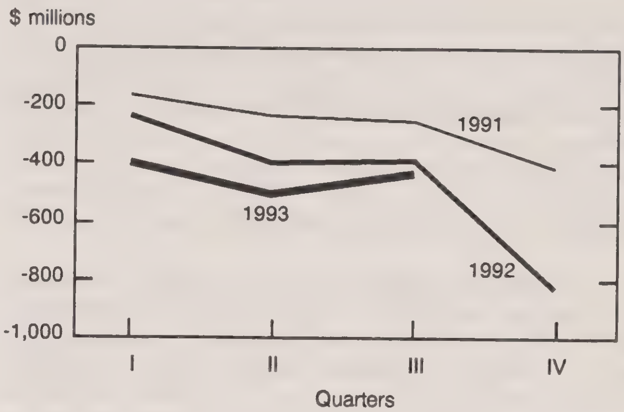
In future, unrecognized tax benefits from current losses may allow these carriers to produce a net income when they achieve an operating income.

Preliminary monthly financial data (from July to September 1993) for the Level I air carriers are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Net losses continue unabated

Year-to-date net income (loss) after taxes, interest expenses, restructuring costs, etc.



Third-quarter data on operating performance, net performance, employment and wages are also available.

The annual publication *Canadian Civil Aviation, 1992* (51-206, $36) will be available shortly. This publication will contain a detailed analysis of the trends in Canadian aviation. See "How to Order Publications".

For details on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Key indicators for Level I air carriers

	Jan. to Sept. 1991	Jan. to Sept. 1992	Jan. to Sept. 1993	Jan.-Sept. 1991 to Jan.-Sept. 1992	Jan.-Sept. 1992 to Jan.-Sept. 1993
					% change
Employment					
Employees	40,877	38,470	35,150	-5.9	-8.6
Total wages ($ millions)	1,345	1,251	1,141	-7.0	-8.7
Average wages ($)	32,893	32,512	32,474	-1.2	-0.1
Productivity					
Passenger-kilometres (PK) (millions)	33,490	36,113	35,136	7.8	-2.7
Goods tonne-kilometres (GTK) (millions)	982	976	1,049	-0.6	7.4
PK per employee	819,288	938,735	999,614	14.6	6.5
GTK per employee	24,032	25,345	29,830	5.5	17.7

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Civil Aviation Statistics
October 1993 (Preliminary)

In October 1993, Level I air carriers (Air BC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air) continued to report decreased domestic operations and increased international operations. In year-over-year comparisons, domestic passenger kilometres have decreased since August 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary monthly operational data for October 1993 are now available. Preliminary civil aviation data for October 1993 will be published in the December issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics
First Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)

In the first quarter of 1993, 61.3% of all passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, down from 64.1% in the first quarter of 1992 and still lower than the 62.2% reported in the first quarter of 1991.

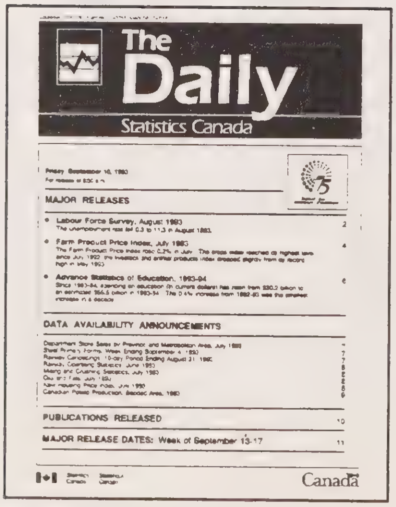
Discount fares accounted for 64.4% of total domestic passenger-kilometres in the first quarter of 1993, down from 67.7% in the first quarter of 1992 and again lower than the 65.4% reported in the first quarter of 1991.

Discount fares were used most on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 64.3% of the passengers travelled on a discount fare.

The average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs in the first quarter of 1993 was $183, up 2.3% from $179 in the first quarter of 1992 and up 2.4% from $178 in the first quarter of 1991.

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization, according to data from the four major carriers (Air BC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International and Time Air) and from Inter-Canadien and Ontario Express (which were added to the Fare Basis Survey in January 1993), are now available for the first quarter of 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176) or Bradley Snider (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: $120; United States: US$144; Other Countries: US$168.)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 1993.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Monthly, October 1993.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Construction Type Plywood, October 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, November 1993.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, October 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, October 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, November 1993.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Third Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $23/$92; United States: US$27.50/US$110; Other Countries: US$32.25/US$129).

Exports by Country, January-September 1993.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Youth Court Statistics, 1992-93. Vol. 13, No. 5.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Wednesday, December 22, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Selected Economic Indicators
1994 Release Dates

Tomorrow, the *1994 Release Dates for Selected Economic Indicators* will be published as an appendix to *The Daily*. This year, the schedule provides fixed release dates for 26 series, including the Consumer Price Index, the Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP), and the Composite Index.
For more information, contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade

October 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, wholesale merchants' sales rose to $17.6 billion in October 1993, up 1.0% from September, when wholesalers registered $17.4 billion in sales.

Sales

October's gain (in dollar value) was led by stronger sales of "other products" (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), which were up 2.3% from September, at $2.8 billion. Wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products also posted a notable gain (+1.4%). Although most other trade groups recorded modest gains, motor vehicles, parts and accessories was the only exception, declining a marginal 0.1%.

Regionally, the monthly movements were mixed, ranging from -1.3% in Nova Scotia to +5.7% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Falling wholesale activities in British Columbia led to the province's first significant sales drop since September 1992. This decline (-1.2%) followed September's strong movement (+6.8%), perhaps reflecting a return to a more normal level of activity.

Note to users

Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Inventories

Inventories of wholesale merchants totalled $26.1 billion in October, up 0.5% from the revised September level.

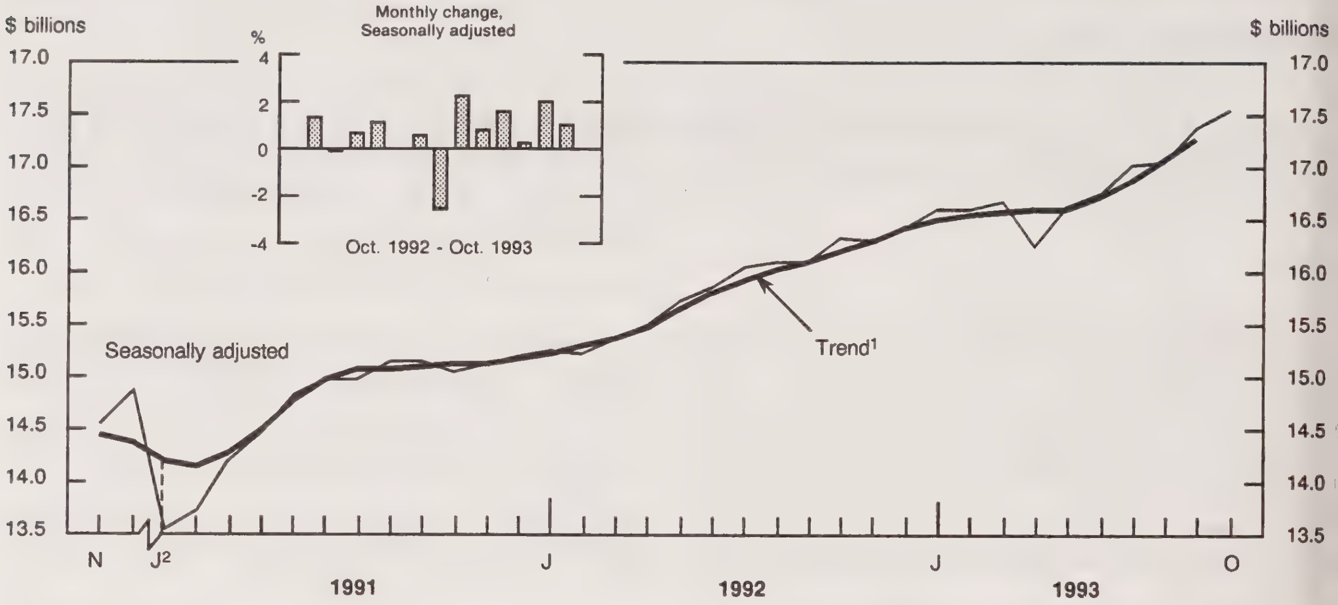
The inventories/sales ratio at the end of October remained unchanged at 1.49/1 from September's revised level.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

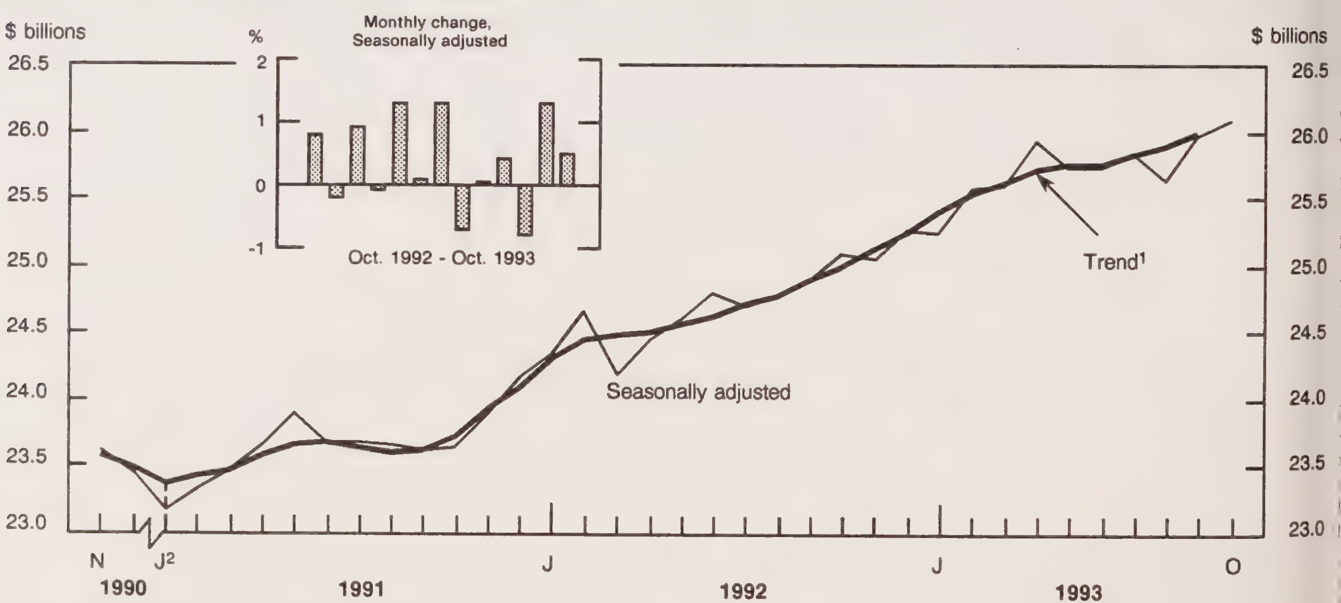
The October issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales



Wholesale merchants' inventories



1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
2 *Before 1991 data include Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale merchants' sales

Trade group	Oct. 1992	Sept. 1993r	Oct. 1993p	Oct. 1992 to Oct. 1993	Oct. 1992	July 1993r	Aug. 1993r	Sept. 1993r	Oct. 1993p	Sept. 1993 to Oct. 1993	Oct. 1992 to Oct. 1993
	$millions			% change	$millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,454	4,661	4,630	3.9	4,304	4,462	4,408	4,458	4,518	1.4	5.0
Apparel and dry goods	446	561	501	12.3	408	435	450	462	474	2.6	16.2
Household goods	711	699	704	-1.1	589	599	582	591	594	0.5	0.9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,892	2,056	2,035	7.6	1,724	1,874	1,899	1,899	1,897	-0.1	10.1
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,196	1,336	1,328	11.0	1,139	1,204	1,215	1,255	1,260	0.4	10.6
Lumber and building materials	1,633	1,874	1,769	8.4	1,501	1,570	1,582	1,638	1,645	0.4	9.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	387	407	438	13.0	354	372	382	385	400	3.8	12.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,688	4,133	3,888	5.4	3,760	3,761	3,825	3,962	3,973	0.3	5.7
Other products	2,627	2,791	2,897	10.3	2,544	2,739	2,706	2,737	2,801	2.3	10.1
Total, all trades	**17,033**	**18,517**	**18,190**	**6.8**	**16,322**	**17,018**	**17,049**	**17,387**	**17,561**	**1.0**	**7.6**
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	189	196	195	3.1	167	176	174	174	176	1.2	5.5
Prince Edward Island	46	39	39	-15.2	43	39	36	38	37	-0.6	-13.2
Nova Scotia	360	405	379	5.2	359	373	370	384	379	-1.3	5.7
New Brunswick	262	255	256	-2.3	241	237	234	238	239	0.4	-0.6
Quebec	4,366	4,588	4,450	1.9	4,067	4,088	4,056	4,118	4,163	1.1	2.3
Ontario	7,036	7,575	7,451	5.9	6,806	7,025	7,083	7,158	7,267	1.5	6.8
Manitoba	582	578	583	0.1	559	601	565	558	571	2.4	2.2
Saskatchewan	497	546	549	10.5	471	519	526	517	533	3.1	13.2
Alberta	1,486	1,671	1,682	13.2	1,457	1,573	1,588	1,622	1,643	1.3	12.7
British Columbia	2,183	2,637	2,580	18.2	2,128	2,366	2,394	2,557	2,528	-1.2	18.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories	26	27	27	4.7	24	22	22	23	25	5.7	4.0

Wholesale merchants' inventories

Trade group	Oct. 1992	Sept. 1993r	Oct. 1993p	Oct. 1992 to Oct. 1993	Oct. 1992	July 1993r	Aug. 1993r	Sept. 1993r	Oct. 1993p	Sept. 1993 to Oct. 1993	Oct. 1992 to Oct. 1993
	$millions			% change	$millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,233	3,317	3,342	3.4	3,160	3,320	3,289	3,274	3,281	0.2	3.9
Apparel and dry goods	859	1,057	991	15.3	930	1,021	1,026	1,063	1,062	-0.1	14.1
Household goods	1,246	1,344	1,356	8.8	1,246	1,375	1,353	1,344	1,356	0.8	8.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,477	3,592	3,418	-1.7	3,548	3,697	3,676	3,629	3,558	-2.0	0.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,124	2,275	2,244	5.6	2,156	2,161	2,189	2,250	2,266	0.7	5.1
Lumber and building materials	2,268	2,638	2,608	15.0	2,413	2,590	2,595	2,726	2,783	2.1	15.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,227	1,152	1,157	-5.7	1,301	1,245	1,227	1,207	1,228	1.7	-5.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,119	6,945	7,011	-1.5	7,109	7,091	6,999	7,006	7,020	0.2	-1.3
Other products	3,191	3,427	3,544	11.1	3,220	3,346	3,290	3,471	3,546	2.2	10.1
Total, all trades	**24,744**	**25,747**	**25,670**	**3.7**	**25,083**	**25,846**	**25,644**	**25,970**	**26,099**	**0.5**	**4.0**

r Revised figures.
p Preliminary figures.

■

Workplace Benefits and Flexibility: A Perspective on Parents' Experiences

When asked to indicate their preferred employment status, considering their own needs and those of their family, parents indicated a preference for part-time work.

Although 75% of parents with primary responsibility for child care were employed full time, only 34% said that full-time employment was the most desirable option for them: 53% preferred part-time employment, while 13% preferred not to be employed.

Only 42% of parents with primary responsibility for child care who were employed full time preferred full-time employment. Least likely to prefer full-time employment were those with children under three years of age.

Of parents who relied on non-parental child care arrangements while at work, 39% would prefer to change their work schedules. Parents who worked non-standard shifts (fixed late day, night or irregular shifts) were most likely to want to change their work schedules, indicating that working only during school hours would be desirable.

Parents would prefer a better balance

Nearly 70% of parents said that a change in workplace policy or practices would help them better balance work and family responsibilities. The two family-supportive arrangements most preferred by parents were workplace child care facilities (23%) and flexible work hours (19%).

Parents of younger children (less than 3 years-old) were more likely to prefer workplace child care. Parents of children aged 6 to 12 were more likely to prefer flexible work hours.

Sources of tension

An estimated 90% of parents who worked for pay outside the home while assuming primary responsibility for arranging child care said that they experienced some tension on a day-to-day basis from juggling work and family responsibilities.

More than half (57%) experienced moderate amounts or a great deal of work-family tension. Almost two-thirds of employed parents said that they felt moderate or severe amounts of tension—from feeling tired and overloaded or as a result of difficulty in maintaining a balance between work and family.

Other sources of tension were: total number of hours parents worked; work schedules; difficulty managing the cost of high-quality child care; and concerns about children's safety and well-being.

Note to users

This report focuses on parents' perceptions of the availability of family-supportive workplace arrangements; their experiences in balancing paid work and family commitments; and their preferences for changes in the workplace that could help them harmonize work and family life.

Data on the availability of family-supportive workplace benefits and arrangements were collected through the 1988 National Child Care Survey from a nationally representative sample of employed parents with one or more children under 13 years of age.

Estimates pertain to approximately 1.4 million parents who worked for pay outside the home in the fall of 1988 while assuming primary responsibility for child care. Of such parents: approximately 94% were women; 81% were part of a dual-earner couple; 14% were lone parents; and 5% were sole earners with a spouse who was unemployed or not in the labour force.

(Estimates are also provided for parents who did not have primary responsibility for child care, for men and women separately, and for parents employed in particular occupations.)

The data in this study were collected in 1988 as part of the largest survey conducted on child care. The data in the report do not reflect changes that may have occurred to workplace benefits and flexibility since the fall of 1988.

Do benefits and work arrangements match the need?

Parents employed part time were more likely to be able to work flexible hours than those employed full time, but less likely to have access to paid leave.

Highly specialized occupations (professionals, semi-professionals and technicians) were more likely to report access to part-time work or job-sharing options than other types of occupations.

Senior and middle managers, meanwhile, were most likely to have access to flexible work schedules and to paid family-responsibility leave.

The most commonly available benefits and arrangements were extended (unpaid) maternity leave and the opportunity to work part time—each was available to 53% of parents with primary responsibility for child care.

Of the other types of arrangements: 32% of parents could work flexible hours; 24% had employers who permitted job-sharing; 23% could take paid family-responsibility leave (if children were sick or if regular child care arrangements were not available); 12% had employers who provided funds to "top-up" unemployment insurance maternity leave benefits; and 6% had employers who provided workplace child care facilities.

In general, access to (or awareness of) family-supportive work arrangements was unrelated to the extent to which parents were shouldering heavy child-rearing demands.

As a result: nearly two-thirds of parents with three or more children had no flexibility in their hours of work; more than three-quarters of parents with preschoolers had no access to paid short-term leave when their children were sick or when child care arrangements fell through; and single parents were considerably less likely than other parents to be able to reduce their work hours to part time.

Workplace Benefits and Flexibility: A Perspective on Parents' Experiences (89-530E, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information about this report from the Canadian National Child Care Study, contact either Dr. Donna Lero (519-824-4120, extension 3914), Department of Family Studies, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1 or T. Scott Murray (613-951-9476), Special Surveys Group, Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Employment Equity Data
1991

A preliminary information package on the 1991 employment equity data is available. The package contains highlights of the new data on the four designated groups (women, visible minorities, Aboriginal peoples, and persons with disabilities) which are drawn from the 1991 Census and the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey.

This preliminary information serves as a preview to the *Employment Equity Data Report* which will be released by Human Resources Development early in 1994. The Report will be distributed to employers who are covered under the Employment Equity Act and the Federal Contractors Program.

For more information, contact Ida Trachtenberg, (613-951-2559), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Common Assault
1992

Police-reported crime data indicate that the rate of adults charged with common assault almost tripled between 1974 and 1992. However, all of the increase in charge rates occurred after the 1983 introduction of Bill C127, which revised Criminal Code assault laws.

The large increases in common assault rates over the past decade are not totally reflective of increases in the level of violence in Canada. Rates may have been influenced by increased public reporting, as well as by changes in Criminal Code assault laws and by related changes in police charging practices.

Also significant is the finding that almost 40% of common assault victims were assaulted by family members, indicating that family violence is a major component in common assault incidents.

The study released today looks at the factors which may be contributing to large increases in common assault rates. Changes in these rates are important because common assaults represent more than half of all violent offences and, as a result, have a major impact on public perceptions about the level of violent crime. This report presents a more detailed analysis of crime data that were released in August 1993.

The Vol. 13, No. 6 issue of *Juristat Service Bulletin: Common Assault in Canada* (85-002, $3.60) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231 or 1-613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Quarterly Demographic Statistics
July-September 1993

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories on October 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731 and 6470-6516.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30) in a few weeks. For detailed information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the relevant division.

For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Center for Health Information; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Labour Market Activity Survey: Microdata on CD ROM
1986-1990

This rich source of demographic and labour-market activity information is now available for the first time in CD-ROM format.

The data covers all the important demographic variables (such as province, age, sex, marital status, education, visible minority membership, disability and immigration status) from a representative sample of 60,000 persons for the years 1986 to 1990. Coverage includes data on: jobs (type of activity, schedules, wages, earnings, unionization, pension coverage, and self-employment); unemployment spells; unpaid absences; training and schooling; sources of income; and some family characteristics. Any of the variables can be combined to create virtually an unlimited number of tables.

Analyses that can be performed with these annual and longitudinal microdata files can be updated in the future with more current data from the new Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics.

The disk contains full documentation of the Labour Market Activity Survey and a software tool to search the documentation. It also contains a data extraction tool for downloading variables and cases. Users can then apply their own analysis software (e.g., SAS, SPSS, or dBase).

The basic price for this set of three CDs is $2,000. Discounts are available for educational institutions and students. To order, contact Michael Sivyer (613-951-4598 or 1-800-461-9050). For more information about the files, contact Stephan Roller (613-951-4625), Labour and Household Surveys Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

November 1993

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Gypsum Products

November 1993

Manufacturers shipped 18 537 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in November 1993, down 7.6% from 20 061 thousand square metres in November 1992 and down 25.3% from 24 811 thousand square metres in October 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of November 1993 totalled 209 761 thousand square metres, up 1.3% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 19).

The November 1993 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, October 1993.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Common Assault in Canada, 1990-1991. Vol. 13, No. 6.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$65; United States: US$4.30/US$78; Other Countries: US$5/US$91).

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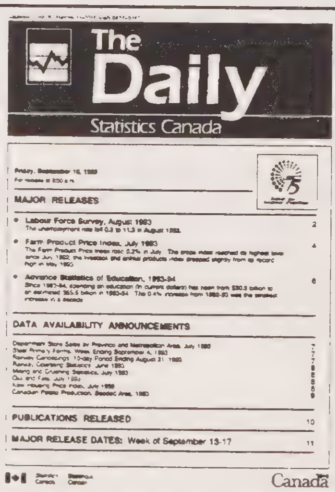

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Statistics Canada

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For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

1994 Release Dates

Selected Economic Indicators

Today, the *1994 Release Dates for Selected Economic Indicators* is being published as an appendix to *The Daily*. This year, the schedule provides fixed release dates for 26 series of economic indicators.
For more information, contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

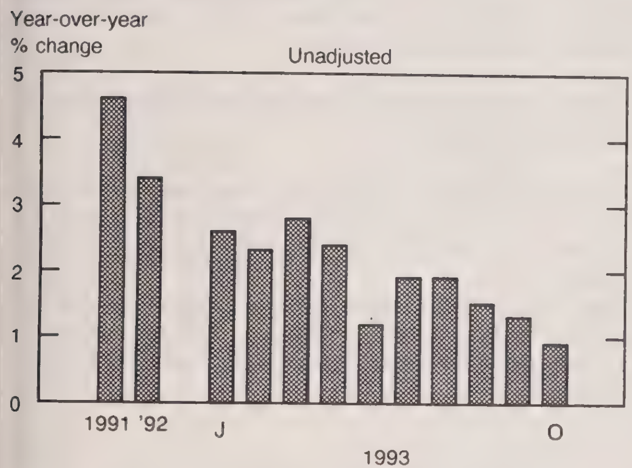
MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

October 1993 (Preliminary)

Average weekly earnings stood at $561.37 in October, up 0.9% from October 1992. Year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings was less than 1% for the first time since the survey began in January 1983, continuing the trend toward lower growth.

Average weekly earnings



The change in average weekly earnings was substantially less than in October 1992, when it grew by 3.3%. The last three months contributed significantly to the decelerating trend as earnings growth fell from 1.9% in July. Lower wage settlements, payroll cuts and a shift in employment towards the lower-paying industries led to the low growth in average weekly earnings.

Year-over-year changes in earnings were lowest in services-producing industries. Accommodation, food and beverage services (-0.5%), business services (-0.4%), and transportation, communications and other utilities (-0.2%) recorded lower average weekly earnings than in the previous year. These three industries accounted for 2,044,000 employees in October 1993.

In addition to lower wage settlements, the decrease in average weekly earnings in these industries was due in part to employment shifts toward lower-paying component industries. This was particularly evident in accommodation, food and beverage services.

> ***Note to users***
>
> *The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and defence services.*
>
> *Year-over-year changes refer to unadjusted data.*

Employment has been increasing on a year-over-year basis in food and beverage services, where weekly earnings average $198.30; this compares with $289.90 in accommodation services. The other factor affecting the drop in earnings for accommodation, food and beverage services was a decline in the average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour.

Lower earnings in business services were the result of: a decline in average weekly earnings in accounting and bookkeeping services; and increased employment in employment agencies and personnel suppliers.

Quebec, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories were the only regions to register negative year-over-year changes in average weekly earnings.

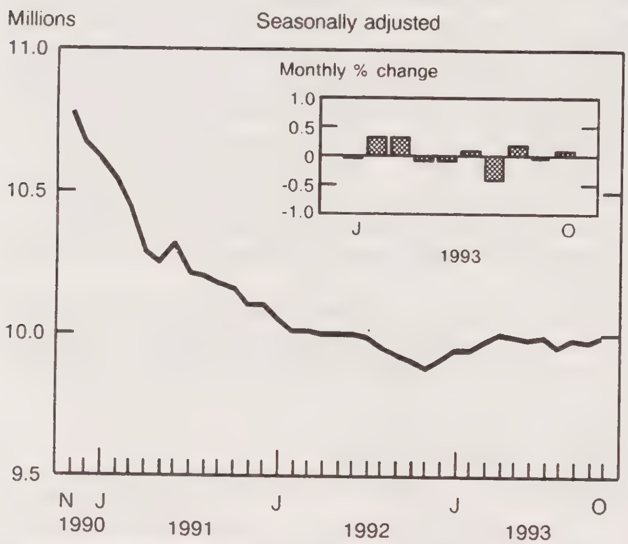
Average weekly earnings

	October 1992 to October 1993
	unadjusted % change
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	2.3
Manufacturing	2.3
Construction	2.0
Public administration	1.8
Health and social services	1.7
Retail trade	1.4
Wholesale trade	1.2
Education-related services	1.1
All industries	**0.9**
Logging and forestry services	0.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	-0.2
Business services	-0.4
Accommodation, food and beverage services	-0.5

Employment

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment rose slightly (+0.1%) to 9,984,000 in October. The monthly movement in employment has alternated from negative to positive for the past six months; October's increase brought employment back up to its April 1993 level. Payroll employment gains in health and social services and in manufacturing were offset by declines in construction and retail trade.

SEPH employment, industrial aggregate



Payroll employment in construction dropped 1.5% from the previous month, led by declines in trade contracting in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. Total construction employment was down 6.7% from October 1992. All the component industries except industrial construction reported lower employment. Industrial and heavy construction in Newfoundland exhibited some strength in October, due in part to activity on the Hibernia project.

Retail trade employment declined in September and October following increases in seven of the previous eight months. Retail sales were virtually unchanged in the past two months.

Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan all recorded higher employment compared to the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings*

ndustry group (1980 S.I.C.)	September 1993[r]	October 1993[p]	September 1993 to October 1993	October 1992	October 1993[p]	October 1992 to October 1993
	dollars		% change	dollars		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
ndustrial aggregate	561.00	560.17	-0.1	556.42	561.37	0.9
.ogging and forestry	712.82	716.81	0.6	711.71	717.47	0.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	963.34	968.20	0.5	952.54	974.39	2.3
Manufacturing	676.27	676.67	0.1	664.05	679.30	2.3
Construction	648.41	651.87	0.5	651.05	664.25	2.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	718.12	711.34	-0.9	715.94	714.64	-0.2
Trade	411.07	410.53	-0.1	406.46	409.62	0.8
Wholesale trade	600.01	597.89	-0.4	590.61	597.61	1.2
Retail trade	329.60	329.34	-0.1	324.92	329.46	1.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	633.47	635.89	0.4	603.10	632.55	4.9
Business services	582.26	585.28	0.5	587.61	585.28	-0.4
Education-related services	681.20	678.30	-0.4	651.78	658.73	1.1
Health and social services	502.08	501.31	-0.2	491.66	500.17	1.7
Accommodation, food and beverage services	215.98	215.01	-0.4	219.16	218.06	-0.5
Public administration	743.31	742.29	-0.1	729.26	742.48	1.8
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	530.18	533.66	0.7	516.54	535.54	3.7
Prince Edward Island	455.44	454.68	-0.2	449.83	456.84	1.6
Nova Scotia	497.26	500.27	0.6	493.31	500.27	1.4
New Brunswick	509.62	507.10	-0.5	502.90	507.10	0.8
Quebec	548.41	545.22	-0.6	546.31	545.22	-0.2
Ontario	593.00	592.36	-0.1	585.66	593.31	1.3
Manitoba	496.95	494.08	-0.6	492.80	495.76	0.6
Saskatchewan	472.75	472.17	-0.1	471.67	472.89	0.3
Alberta	553.18	554.24	0.2	551.29	555.37	0.7
British Columbia	561.40	561.49	0.0	554.78	563.54	1.6
Yukon	683.14	692.27	1.3	706.86	692.27	-2.1
Northwest Territories	702.21	693.07	-1.3	721.14	703.15	-2.5

Preliminary estimates.
Revised estimates.
For all employees.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	September 1993r	October 1993p	September 1993 to October 1993	October 1992	October 1993p	October 1992 to October 1993
	thousands		% change	thousands		% change
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		
Industrial aggregate	9,970	9,984	0.1	10,036	10,134	1.0
Logging and forestry	58	59	1.7	61	66	8.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	117	118	0.9	126	119	-5.6
Manufacturing	1,580	1,584	0.3	1,586	1,602	1.0
Construction	392	386	-1.5	463	432	-6.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	802	805	0.4	818	815	-0.4
Trade	1,897	1,899	0.1	1,867	1,916	2.6
Wholesale trade	566	569	0.5	573	573	0.0
Retail trade	1,327	1,324	-0.2	1,294	1,343	3.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	643	641	-0.3	652	643	-1.4
Business services	510	511	0.2	500	520	4.0
Education-related services	925	924	-0.1	973	975	0.2
Health and social services	1,103	1,113	0.9	1,119	1,110	-0.8
Accommodation, food and beverage services	711	713	0.3	660	709	7.4
Public administration	714	715	0.1	709	707	-0.3
Provinces and territories						
Newfoundland	139	139	0.0	140	143	2.1
Prince Edward Island	38	38	0.0	40	39	-2.5
Nova Scotia	281	283	0.7	285	288	1.1
New Brunswick	225	226	0.4	228	232	1.8
Quebec	2,412	2,419	0.3	2,430	2,454	1.0
Ontario	3,941	3,947	0.2	3,984	3,991	0.2
Manitoba	369	368	-0.3	382	376	-1.6
Saskatchewan	294	295	0.3	302	303	0.3
Alberta	959	956	-0.3	975	970	-0.5
British Columbia	1,272	1,271	-0.1	1,239	1,305	5.3
Yukon	11	11	0.0	12	11	-8.3
Northwest Territories	21	21	0.0	20	22	10.0

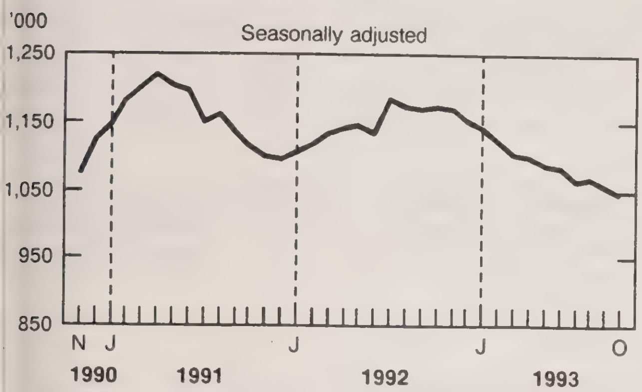
p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

October 1993 (Preliminary)

For the week ended October 16, 1993, the seasonally adjusted estimate of the number of beneficiaries who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,041,000, down 1.1% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries receiving regular U. I. benefits



Between September and October 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits declined in all provinces and in the Northwest Territories. Decreases exceeding 2.0% were observed in Saskatchewan (-4.3%), Prince Edward Island (-2.7%) and Newfoundland (-2.6%). The exception was the Yukon, where a 2.0% increase in the number of such beneficiaries was observed.

Unadjusted

In October 1993, the estimated number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,050,000, down 12.3% from October 1992.

Year-over-year, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 14.5% to 533,000 and the number of female beneficiaries declined 9.9% to 517,000.

Note to users

Beneficiaries: those who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the month.

Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates. These estimates are affected by the number of working days in the reference month to process claims and pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Benefits shown here include disbursements to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and disbursements to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).

Beneficiaries of all types of benefits

	Beneficiaries October 1993	Oct. 1992 to Oct. 1993
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St.John's	11,650	-16.0
Halifax	12,190	-5.4
Saint John	4,570	-15.5
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9,710	-11.2
Québec	28,920	-5.0
Sherbrooke	5,930	-22.4
Trois-Rivières	7,760	-10.8
Montréal	135,480	-14.6
Hull	9,430	-1.2
Ottawa	14,890	-15.2
Oshawa	6,820	-10.7
Toronto	119,300	-13.0
Hamilton	16,560	-19.1
St.Catharines-Niagara	11,830	-20.8
Kitchener	10,040	-12.5
London	8,990	-16.1
Windsor	7,610	-15.8
Sudbury	6,050	-8.2
Thunder Bay	4,620	-12.0
Winnipeg	19,760	-11.0
Regina	4,280	-10.3
Saskatoon	5,770	-12.3
Calgary	22,750	-19.7
Edmonton	25,750	-9.1
Vancouver	51,300	-11.7
Victoria	7,260	-15.8

Unemployment insurance disbursements in October 1993 totalled $1.1 billion, down 12.0% from October 1992. For January to October 1993, $15.5 billion was paid in benefits, a decrease of 4.6% from the corresponding period in 1992. Comparing the same 10-month periods, the average weekly payment increased 2.5% to $260.25; the number of benefit weeks decreased 7.1% to 57.9 million.

A total of 288,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in October 1993, down 14.9% from October 1992. For January to October 1993, 2,586,000 claims were received, a 14.5% decrease from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The October 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for August, September and October, will be available in January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact André Picard (613-951-4045, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Unemployment insurance statistics

		October 1992	August 1993	September 1993	October 1993	September 1993 to October 1993
		seasonally adjusted				% change
Regular benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,173	1,065r	1,053p	1,041p	-1.1
Amount paid	$'000	1,320,391	1,218,327	1,190,224	1,144,538	-3.8
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,138	4,732	4,631	4,448	-3.9
						October 1992 to October 1993
		unadjusted				% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,197	1,185r	1,022p	1,050p	-12.3
Regular beneficiaries	'000	984	999r	827p	845p	-14.1
Claims received	'000	338	214	264	288	-14.9
Amount paid	$'000	1,303,193	1,441,352	1,233,020	1,146,671	-12.0
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,024	5,563	4,767	4,315	-14.1
Average weekly benefit	$	252.97	255.13	254.12	255.38	1.0

Year-to-date		January to October 1992	January to October 1993	1992 to 1993
				% change
Beneficiaries – average	'000	1,397	1,306p	-6.5
Claims received	'000	3,025	2,586	-14.5
Amount paid	$'000	16,225,242	15,471,090	-4.6
Weeks of benefits	'000	62,392	57,945	-7.1
Average weekly benefit	$	254.02	260.25	2.5

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

Productivity, Hourly Compensation and Unit labour Cost

1992

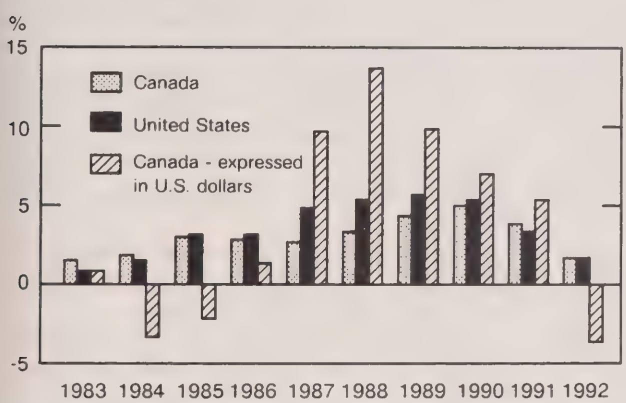
In 1992, for the first time since 1986, the Canadian business sector's unit labour costs (expressed in U.S. dollars) fell relative to the United States.

Business sector

Labour productivity comparisons

Revised 1992 estimates show that declining wage inflation and devaluation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the U.S. dollar, together, resulted in a 3.6% drop in Canadian unit labour costs, compared with an increase of 1.7% in the United States.

Relative growth of unit labour cost in the business sector



Measured in Canadian dollars, unit labour costs rose 1.7%. These identical growth rates in the two countries resulted from a combination of stronger productivity gains in the United States (+3.3% compared with +2.1% in Canada) and lower wage inflation in Canada (+3.8% compared with +5.1% in the United States).

Note to users

Data revisions

Multifactor productivity, labour productivity and related data now incorporate revisions due to completion of 1989 final and 1990 preliminary input-output benchmark tables, as well as consequent revisions to 1989-1992 compensation and real GDP data.

Labour productivity and related data from the United States used in this release were published on December 8, 1993 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Definitions

Multifactor productivity is a measure of the technical efficiency of production. Its growth rate is calculated residually as the difference between the growth of the quantity of output produced and the growth of the quantity of all inputs used.

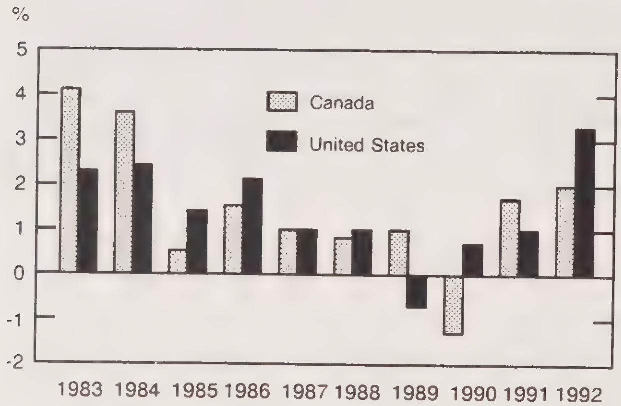
Labour productivity is the ratio between output (real value added) and labour input (persons at work or, preferably, hours worked). Economic performance as measured by labour productivity, however, must be interpreted carefully, since these estimates reflect changes in the capital-labour ratio in addition to the growth in productive efficiency. When the capital/labour ratio increases (that is, when the relative contribution of capital to output growth increases) labour productivity grows faster than multifactor productivity, and vice-versa.

Unit labour cost is the labour cost per unit of output. It is calculated as the ratio between labour compensation and the quantity of output (real GDP). It is also equivalent to the ratio of compensation per hour worked and labour productivity (GDP per hour worked).

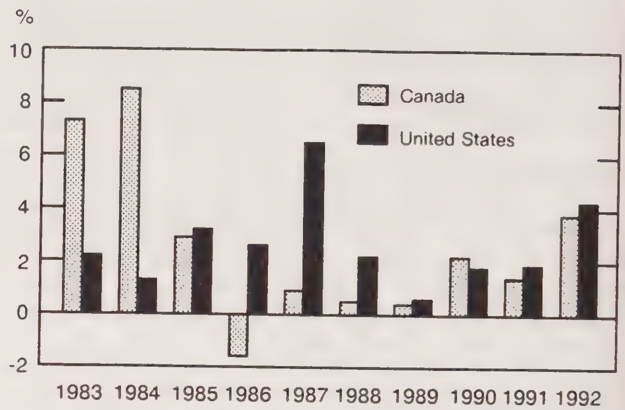
The 2.1% advance in labour productivity (real GDP per hour worked) was up from 1.7% in 1991. The growth of hourly compensation was also significantly less in 1992 (+3.8%) compared with 1991 (+5.1%). Both the labour productivity gains and the slackening of wage inflation contributed to the decline in unit labour cost's growth to 1.7% in 1992, from 3.4% in 1991.

Consequently, unit labour cost continued along a downward trend that began in 1989, achieving the lowest growth rate since 1984 (+1.5%).

Relative growth of labour productivity for the business sector



Relative growth of labour productivity for the manufacturing industries



Multifactor productivity

Revised estimates indicate no growth in the business sector's multifactor productivity in 1992.

Even though production expanded, total inputs grew at about the same rate—as a rise in the use of capital input was somewhat offset by a decrease in labour input.

The divergence in the growth of labour and multifactor productivity is due to the augmentation of capital per worker.

Poor performance in multifactor productivity resulted from excess capacity between 1988 and 1991. While labour input growth declined in conjunction with the decline in output growth, capital input continued to grow at a strong pace during the entire period.

By 1992, business rationalization had slowed investment and reduced employment considerably.

Manufacturing

Labour productivity comparisons

Canadian manufacturing performance, in terms of unit labour cost, also showed an improvement relative to the United States in 1992, due to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar.

Canadian unit labour cost declined four percentage points, while remaining unchanged in the United States. Yet, measured in Canadian dollars, unit labour cost actually climbed 1.2%.

The lower unit labour cost in the United States followed from more favourable changes in both productivity and wage inflation. Labour productivity grew 3.8% in Canada and 4.3% in the United States. Hourly compensation rose 5.1% in Canada and 4.4% in the United States.

As in the business sector, favourable changes in labour productivity and wage inflation in manufacturing industries were observed from 1991 to 1992.

Labour productivity growth was 3.8% in 1992, significantly higher than the 1.5% in 1991 and the highest since 1984.

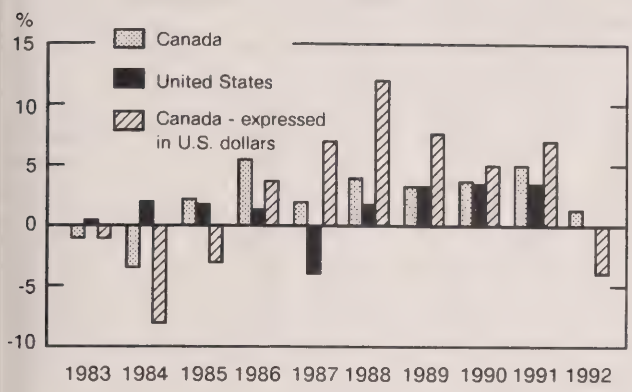
On the cost side, increases in hourly compensation in 1991 of 6.6% subsided somewhat to 5.1% in 1992. A large portion of the rise in compensation is attributable to rising supplementary labour income.

Multifactor productivity

Manufacturing multifactor productivity rose 1.6% in 1992 following four consecutive years of decline. The 1992 productivity gain was the result of a marginal increase in output (+0.2%) and a relatively large decline (-1.4%) in total input.

The reduction in total input was due to a large drop in hours worked that more than compensated for an augmentation in capital input.

Relative growth of unit labour cost for the manufacturing industries



The 1988-1991 productivity decline resulted from a fall in output that was not matched by a corresponding drop in total input. Even though manufacturers reduced labour input more than output during 1988-1991, the need to remain internationally competitive appears to have required modernization of equipment, which temporarily resulted in excess capacity and lower overall productivity.

The difference between multifactor productivity and labour productivity is due to an increase in capital use, as the capital/labour ratio grew by 6.3% from 1991. The progression in the capital/labour ratio (observed throughout the entire 1961 to 1992 period) was particularly strong in the 1980s and early 1990s; it rose 20.2% in the 1960s, 16.8% in the 1970s and a full 76.9% from 1980 to 1992.

Conversely, the price of labour grew much faster than that of capital—almost offsetting the escalation in the capital/labour quantity ratio and maintaining an almost constant share of payments to labour throughout the period.

The burgeoning capital/labour ratio was likely to have been the effect of both labour-saving technologies and relative labour price increases—each of which re-inforce each other.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7896-7903, 7916-7938.

These data and related information will be available in the 1992 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204E, $40).

For detailed information, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687) or Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654), Input-Output Division (fax: 613-951-0489). □

Measures of labour productivity and unit labour cost
1946-1992

	Real GDP	Hours worked worked	Compensation per hour worked	Real GDP per hour person	Real GDP per cost	Unit labour
	indexes (1986 = 100)					
Business sector						
1983	85.5	90.4	87.5	94.6	93.7	92.5
1984	91.5	93.4	92.0	98.0	97.7	93.9
1985	96.6	98.1	95.4	98.5	98.5	96.9
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	105.0	104.0	105.8	101.0	101.7	104.8
1988	110.1	108.2	112.5	101.8	102.7	110.4
1989	112.8	109.7	120.0	102.8	102.9	116.7
1990	111.5	109.8	124.9	101.5	101.5	123.0
1991	109.0	105.6	131.3	103.2	102.0	127.2
1992	109.6	104.1	136.2	105.3	103.9	129.4
	annual rate of change (%)					
1946-1992	4.1	1.1	7.8	3.0	2.3	4.7
1961-1992	3.9	1.6	7.8	2.3	1.8	5.3
1961-1975	5.3	1.9	8.5	3.3	2.6	5.0
1975-1982	2.5	1.0	10.4	1.5	0.7	8.8
1982-1991	3.1	1.7	5.2	1.4	1.4	3.7
1986-1987	5.0	4.0	5.8	1.0	1.7	4.8
1987-1988	4.9	4.0	6.3	0.9	1.0	5.4
1988-1989	2.4	1.4	6.7	0.9	0.2	5.7
1989-1990	-1.1	0.1	4.1	-1.3	-1.4	5.4
1990-1991	-2.3	-3.9	5.1	1.7	0.5	3.4
1991-1992	0.6	-1.4	3.8	2.1	1.8	1.7
	indexes (1986 = 100)					
Manufacturing industries						
1983	83.2	91.5	87.4	91.0	90.1	96.1
1984	94.0	95.2	91.5	98.7	98.7	92.8
1985	99.3	97.7	96.3	101.6	101.7	94.8
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.8	103.9	103.0	100.9	101.7	102.0
1988	110.2	108.7	107.5	101.4	102.4	106.1
1989	111.1	109.2	111.6	101.8	102.1	109.6
1990	107.5	103.4	118.1	104.0	104.2	113.6
1991	101.2	95.9	125.8	105.5	105.6	119.2
1992	101.4	92.6	132.2	109.5	110.5	120.7
	annual rate of change (%)					
1946-1992	3.8	0.6	7.5	3.2	2.9	4.2
1961-1992	3.4	0.6	7.5	2.8	2.7	4.6
1961-1975	5.4	1.7	7.6	3.7	3.5	3.8
1975-1982	0.6	-0.9	11.3	1.5	1.1	9.7
1982-1991	2.9	0.4	4.8	2.5	2.7	2.3
1986-1987	4.8	3.9	3.0	0.9	1.7	2.0
1987-1988	5.1	4.6	4.4	0.4	0.7	4.0
1988-1989	0.9	0.5	3.8	0.4	-0.3	3.3
1989-1990	-3.3	-5.3	5.8	2.1	2.0	3.6
1990-1991	-5.8	-7.2	6.6	1.5	1.4	5.0
1991-1992	0.2	-3.5	5.1	3.8	4.6	1.2

Multifactor productivity measures, capital stock and capital/labour ratios

	Business sector			Manufacturing industries		
	Multifactor productivity	Capital/labour Ratio	Capital Stock	Multifactor productivity	Capital/labour ratio	Capital stock
	indexes 1986 = 100					
1961	71.0	57.8	37.3	54.8	61.3	47.7
1971	88.6	77.5	57.8	74.1	78.8	73.7
1975	90.4	79.8	67.5	78.7	82.9	81.5
1981	94.9	91.0	86.8	90.7	92.1	93.1
1982	91.0	102.3	92.9	83.6	110.4	101.7
1983	94.5	106.0	95.7	90.5	114.2	104.4
1984	98.3	103.8	96.9	98.6	106.4	101.3
1985	99.1	99.8	97.9	101.8	100.5	98.2
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	100.8	98.2	102.1	100.6	101.5	105.5
1988	100.7	97.0	104.9	100.1	102.3	111.2
1989	100.3	99.9	109.5	98.4	109.4	119.4
1990	97.1	104.7	114.9	94.9	126.7	130.9
1991	96.1	112.5	118.8	92.2	143.4	137.5
1992	96.1	118.0	121.9	93.7	153.3	141.1
	annual rate of change (%)					
1961-1992	1.0	2.3	3.9	1.7	3.0	3.6
1961-1975	1.7	2.3	4.3	2.6	2.2	3.9
1975-1982	0.1	3.6	4.7	0.9	4.2	3.2
1982-1992	0.5	1.4	2.8	1.1	3.3	3.3
1985-1992	-0.4	2.4	3.2	-1.2	6.2	5.3
1984-1985	0.8	-3.8	1.1	3.2	-5.5	-3.1
1985-1986	0.9	0.2	2.1	-1.8	-0.5	1.8
1986-1987	0.8	-1.8	2.1	0.6	1.5	5.5
1987-1988	-0.1	-1.2	2.7	-0.5	0.8	5.4
1988-1989	-0.4	3.0	4.5	-1.7	6.9	7.4
1989-1990	-3.2	4.8	4.9	-3.5	15.8	9.7
1990-1991	-1.0	7.5	3.3	-2.8	13.2	5.0
1991-1992	0.0	4.9	2.9	1.6	6.3	2.7

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 18, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 18, 1993 totalled 266 055 tonnes, down 7.6% from the week-earlier 288 062 tonnes and down 4.3% from the year-earlier 277 940 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 13 806 881 tonnes, a 3.4% increase from 13 348 015 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

November 1993

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 28,803,000 light bulbs and tubes in November 1993, down 3.4% from 29,802,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of November 1993 totalled 244,373,000 light bulbs and tubes, an increase of 1.0% from 241,857,000 a year earlier.

The November 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

October 1993

Coal production totalled 6 543 kilotonnes in October 1993, up 30.8% from October 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of October 1993 stood at 56 643 kilotonnes, up 2.5% from the previous year.

Exports in October 1993 rose to 2 818 kilotonnes, a 104.7% increase from October 1992; imports decreased 39.0% to 678 kilotonnes. For January to October 1993, exports totalled 22 871 kilotonnes, 3.7% below last year's level.

Coke production in October 1993 decreased to 291 kilotonnes, down 14.3% from October 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The October 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

October 1993

Net generation of electric energy in October 1993 increased to 42 037 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 0.8% from October 1992. Exports in October increased 20.8% to 3 614 GWh; imports increased to 479 GWh, from 358 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of October 1993 totalled 417 236 GWh, up 2.2% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (28 952 GWh), rose 13.4% and year-to-date imports (6 690 GWh), rose 25.4% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The October 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Health and Activity Limitation Survey

1991

Data from the 1991 Health and Activity Limitation Survey on the transportation and accommodation characteristics of adults with disabilities are now available. Also available are data on their everyday activities and data on their use of technical aids and services.

For further information, contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the Post-Censal Surveys Program (613-951-4414). ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
December 1, 1993

Frozen meat in cold storage as of December 1, 1993 amounted to 35 040 tonnes, which compares with 35 390 tonnes a month earlier and 27 980 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of Processed Lima Beans
1993

Data on the pack of processed lima beans for 1993 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Prepared Flour Mixes and Prepared Cereal Foods Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the prepared flour mixes and prepared cereal foods industry (SIC 1052) totalled $786.1 million, up 18.8% from $661.5 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5388.

Data for this industry will be released in *Food Industries* (32-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Distillery Products Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the distillery products industry (SIC 1121) totalled $834.2 million, down 7.0% from $897.0 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5403.

Data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Wine Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the wine industry (SIC 1141) totalled $290.9 million, up 10.8% from $262.6 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5405.

Data for this industry will be released in *Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries* (32-251, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Abrasives Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the abrasives industry (SIC 3571) totalled $227.9 million, up 10.7% from $205.9 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6858.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Non-metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry
1992 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1992, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the non-metallic mineral insulating materials industry (SIC 3594) totalled $383.4 million, down 4.6% from $401.8 million in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6863.

Data for this industry will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $38).

For detailed information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada, Third Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, November 1993.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, November 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part II, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-230
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), October 1993.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Construction Price Statistics, Third Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Industry Price Indexes, October 1993.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Nursing Education Program, 1992.
Catalogue number 83-244
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18; Other Countries: US$21).

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∞

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1994 Release Dates

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Produced by Communications Division (613) 951-0627

Data are available at the time of release from Statistics Canada in *The Daily* in summary form and on **CANSIM** Main Base in greater detail. To order *The Daily* call toll-free 1-800-267-6677 and ask for Catalogue Number 11-001E ($120/year in Canada, US$144/year in the United States, US$168/year in other countries) or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

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onsumer Price Index CPI) — M2201-2230

ata for:	Release Date:
ecember 1993	January 21, 1994
anuary 1994	February 16, 1994
ebruary 1994	March 17, 1994
larch 1994	April 15, 1994
pril 1994	May 18, 1994
lay 1994	June 17, 1994
une 1994	July 15, 1994
uly 1994	August 19, 1994
ugust 1994	September 15, 1994
eptember 1994	October 14, 1994
ctober 1994	November 22, 1994
ovember 1994	December 16, 1994
ecember 1994	January 20, 1995

abour Force Survey .FS) — M2074, 2075, 2078-2107

ata for:	Release Date:
ecember 1993	January 7, 1994
anuary 1994	February 4, 1994
ebruary 1994	March 11, 1994
arch 1994	April 8, 1994
pril 1994	May 6, 1994
ay 1994	June 10, 1994
une 1994	July 8, 1994
uly 1994	August 5, 1994
ugust 1994	September 9, 1994
eptember 1994	October 7, 1994
ctober 1994	November 4, 1994
ovember 1994	December 2, 1994
ecember 1994	January 6, 1995
anuary 1995	February 10, 1995

Canadian International Trade — M3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3887-3913

Data for:	Release Date:
November 1993	January 19, 1994
December 1993	February 17, 1994
January 1994	March 22, 1994
February 1994	April 19, 1994
March 1994	May 19, 1994
April 1994	June 21, 1994
May 1994	July 19, 1994
June 1994	August 18, 1994
July 1994	September 20, 1994
August 1994	October 19, 1994
September 1994	November 18, 1994
October 1994	December 20, 1994
November 1994	January 19, 1995
December 1994	February 17, 1995

Field Crop Reporting Series

Data for:	Release Date:
December 31 Grain Stocks	February 2, 1994
March Seeding Intentions	April 28, 1994
March 31 Grain Stocks	May 12, 1994
Seeded Area, Principal Field Crops	June 30, 1994
July 31 Crop Production Estimates	August 24, 1994
July 31 Grain Stocks	September 7, 1994
September Crop Production Estimates	October 6, 1994
November Crop Production Estimates	November 30, 1994

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etail Trade — M2299, 2398-2417, 2420

ata for:	Release Date:
ovember 1993	January 24, 1994
ecember 1993	February 21, 1994
anuary 1994	March 21, 1994
ebruary 1994	April 22, 1994
larch 1994	May 19, 1994
pril 1994	June 20, 1994
lay 1994	July 20, 1994
ine 1994	August 19, 1994
ily 1994	September 20, 1994
ugust 1994	October 20, 1994
eptember 1994	November 18, 1994
ctober 1994	December 20, 1994

lonthly Survey of lanufacturing — M9550-9580

ata for:	Release Date:
ovember 1993	January 20, 1994
ecember 1993	February 17, 1994
anuary 1994	March 16, 1994
ebruary 1994	April 19, 1994
arch 1994	May 17, 1994
oril 1994	June 28, 1994
ay 1994	July 18, 1994
ine 1994	August 17, 1994
ily 1994	September 19, 1994
igust 1994	October 18, 1994
eptember 1994	November 17, 1994
ctober 1994	December 15, 1994

ew Motor ehicle Sales — M64

ata for:	Release Date:
ovember 1993	January 10, 1994
ecember 1993	February 9, 1994
anuary 1994	March 10, 1994
ebruary 1994	April 11, 1994
arch 1994	May 16, 1994
oril 1994	June 9, 1994
ay 1994	July 11, 1994
ine 1994	August 9, 1994
ily 1994	September 9, 1994
igust 1994	October 11, 1994
eptember 1994	November 9, 1994
ctober 1994	December 9, 1994

Employment, Earnings, and Hours — M4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9911

Data for:	Release Date:
November 1993	January 28, 1994
December 1993	February 28, 1994
January 1994	March 30, 1994
February 1994	April 28, 1994
March 1994	May 30, 1994
April 1994	June 29, 1994
May 1994	July 28, 1994
June 1994	August 29, 1994
July 1994	September 29, 1994
August 1994	October 28, 1994
September 1994	November 29, 1994
October 1994	December 23, 1994

Unemployment Insurance Statistics — M26, 5700-5707, 5708-5717, 5735,5736

Data for:	Release Date:
November 1993	January 26, 1994
December 1993	February 23, 1994
January 1994	March 30, 1994
February 1994	April 27, 1994
March 1994	May 25, 1994
April 1994	June 29, 1994
May 1994	July 27, 1994
June 1994	August 30, 1994
July 1994	September 28, 1994
August 1994	October 26, 1994
September 1994	November 29, 1994
October 1994	December 22, 1994

Help-wanted Index — M105

Data for:	Release Date:
December 1993	January 6, 1994
January 1994	February 3, 1994
February 1994	March 10, 1994
March 1994	April 7, 1994
April 1994	May 5, 1994
May 1994	June 9, 1994
June 1994	July 7, 1994
July 1994	August 4, 1994
August 1994	September 8, 1994
September 1994	October 6, 1994
October 1994	November 3, 1994
November 1994	December 1, 1994

usiness Conditions Survey, Canadian lanufacturing Industries — M2843-2845

ata for:	Release Date:
anuary 1994	February 2, 1994
pril 1994	May 3, 1994
uly 1994	August 3, 1994
ctober 1994	November 2, 1994

ravel Between Canada nd Other Countries — M2661-2697

ata for:	Release Date:
ovember 1993	January 14, 1994
ecember 1993	February 11, 1994
anuary 1994	March 11, 1994
ebruary 1994	April 15, 1994
larch 1994	May 13, 1994
pril 1994	June 14, 1994
lay 1994	July 15, 1994
une 1994	August 12, 1994
uly 1994	September 16, 1994
ugust 1994	October 14, 1994
eptember 1994	November 15, 1994
ctober 1994	December 16, 1994

/holesale rade — M59, 61, 648, 649

ata for:	Release Date:
ovember 1993	January 21, 1994
ecember 1993	February 22, 1994
anuary 1994	March 22, 1994
ebruary 1994	April 25, 1994
arch 1994	May 20, 1994
pril 1994	June 21, 1994
ay 1994	July 21, 1994
une 1994	August 22, 1994
uly 1994	September 21, 1994
ugust 1994	October 21, 1994
eptember 1994	November 21, 1994
ctober 1994	December 21, 1994

New Housing Price Index — M2032

Data for:	Release Date:
November 1993	January 11, 1994
December 1993	February 11, 1994
January 1994	March 11, 1994
February 1994	April 11, 1994
March 1994	May 11, 1994
April 1994	June 13, 1994
May 1994	July 11, 1994
June 1994	August 10, 1994
July 1994	September 9, 1994
August 1994	October 11, 1994
September 1994	November 9, 1994
October 1994	December 9, 1994

International Travel Account

Data for:	Release Date:
Oct.-Dec., 1993	February 25, 1994
Jan.-Mar., 1994	May 27, 1994
April-June, 1994	August 26, 1994
July-Sept., 1994	November 25, 1994

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates — M3140

Data for:	Release Date:
Oct.-Dec., 1993	March 3, 1994
Jan.-Mar., 1994	June 2, 1994
April-June, 1994	September 2, 1994
July-Sept., 1994	December 2, 1994

Industrial Product Price Index and Raw Materials Price Index — M2000-2008, M2009

Data for:	Release Date:
November 1993	January 5, 1994
December 1993	January 27, 1994
January 1994	February 25, 1994
February 1994	March 29, 1994
March 1994	April 27, 1994
April 1994	May 27, 1994
May 1994	June 28, 1994
June 1994	July 27, 1994
July 1994	August 26, 1994
August 1994	September 28, 1994
September 1994	October 27, 1994
October 1994	November 25, 1994
November 1994	January 4, 1995

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Friday, December 24, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Season's Greetings

Publication of *The Daily* will be suspended from December 27, 1993 to January 4, 1994 inclusive. *The Daily* will resume publishing on Wednesday, January 5, 1994.

MAJOR RELEASE

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

October 1993

Seasonally adjusted, Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost gained 0.1% after increasing 0.1% in August and 0.5% in September. Output of services rose 0.2%, equal to its average monthly growth so far this year. Goods production slipped 0.1% following significant increases in the previous two months. Cutbacks in construction and drilling for oil curtailed growth in goods output the most.

Services-producing industries

The gain in services was led by increases in the finance group, wholesale trade, and in transportation and storage: all rose by about 0.5%. Retail trade posted a modest gain; community, business and personal services, as well as communications, edged down.

Finance, insurance and real estate rose 0.5% following a similar gain the previous month. The advance was concentrated in mutual funds, where assets and output continued to increase rapidly. Securities brokers remained busy as corporations issued large amounts of new stock for a second consecutive month. Real estate activities fell for a fourth consecutive month, however, as the number of houses for sale declined in each of the last four months and as housing resales fell in almost every province.

Wholesalers boosted sales 0.6%, their sixth consecutive monthly gain. Higher sales of machinery and equipment and food products were primarily responsible. Sales of petroleum products remained sluggish.

Transportation and storage services rose 0.5% after gaining 1.9% the previous month, when railway transport jumped almost 9.0%. In October, railway transport receded 2.0% as lower hauling of wheat was responsible for most of a 0.3% drop in transportation services. Truck transport increased 1.0% following several monthly increases. Output of pipelines rebounded 3.6% following declines the previous two months. Transportion of natural gas—responsible for most of the weakness in August and September—rose 3.0% in October. Storage activities grew 2.8%, reflecting the arrival of grain at primary grain elevators.

Retail sales edged up 0.1%, but have remained near the same level for the last four months. Sales in department stores and supermarkets increased the most in October, but lower sales by retailers of furniture and household appliances and by service station operators partly offset the gains. Motor vehicle dealers and retailers of parts also recorded lower sales.

Output of community, business and personal services edged down 0.2%, its third decline in the last four months. Lower spending in hotels and restaurants contributed the most to the decline. Business services dropped 0.2%, reflecting weakness in professional business activities. Gains in private health services and in amusement and recreational services, which were sluggish in earlier months, moderated the decline.

Goods-producing industries

The cutbacks in goods production were concentrated in construction and in mining, where drilling activity dropped sharply. Elsewhere, agricultural output declined marginally; the other producers of goods posted small increases.

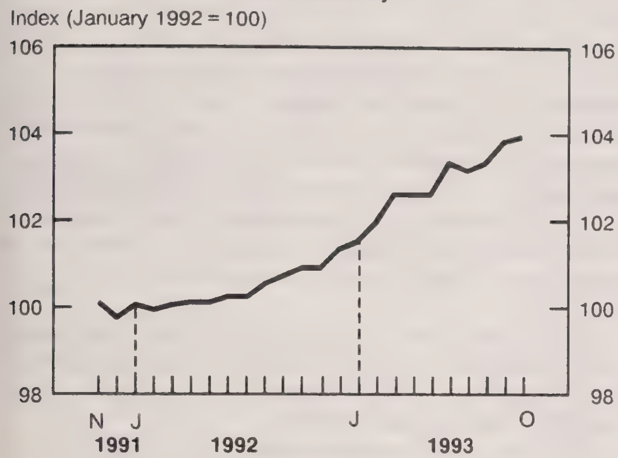
Mining output decreased 1.2%, its third decline in four months. Drilling activity (responsible for most of the recent weakness) slumped 10.5% in October as both exploration and development activities were curbed. Lower natural gas production accounted for a 0.6% decline in the output of crude oil and natural gas. Coal production, which increased substantially in September after the re-opening of a mine, rose a further 4.3% in October. Exports of coal and other bituminous substances soared in October.

Construction activity decreased 0.6%, its fifth consecutive monthly decline. Residential construction fell 0.8%. It has remained at around the same level since falling to its most recent trough in June. An ongoing decline in the construction of single dwellings slowed recently; construction of apartments increased for a third consecutive month. Construction of non-residential buildings declined 0.9% as lower activity on public projects was partly offset by continued rapid improvement in industrial projects. Engineering construction fell 0.3%.

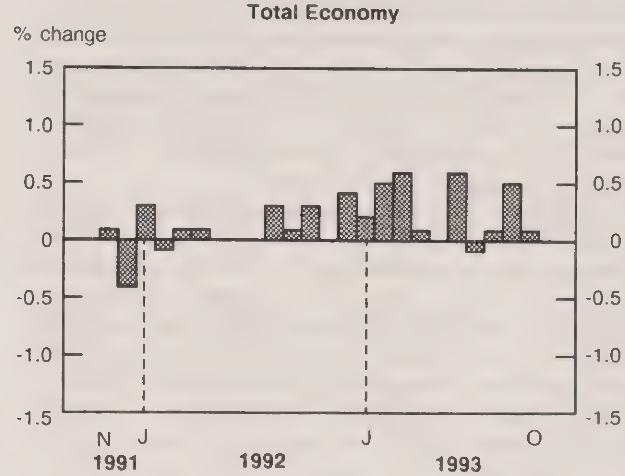
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

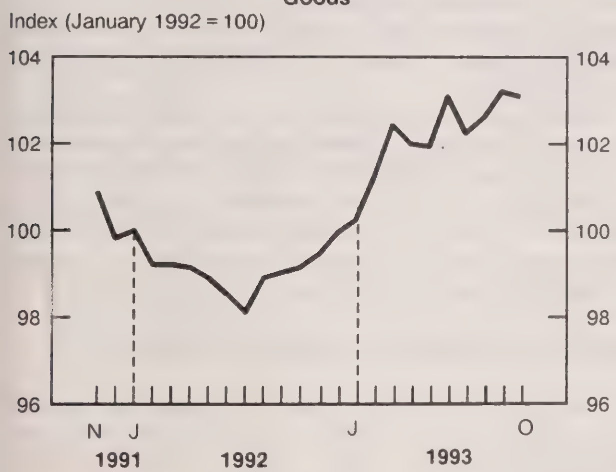
Total Economy



Total Economy



Goods



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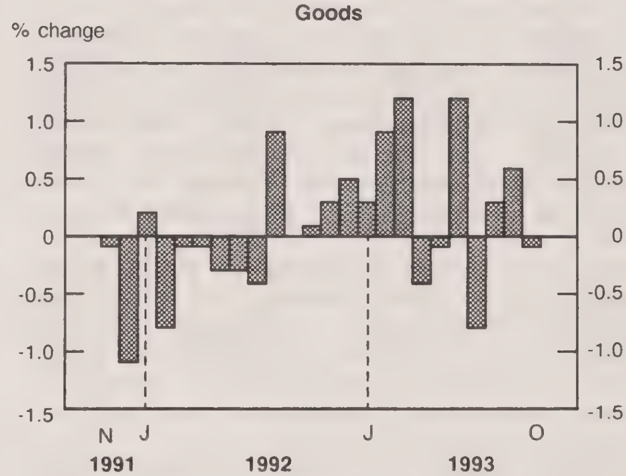
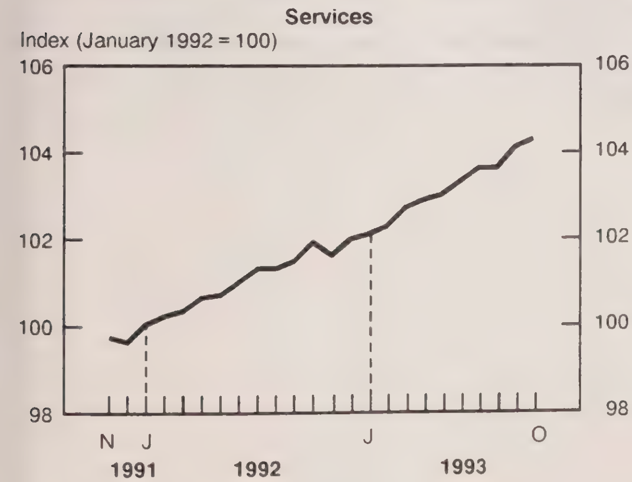
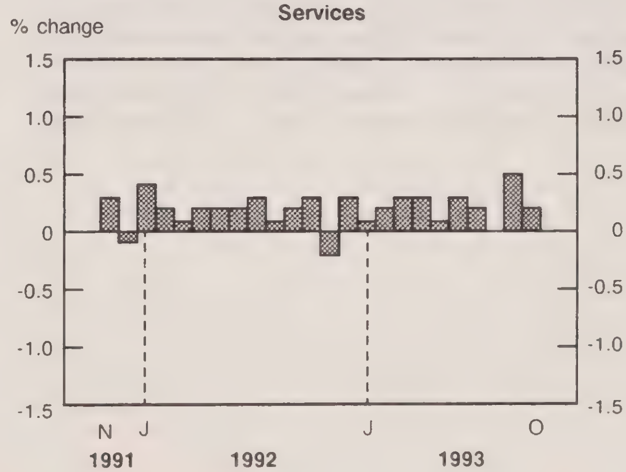


Services



Services



Manufacturers increased production 0.1% as higher output of durable goods was mostly offset by lower output of non-durable goods. Manufacturers of primary metal products, transportation equipment, and metal fabricated products accounted for most of the gain in durable goods, which was moderated by a decline in the production of electronic products. Cutbacks in the production of chemical products, clothing, and beverages contributed most to the decline in non-durable goods output.

Production of primary metals increased 2.3%, a fifth consecutive monthly gain. Manufacturers of iron and steel products raised output 4.5% as shipments to most of their clients increased—notably to manufacturers of pipe and tube, motor vehicles and wholesalers. Steel pipe and tube producers boosted output 7.9% after gaining almost 5.0% in September.

Transportation equipment manufacturers raised output 0.7% following solid gains the previous two months. Production of motor vehicle parts rose 2.3%, led by gains in motor vehicle stamping and miscellaneous parts. However, the production of motor vehicle engines declined for a second consecutive month. Production of motor vehicles advanced 0.5% after increasing 11.2% in September. The industry was affected by temporary plant shutdowns, which were announced earlier this year. Closures for retooling were also scheduled for November.

Manufacturers of fabricated metal products increased output 1.6% following a decline in September. Production of power boilers, heating equipment and miscellaneous metal products advanced the most. Unfilled orders for these industries have picked up since June; more recently, inventories have started building up.

Output of electrical and electronic products fell 1.4%, its third decline in four months. Since January, production has been sluggish, while employment has trended down—except for the last few months, when it has stabilized. Manufacturers of electronic equipment reduced output 4.0% in October after maintaining the same level of output for three months. Production of telecommunications equipment declined the most. Production of office machinery increased marginally after gaining almost 6.0% the previous month.

Producers of chemical products cut output by 1.4% following several increases. Manufacturers of pharmaceutical products reduced output the most. Between April and October, production and employment remained below their March levels. Nevertheless, a recent improvement in unfilled orders and a stabilization in employment may indicate improvement in the coming months. Production of industrial and agricultural chemicals also fell in October.

Clothing production dropped 3.3% after improving the previous two months. Retail sales of clothing slowed recently and imports of apparel and accessories dropped in October.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, production of foodstuffs and petroleum products increased, while output of paper and allied products advanced marginally. Manufacturers of wood products recorded a slight decline.

Forestry activity advanced 1.4% after increasing 2.1% in September. After soaring in September, demand abroad for Canadian lumber remained strong in October, but was not sufficient to induce an increase in output. Producers trimmed inventories in each of the last four months, responding to weak demand from the domestic construction industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The October 1993 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) will be released in January 1994. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	1992	1993			
	October	July	August	September	October
	$ millions				
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Total economy	**506,326.6**	**517,382.9**	**518,070.0**	**520,745.0**	**521,233.5**
Goods-producing industries	168,154.0	173,467.1	174,070.3	175,114.7	174,876.0
Services-producing industries	338,172.6	343,915.8	343,999.7	345,630.3	346,357.5
Business sector	**413,230.2**	**424,637.2**	**425,541.6**	**428,137.4**	**428,539.6**
Goods	167,178.2	172,488.9	173,099.3	174,142.5	173,897.8
Agriculture	10,717.2	11,764.6	11,842.6	11,953.3	11,945.4
Fishing and trapping	739.5	782.5	759.5	728.1	735.4
Logging	3,035.7	3,223.0	3,125.8	3,193.0	3,237.4
Mining	20,027.0	22,016.9	21,965.5	22,257.3	21,991.8
Manufacturing	89,001.6	91,137.0	91,959.1	93,039.0	93,135.8
Construction	28,135.9	27,881.0	27,605.2	27,466.5	27,314.3
Other utility industries	15,521.3	15,683.9	15,841.6	15,505.3	15,537.7
Services	246,052.0	252,148.3	252,442.3	253,994.9	254,641.8
Transportation and storage	21,916.7	22,692.0	22,581.8	23,003.8	23,110.3
Communications	19,088.5	19,479.8	19,554.1	19,594.9	19,582.8
Wholesale trade	30,794.5	31,601.7	31,656.9	32,183.0	32,378.8
Retail trade	30,251.4	31,166.0	31,205.5	31,110.9	31,131.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,824.8	86,090.0	86,346.8	86,736.9	87,185.7
Community, business and personal services	60,176.1	61,118.8	61,097.2	61,365.4	61,252.9
Non-business sector	**93,096.4**	**92,745.7**	**92,528.4**	**92,607.6**	**92,693.9**
Goods	975.8	978.2	971.0	972.2	978.2
Services	92,120.6	91,767.5	91,557.4	91,635.4	91,715.7
Government service	34,176.8	33,659.2	33,464.8	33,631.6	33,686.8
Community and personal services	54,417.8	54,554.8	54,493.6	54,380.8	54,391.5
Other services	3,526.0	3,553.5	3,599.0	3,623.0	3,637.4
Other aggregations					
Industrial production	125,525.7	129,816.0	130,737.2	131,773.8	131,643.5
Non-durable manufacturing	41,733.2	42,223.7	42,274.2	42,370.7	42,215.2
Durable manufacturing	47,268.4	48,913.3	49,684.9	50,668.3	50,920.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 14, 1993

The number of railway cars loaded during the seven-day period increased by 27.2% from the same period last year; revenue-freight loaded increased by 30.4% to 4.9 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased by 21.1% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of December 14, 1993 decreased 1.1% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised.

For further information, please contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

November 1993

Chemical firms produced 148 148 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in November 1993, a 0.8% increase from 146 948^{r} (revised) in November 1992.

For January to November 1993, production totalled 1 574 780^{r} tonnes, up 1.9% from 1 545 514^{r} tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for November 1992 and November 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The November 1993 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, October 1993.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Gypsum Products, November 1993.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Telephone Statistics, October 1993.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Building Permits, October 1993.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, April-June 1993.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30; United States: US$9/US$36; Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1993* (11-204E, $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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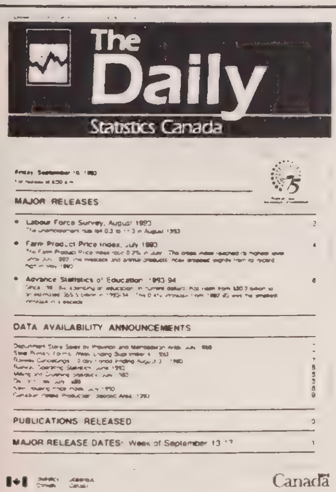
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: January 1994

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
January		
5	Charitable Donations	1992
5	Industrial Product Price Index and Raw Materials Price Index	November 1993
6	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	November 1993
6	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	October 1993
6	Help-wanted Index	December 1993
7	Labour Force Survey	December 1993
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	November 1993
11	New Housing Price Index	November 1993
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	November 1993
11	Earnings of Men and Women	1992
12	Estimates of Labour Income	October 1993
14	Farm Product Price Index	November 1993
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	November 1993
18	Building Permits	November 1993
18	Department Store Sales Advance Release	December 1993
19	Canadian International Trade	November 1993
19	Composite Index	December 1993
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 1993
20	Sales of Natural Gas	November 1993
21	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	December 1993
21	Wholesale Trade	November 1993
24	Retail Trade	November 1993
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	November 1993
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1993
27	Industrial Product Price Index and Raw Materials Price Index	December 1993
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1993
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1993
31	Residential Building Permits	December 1993
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	December 1993
31	MAJOR RELEASE DATES	February 1994

Note: Use the command **DATES** to retrieve this schedule from **CANSIM**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.